

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

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THE  
WORLD TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

VOLUME II

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GENEVA

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# CONTENTS

## Part I: Statistics of Production, Consumption and Trade

	Page
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	3
SECTION 1 <i>Definition of Textile Mills</i>	5
A United States, N R A Codes, 1933	5
B United Kingdom, Import Duties Act Inquiry (1938)	8
C Germany, Census of Production, 1933	8
SECTION 2 <i>Importance of Textiles in World Trade</i>	9
Table 1 World Exports of Textile Commodities as Percentages of World Exports of All Commodities, 1929, 1932, 1935	9
Table 2 Exports of Textile Commodities as Percentages of Value of All Exports, Selected Countries, 1935	10
Table 3 Imports of Textile Commodities as Percentages of Value of All Imports, Selected Countries, 1935	11
SECTION 3 <i>World Production of Textile Raw Materials</i>	12
Table 1 Ginned Cotton, 1929-1935	12
Table 2 Raw Wool, 1926-1935	14
Table 3 Silk Cocoons, 1928-1935	17
Table 4 Wood Pulp, 1926-1935	18
Table 5 Flax, 1929-1935	21
Table 6 Jute, 1929-1935	23
Table 7 Hemp, 1929-1935	24
SECTION 4 <i>Mill Consumption or Available Supplies</i>	26
Table 1 Mill Consumption of Raw Cotton, 1928-1936	26
Table 2 Available Supplies of Raw Wool, 1928-1935	27
Table 3 Production of Raw Silk, 1926-1935	29
Table 4 Production of Rayon Yarn, 1926-1935	31
Table 5 Production of Rayon Staple Fibre, 1929-1935	31
SECTION 5 <i>International Distribution of Output of Textile Manufactures</i>	34
Table 1 Cotton Yarn, 1924-1935	34
Table 2 Cotton Piece Goods, 1926-1935	35
Table 3 Wool Tops, 1924-1935	36
Table 4 Woollen and Worsted Yarn, 1924-1935	37
Table 5 Woollen and Worsted Tissues, 1925-1935	39
Table 6 Thrown Silk and Spun Silk, 1924-1935	41
Table 7 Jute Yarn, 1928-1935	42
Table 8 Linen Yarn, 1924-1935	43
SECTION 6 <i>International Distribution of Cotton Textile Machinery</i>	44
Table 1 Spinning Spindles, 1927-1936	44
Table 2 Looms, 1930 and 1933	46
SECTION 7 <i>World Trade in Textile Raw Materials, 1928-1935</i>	48
Table 1 Exports and Imports of Raw Cotton	48
Table 2 Exports and Imports of Raw Wool	50
Table 3 Exports and Imports of Silk Cocoons and Wastes	53
Table 4 Exports and Imports of Raw Jute	55
Table 5 Exports and Imports of Flax Fibre and Tow	57
Table 6 Exports and Imports of Hemp and Tow	59

	Page
SECTION 8 <i>World Trade in Textile Semi-Manufactures</i>	62
Table 1 Exports and Imports of Cotton Yarn, 1924-1935	62
Table 2 Exports and Imports of Wool Tops, 1928-1935	64
Table 3 Exports and Imports of Wool Yarn, 1928-1935	65
Table 4 Exports and Imports of Raw Silk, 1928-1935	67
Table 5 Exports and Imports of Rayon Yarn, 1928-1935	69
SECTION 9 <i>World Trade in Finished Textile Manufactures</i>	72
Table 1 Exports and Imports of Cotton Piece Goods, 1924-1935, Volume and Value	72
Table 2 Exports and Imports of Wool Tissues, 1928-1935, Volume	77
Table 3 Exports and Imports of Rayon Tissues, 1929-1935, Volume	79
Table 4 Exports of All Cotton Manufactures, 1924-1935, Value	83
SECTION 10 <i>Structural Changes in the Textile Industry</i>	84
Table 1 Production of Textile Fibres as Percentage of Aggregate Production of All Primary Commodities, 1925-1934	84
Table 2 Indices of World Production, Textile Fibres, 1925-1935	85
Table 3 Distribution by Continents of Aggregate Production of Textile Fibres, 1925-1935	86
Table 4 Mill Consumption of Raw Cotton, Pre-War and Post-War	87
Table 5 International Distribution of Cotton-Spinning Spindles, Pre-War and Post-War	88
Table 6 International Distribution of Cotton Power Looms, Pre-War and Post-War	89
Table 7 Indices of Textile Manufacturing Activity, 1925-1935	91
SECTION 11 <i>Actual or Potential Consumption of Textile Raw Materials</i>	100
Table 1 Indices of Actual or Potential Consumption, Selected Primary Commodities, 1925-1929	100
Table 2 Indices of United States Mill Consumption, Five Textile Fibres, 1925-1929	102
Table 3 Indices of Actual or Potential Consumption, Selected Primary Commodities, Pre-War and Post-War	102
SECTION 12 <i>Machine Productivity, United States Cotton Manufacturing, 1922-1935</i>	103
SECTION 13 <i>World Trade in Textile Machinery</i>	107
Table 1 Exports of Textile Machinery, Major Exporting Countries, 1911-1930	107
Table 2 Imports of Textile Machinery, Major Importing Countries, 1911-1929	108
SECTION 14 <i>Ratios of Exports to Production (Export Quotas) in the Textile Industry, Selected Countries</i>	109
Table 1 Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods, 1929 and 1935	109
Table 2 Wool Tops, Yarn and Tissues, 1930 and 1935	110
Table 3 Silk and Rayon Goods, 1933-1935	111
Note Other Textile Products, Recent Years	112
SECTION 15 <i>The Sheltering of Home and Empire Markets</i>	113
Table 1 Classification of Cotton Yarn and Cloth Markets by Tariff and Monetary Policies in Force, 1935/36	113
Table 2 Preferential Margins Granted to Cotton and Rayon Goods of United Kingdom Origin by India and the Dominions, July 1932 and July 1935	115



	Page
Table 3 Tariff Duties in Countries outside the British Empire on Cotton Manufactures of United Kingdom Origin, 1914, 1929, 1936	117
A Yarn	117
B Piece Goods	118
Table 4 Home Market Consumption and Exports of Cotton Cloth, Selected Countries, Recent Years	119
SECTION 16 <i>Prices of Textile Raw Materials and Manufactures</i>	121
Table 1 World Market Prices, Textile Raw Materials, 1926-1935	121
Table 2 World Market Prices, Textile Semi-Manufactures, 1927-1936	122
Table 3 Wholesale Prices, Five Textile Fibres, United States, 1911-1934	123
Table 4 Price Indices, Representative Wool Manufactures, Selected Countries, 1928-1935	124
SECTION 17 <i>Percentage Distribution of World Production of Textile Fibres, 1925-29, 1933-34</i>	125
SECTION 18 <i>Currency Depreciation Value of Currencies as Percentage of their Gold Parity in 1929</i>	127
ADDENDUM <i>Conversion Coefficients for Weights and Measures</i>	130

## Parts II-V: Labour Statistics

INTRODUCTORY Note	133
PART II <i>Persons Occupied</i>	141-158
Germany, p 141, Austria, p 142, Belgium, p 143, Brazil, p 143, Canada, pp 143-144, China, p 144, Spain, p 144, United States of America, pp 145-146, France, p 146, Great Britain, p 147, Northern Ireland, p 148, Hungary, pp 148-149, India, p 149, Italy, p 150, Japan, pp 150-151, Mexico, p 152, Netherlands, p 152, Poland, p 153, Portugal, p 153, Sweden, p 154, Switzerland, pp 154-155, Czechoslovakia, pp 155-156, U S S R, p 157, Addendum, p 158	
PART III <i>Unemployment and Employment</i>	159-162
A Statistics of Unemployment, pp 159-160	
B Statistics of Employment, pp 161-162	
PART IV <i>Average Wages and Actual Hours of Work</i>	163-206
Germany, pp 163-166, Australia, p 167, Austria (Vienna and Lower-Austria), pp 168-170, (Vienna), pp 171-172, Belgium (Brussels), p 173, Canada, pp 173-175, China (Shanghai), pp 176-177, United States, pp 178-187, France, p 188, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pp 188-193, India (Bombay Presidency), p 194, Italy, pp 195-196, Japan, pp 197-199, Poland, pp 199-201, Sweden, pp 202-203, Switzerland, p 204, Czechoslovakia, p 205, U S S R, p 206	
PART V <i>Total Wages and Value of Output</i>	207-216
Germany, p 207, Austria, p 207, Canada, p 208, Estonia, p 209, United States, p 210, France, p 211, Great Britain, p 211, Hungary, p 211, Japan, p 212, Poland, p 213, Rumania, p 214, Switzerland, p 214, Czechoslovakia (Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia), p 215, U S S R, p 215, Addendum, p 216	

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Textile Industry, Washington, D.C. (United States of America),  
2-17 April 1937**

	Page
INTRODUCTION	219
I LIST OF MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS	225
Secretariat and Committees	237
II REPORTS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE	242
Report on Economic Problems	242
Report on Social Problems of the Textile Industry	258
Report on Statistics	273
Appendix I Draft Questionnaire into the Conditions of Labour in the Textile Industry, as prepared by a Com- mittee of the Governing Body in 1931 (Cotton and Wool)	277
Appendix II Recommendations by the Committee on Statistics for the Amendment of the Draft Questionnaire shown in Appendix I	281
Report of the Sub Committee on Economic Statistics	282

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### Explanation of Signs used in the Tables of Part I

Throughout Part I, unless otherwise noted

- The sign — signifies "figure nil or negligible"
- The sign     signifies "information not available or non-existent"
- The sign     signifies "information not yet published"
- The sign \* signifies "figure or figures provisional or estimated"

### Explanation of Signs used in the Tables of Parts II-V

- The sign \* signifies "no figures exist"
  - The sign — signifies "figures not yet received"
  - Figures in thick-faced type base of the index numbers
  - Figures in italics index numbers with a year other than 1929 as base
  - The sign — between two figures of a series signifies that the former series is replaced by another, or otherwise modified
- 

*Note* — In Parts II-V, the countries are given in the alphabetical order of their French titles. Thus, to take two important countries, whose order is different in the two languages, Germany appears under the letter A (Allemagne) and the United States under the letter E (Etats-Unis). The United Kingdom appears under G (Great Britain and Northern Ireland Grande-Bretagne et Irlande du Nord).



## **PART I**

### **STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE**



## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

---

The following sections present statistical and other data on production, consumption and trade for the textile industry in its principal branches during the ten years 1925/26 to 1935/36. Most of these data are taken from recognised international sources or from reports published by official, semi-official, or private bodies in various countries.<sup>1</sup> The International Labour Office has brought together and arranged the available data so as to present them as far as possible in a form suitable for consultation. The amount of material, however, is so abundant that it was necessary to set certain limitations to the data to be presented. Thus, they are limited in most cases to the ten-year period 1925/26-1935/36, as the discussion in Volume I is confined primarily to this period. They are also limited to such statistics as lend themselves to international comparisons, and also to those branches of the textile industry for which convenient national data or international summaries were available. Differences in units of measurement, units of time (calendar year and fiscal year, for example) and in currencies also affect comparisons, but it has not proved practicable to convert the data to common bases.

Although the data on production, consumption and trade are more complete than those for wages, hours and other conditions of employment, given in Parts II to V of this volume, they are by no means perfect. Apart from technical imperfections and differences in methods of compilation, there are many gaps in the statistics. This is particularly true as regards questions of costs of production, productivity of the workers, efficiency of machinery, and similar problems.

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## Partie I. Production, consommation et commerce

### Part I. Production, consumption and trade

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#### Section 1: Définition des entreprises textiles

Les données réunies dans cette section illustrent certaines des difficultés que l'on rencontre nécessairement lorsque l'on veut définir en termes stricts un établissement du « coton », de la « laine », de la « soie » ou de la « rayonne »

#### A ÉTATS-UNIS

Aux termes des codes de la N R A, les diverses branches de l'industrie textile étaient définies comme suit

*Coton — Par le terme « industrie cotonnière textile », on entend la manufacture de fils de coton et (ou) de tissus de coton, soit comme procès final, soit comme partie d'un procès plus vaste ou d'un procès subéquent et (ou) la manufacture de tissus de rayonne (d'une certaine épaisseur) — dont la filature constitue l'industrie de la rayonne au premier stade —, ou d'autres fils de fibres synthétiques, finis ou non et (ou) le finissage de l'un des articles susénumérés — qu'il s'agisse d'un tissu de coton, de rayonne ou de toute autre fibre synthétique, ou du mélange de l'une de ces fibres avec d'autres fibres, étant entendu que de telles opérations de finissage sont effectuées par a) des entreprises se consacrant au tissage du coton et (ou) de la rayonne ou d'autres fibres synthétiques, b) des entreprises se consacrant uniquement au finissage des tissus de coton, c) des entreprises principalement équipées en vue du finissage de tissus de coton et s'y consacrant spécialement, mais pouvant également se consacrer au finissage de la rayonne et (ou) d'autres fibres synthétiques, et (ou) a la manufacture de fils à coudre, à crochet, à dentelle et (ou) autres fils à repriser*

#### Section 1 Definition of textile mills

The data presented in this section show some of the inherent difficulties of strictly defining the terms "cotton", "wool", "silk" or "rayon" mill

#### A UNITED STATES

Under the N R A codes, the several branches of textile manufacturing were defined as follows

*Cotton — The term "cotton textile industry" means the manufacture of cotton yarns, and/or cotton woven fabrics, whether as a final process or as a part of a larger or further process, and/or the manufacture of woven rayon fabrics of specified width, the spinning of which is covered by the rayon industry, or other synthetic fibres, yarn, whether finished or unfinished, and/or finishing of any of the foregoing fabrics whether woven of cotton or rayon or other synthetic fibres or of a mixture of any of these fibres with other fibres, provided that such finishing operations are carried on by (a) concerns engaged in the weaving of cotton and of rayon or other synthetic fibres, (b) concerns engaged solely in finishing cotton woven fabrics, (c) concerns primarily equipped for and primarily engaged in finishing cotton woven fabrics which may also be engaged in finishing rayon and all other synthetic fibres, and/or the manufacture of sewing, crochet, embroidery, and other cotton darning threads*

**Laine** — L'expression « industrie textile de la laine » s'entend des entreprises suivantes : manufactures d'étoffes pour hommes en laine peignée, d'étoffes pour femmes en laine peignée, d'étoffes pour hommes en laine cardée, d'étoffes pour femmes en laine cardée, de couvertures de draps de coton, de laine retransformée, d'articles tricotés en laine, de fils de laine peignée (système Bradford et système français), de fils de laine cardée (non compris les fils pour la fabrication de tapis et de sous-couvrements) et le peignage, le dégraissage ainsi que le carbonisage chimique.

**Soie** — Le code considère comme industrie de la soie, la manufacture de tissus de soie et (ou) de rayon et (ou) de fils d'acétate de cellulose (ou toute autre combinaison de ces produits) ainsi que n'importe lequel des procédés afférents à une telle manufacture, à l'exception du moulinage, mais il ne considère pas comme telle la manufacture de rayonne ou de fils d'acétate de cellulose, pour autant qu'elle est régie par le code du coton.

**Velours** — Par industrie du velours, on entend la production et la vente de velours par des employeurs faisant fonctionner des métiers à velours, à l'exclusion des procédés visés par le code pour l'impression et la teinture de la soie naturelle et de la rayonne.

**Moulinage** — L'expression « industrie du moulinage » englobe toutes les installations de moulinage possédées et (ou) dirigées par des moulineurs à la commission ou par ceux qui moulinent pour la vente ou pour leur propre usage des fils de soie de rayonne ou d'acétate. Par « installation de moulinage », on entend toute installation utilisée pour le doublage de fils de soie ou pour le doublage de fils simples ou multiples, de rayonne ou d'acétate, à l'exception de la production originale de fils de rayonne ou d'acétate (d'une certaine dimension) et de fils retordus du type boncle, ratine ou « frille » usuellement faits au moyen de moulins à double bobine. L'expression « installation de moulinage » doit en outre s'entendre comme incluant l'entortillage, le doublage et toutes les installations connexes et uniquement destinées pour la préparation des fils en vue du processus de moulinage ou pour le conditionnement de ces fils après achèvement dudit processus de moulinage.

**Bonneterie** — Le code précise que l'industrie de la bonneterie comprend

**Wool** — The term "wool textile industry" includes the following branches: the manufacture of worsted men's wear, worsted women's wear, carded men's wear and carded women's wear, blankets, cotton warp fabrics, reworked wool, knitted woollen goods, worsted yarn (French and Bradford systems), carded yarn (not including carpet or underwear yarn) and combing, wool scouring and carbonising topmakers.

**Silk** — The code covers the manufacture of silk and/or rayon and/or acetate yarn, or any combination thereof, woven fabrics, or any of the processes of such manufacture except throwing. It does not include the manufacture of rayon and/or acetate yarn fabrics covered by the provisions of the cotton textile code.

**Velvet** — The velvet industry covers the production and distribution of velvet by employers operating velvet looms, excluding such processes as are covered by the provisions of the rayon and silk dyeing and printing industry code.

**Throwing** — The throwing industry embraces all plants of throwing machinery owned and/or operated by commission throwsters or by those throwing material for sale or for their own use and made of silk rayon or acetate yarns. The term "throwing machinery" includes any machinery when used for the twisting of silk yarns and of single or multiple rayon and acetate yarns, except the original production of rayon or acetate yarns of specified dimensions and twisted yarns of the type of boucle, ratine, and frille usually made on double-feed roll twistors. It also includes winding, doubling, reeling and other machinery commonly used, but only when used in preparing such yarns for the twisting process or in packaging such threads after the completion of the twisting process.

**Hosiery** — The code defines the hosiery industry as covering the manu-

la fabrication, le finissage, la réparation, la vente et la distribution (par le fabricant) d'articles de bonneterie

facture, finishing, repairing, selling and/or distributing by manufacturers of hosiery

Teinture et impression de la soie naturelle et de la rayonne — Cette industrie englobe la teinture, le finissage, le blanchiment, la mercerisation, l'apprêt, l'impression ou toute opération portant sur de la soie ou de la rayonne ou autre mélange de l'une et de l'autre, ou d'autres mélanges de matières contenant essentiellement de la soie naturelle ou de la rayonne, qu'il s'agisse de pièces ou de fils, mais elle ne comprend pas des entreprises occupées au tissage de coton et (ou) de rayonne, et dont les opérations doivent être régies par le code du coton, équipées essentiellement pour le finissage de tissus de coton et occupées à ce travail, et qui peuvent également s'occuper du finissage de rayonne et (ou) d'autres articles en fibres synthétiques

Rayon and silk dyeing and printing — This industry includes the dyeing, finishing, bleaching, mercerising, weighting, printing and other processing of rayon, silk, and/or any other mixture of these or other goods containing primarily silk and rayon, either in the piece or in the yarn. It does not include concerns engaged in the weaving of cotton and/or rayon, whose operations come under the cotton textile code, or concerns primarily equipped for and engaged in finishing cotton woven fabrics which may also be engaged in finishing rayon and/or other synthetic fibre fabrics

Blanchiment et teinture — Le code contient une définition par voie d'énumération, d'où il ressort que toutes les opérations du blanchiment et de la teinture sont visées par le code

Textile processing — The code enumerates the operations covered by the industry which include all the processes involved in bleaching and dyeing

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SOURCE *Reduction de la durée du travail dans l'industrie textile* (Rapport VII, 20<sup>me</sup> session de la Conférence internationale du Travail, 1936), pp 26-27

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SOURCE *Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry* (Report VII, 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, 1936), pp 25-27

## B ROYAUME-UNI

Le tableau figurant ci-dessous indique la valeur des « autres produits » fabriqués par les entreprises qui, lors d'une enquête sur l'« Import Duties Act » (rapport de 1933), ont été classées, d'après leur produit principal, dans une branche textile déterminée

## B UNITED KINGDOM

The table which follows indicates the value of "other output" by establishments whose returns for the *Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry* (1933) were made on the schedules for specified textile trades

CATÉGORIES D'ÉTABLISSEMENTS — NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT  
(Valeur en milliers de £ — Value in thousand £)

Espèces de produits	Coton — Cotton		Laine cardée et peignée Woolen and worsted	Soie et rayonne Silk and rayon	Lin et chanvre (c) Linen and hemp (c)	Type of products
	Filage Spinning	Tissage Weaving				
Articles destinés à la vente						Goods made for sale
Soie	—	4,421 {	113	30,299 {	—	Silk
Rayonne	172	130	1,605	70	914 (d)	Rayon
Laine	18	59,881 (a)	98,424	1,370	14,830	Wool
Coton	68,763		648			Cotton
Fibres autres et diverses	42	359	26	64	—	Other and non-specified fibres
Articles faits à façon						Goods made on commission
Fibre principale	354	264 (b)	1,052	881	374	Principal fibre
Autres fibres	26	71	29	6	—	Other fibres
Tous produits	67,575	65 126	101,897	32,690	16,118	All products

(a) Y compris filés et déchets

(b) Tissus en pièces seulement

(c) Irlande du Nord seulement

(d) Y compris une petite quantité de fibres autres que le lin ou le chanvre

(a) Including yarns and waste

(b) Piece goods only

(c) Northern Ireland only

(d) Including a small amount of fibres other than linen or hemp

SOURCE: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM *Report of the Import Duties Act Inquiry* (1933), Part I, *passim*

## C. ALLEMAGNE

Le tableau figurant ci-dessous indique les quantités de fils de diverses espèces consommées par certaines catégories de manufactures d'Allemagne en 1933

## C. GERMANY

The table below indicates the consumption by selected categories of German weaving mills in 1933 of various types of yarns

Consommation de fils (en milliers de kilos)	Catégories d'établissements recensés comme manufactures de Nature of establishments returned as manufacturers of					Yarn consumption (in thousands of kg)
	Tissus de laine pour l'habillement	Tissus de coton (a)	Tissus de lin	Tissus de jute	Tissus de soie	
	Wool clothing tissues	Cotton tissues (a)	Linen tissues	Jute tissues	Silk tissues	
Tous fils, dont						All yarns, of which
Laine et laine synthétique	76,726	1,217	198	6	836	Wool and synthetic wool
Coton et coton synthétique	7,564	202,105	13,375	166	2,311	Cotton and synthetic cotton
Lin	16	1,424	12,381	172	—	Flax
Jute	—	132	607	85,941	—	Jute
Soie	43	183	19	—	543	Silk
Rayonne	1,525	3,465	154	—	41,845	Rayon
Autres fils	980	1,833	390	4	1,538	Other yarns

(a) Non compris les toiles d'ameublement, velours, peluche et tissus grossiers tels que les toiles à voiles, etc.

(a) Excluding furnishings, velvet, plush and coarse fabrics such as canvas, etc.

SOURCE: ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY *Statistisches Jahrbuch*, 1936, p. 151.

## Section 2: L'importance du textile dans le commerce mondial

### Section 2: Importance of textiles in world trade

**TABEAU 1 EXPORTATIONS MONDIALES DE MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES ET PRODUITS MANUFACTURÉS TEXTILES EN POURCENTAGES DES EXPORTATIONS MONDIALES DE TOUTS PRODUITS**

**TABLE 1 WORLD EXPORTS OF TEXTILE COMMODITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF WORLD EXPORTS OF ALL COMMODITIES**

(En valeur — By value)

	1929	1932	1935	
<i>Matières premières</i>				<i>Raw materials</i>
Soie grège et déchets de soie	1 80	1 19	0 92	Raw silk and silk wastes
Laine (mouton)	2 11	1 70	2 01	Wool (sheep)
Poils (divers)	0 13	0 08	0 11	Animal hairs (miscellaneous)
Déchets de laine	0 19	0 10	0 14	Wool wastes
Coton (lintes compris)	4 14	4 15	4 14	Cotton (including linters)
Lin (cloupe comprise)	0 21	0 18	0 27	Flax (including tow)
Chanvre véritable (cloupe comprise)	0 09	0 06	0 11	True hemp (including tow)
Jute	0 14	0 20	0 27	Jute
Autres fibres végétales	0 25	0 18	0 21	Other vegetable fibres
Chiffons	0 17	0 11	0 20	Rags
Fibres pour rembourage, treillage, etc	0 17	0 19	0 19	Fibres for upholstery, braiding, etc
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 82</b>	<b>9 14</b>	<b>8 67</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Produits semi-finis</i>				<i>Semi-manufactures</i>
Peignés	0 27	0 30	0 34	Wool tops
Rayonne	0 31	0 45	0 43	Rayon
Filés de soie, etc	0 09	0 08	0 07	Silk yarn, etc
Filés de laine, etc	0 59	0 50	0 47	Wool yarn, etc
Filés de coton	0 90	0 97	0 88	Cotton yarn
Filés de lin, chanvre et ramie	0 13	0 12	0 14	Linen, hemp and ramie yarn
Filés de jute	0 04	0 02	0 02	Jute yarn
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 32</b>	<b>2 44</b>	<b>2 35</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Produits finis</i>				<i>Finished manufactures</i>
Tissus de soie et (ou) rayonne	1 11	1 28	1 04	Silk and/or rayon tissues
Tissus de laine dont Tapis	1 41	1 06	0 97	Wool tissues, of which Carpets and rugs
Tissus de coton	(0 18)	(0 17)	(0 15)	Cotton tissues
Tissus de lin, chanvre ou ramie	4 06	3 86	3 19	Linen, hemp and ramie tissues
Tissus de jute	0 14	0 10	0 16	Jute tissues
Sacs de jute neufs	0 44	0 28	0 33	Jute sacks, new
Cordes, cordages, etc	0 31	0 32	0 30	Cordage, rope, etc
Tricot	0 16	0 15	0 15	Knitted goods
	0 74	0 57	0 48	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 58</b>	<b>7 68</b>	<b>6 62</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total général</b>	<b>20 72</b>	<b>18 26</b>	<b>17 64</b>	<b>Gross total</b>

SOURCE: ALLMAGNE — GERMANY *Statistisches Jahrbuch*, 1936, 'Internationale Übersichten', pp 142-145

Section 2 (suite)

Section 2 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 EXPORTATIONS DE MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES ET PRODUITS MANUFACTURÉS TEXTILES, EN POURCENTAGES DE LA VALEUR DES EXPORTATIONS TOTALES, CERTAINS PAYS, 1935

TABLE 2 EXPORTS OF TEXTILE COMMODITIES AS PERCENTAGES OF VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1935

Pays	Matériaux premiers (a)	Produits semi-finis (b)	Produits finis (c)	Total	Country
	Raw materials (a)	Semi-manu- factures (b)	Finished manufactures (c)		
Allemagne	—	2 7	5 8	8 5	Germany
Argentine	5 8	—	—	5 8	Argentina
Australie (1934/35)	13 8	5 0	—	38 8	Australia (1934/35)
Autriche	1 6	5 3	19 6	20 5	Austria
Belgique	8 1	3 1	7 8	19 5	Belgium
Brazil	16 5	—	—	16 5	Brazil
Chine	13 8	—	15 1	28 9	China
Egypte	74 8	—	—	74 8	Egypt
Espagne	0 7	—	4 8	5 5	Spain
Estonie	7 5	3 9	7 9	19 3	Estonia
Etats-Unis	17 4	—	2 9	20 3	United States
France	4 5	2 0	12 5	19 0	France
Hongrie	0 2	0 3	3 5	4 0	Hungary
Inde	22 3	0 2	12 1	34 6	India
Iran (1934/35)	6 6	—	6 2	12 8	Iran (1934/35)
Italie (1934)	3 1	12 1	15 2	30 6	Italy (1934)
Japon	15 8	4 5	35 7	56 0	Japan
Lettonie	8 8	2 9	—	11 7	Latvia
Lithuanie	0 2	—	—	9 2	Lithuania
Mexique (1934)	3 1	—	—	3 1	Mexico (1934)
Nouvelle-Zélande	15 4	—	—	15 4	New Zealand
Pays-Bas	0 7	9 6	1 7	7 0	Netherlands
Philippines	11 3	1 2	5 1	19 9	Philippines
Pologne	1 9	1 3	1 3	4 5	Poland
Portugal	0 4	—	5 5	5 9	Portugal
Royaume-Uni	1 9	6 2	19 0	27 1	United Kingdom
Suède	—	—	1 8	1 8	Sweden
Suisse	1 7	4 7	15 3	21 7	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	—	2 1	19 6	21 7	Czechoslovakia
Turquie	6 3	—	0 8	7 1	Turkey
U R S S	5 1	—	4 1	9 7	U S S R
Union Sud-Africaine	11 0	—	—	11 0	Union of South Africa
Uruguay	40 4	—	—	40 4	Uruguay

(a) Y compris la soie grège et les déchets de soie mais non compris la pite de bois

(b) Y compris les fils de tout genre et les peignées de laine

(a) Including raw silk and silk wastes, excluding wood pulp

(b) Including threads of all kinds and wool tops

Section 2 (suite)

Section 2 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 IMPORTATIONS DE MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES ET PRODUITS  
MANUFACTURES TEXTILES, EN POURCENTAGES DE LA VALEUR DES  
IMPORTATIONS TOTALES, CERTAINS PAYS, 1935

TABLE 3 IMPORTS OF TEXTILE COMMODITIES AS PERCENTAGES OF VALUE  
OF ALL IMPORTS, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1935

Pays	Matières premières (a) Raw materials (a)	Produits semi finis (b) Semi manu- factures (b)	Produits finis (c) Finished manufactures (c)	Total	Country
Albanie	—	5 1	99 6	14 7	Albania
Algérie	—	1 1	11 1	12 2	Algeria
Allemagne	11 7	9 1	3 2	19 0	Germany
Argentine	—	1 5	21 2	24 7	Argentina
Australie (1934/35)	—	2 2	15 1	20 5	Australia (1934/35)
Autriche	10 2	4 1	6 1	20 4	Austria
Belgique	12 6	0 7	5 5	16 8	Belgium
Bélarus	1 1	2 4	1 1	4 8	Byelorussia
Bulgarie	11 7	12 0	7 9	31 6	Bulgaria
Canada	2 9	—	12 6	15 5	Canada
Ceylan	0 4	—	9 7	10 1	Ceylon
Chili	—	4 0	13 5	17 5	Chile
Chine	4 3	1 0	6 5	12 0	China
Colombie	1 8	1 6	23 1	27 7	Colombia
Cuba	—	9 9	22 7	23 6	Cuba
Danemark	—	2 7	8 1	10 8	Denmark
Égypte	—	1 0	24 0	25 0	Egypt
Équateur	—	2 3	14 6	17 4	Equador
Espagne	10 2	—	6 4	16 6	Spain
Estonie	14 6	—	10 3	25 1	Estonia
États-Unis	7 2	—	6 1	13 6	United States
Finlande	5 2	1 9	6 1	13 0	Finland
France	14 1	1 5	—	15 6	France
Grèce	2 1	4 2	12 2	18 5	Greece
Irlande	—	—	31 4	31 4	Ireland
Hongrie	11 5	9 8	1 0	19 4	Hungary
Inde	5 5	5 1	17 4	28 0	India
Indes néerlandaises	—	2 7	28 2	30 9	Netherlands Indies
Iran	—	0 6	20 3	20 9	Iran
Irish Free State	—	—	8 2	8 2	Irish Free State
Italie (1934)	16 7	1 6	1 4	19 7	Italy (1934)
Japon	40 1	0 1	0 3	40 5	Japan
Lettonie	8 4	5 9	7 1	21 4	Latvia
Lituanie	3 4	0 1	7 4	10 9	Lithuania
Malaisie britannique	—	—	6 8	6 8	British Malaya
Mexique (1931)	0 8	1 2	7 3	9 3	Mexico (1931)
Nicaragua (1932)	—	1 4	27 5	28 9	Nicaragua (1932)
Nigeria	—	—	40 5	40 5	Nigeria
Norvège	1 1	3 9	9 8	15 1	Norway
Nouvelle-Zélande	—	—	15 3	15 3	New Zealand
Paraguay (1932)	—	2 8	28 6	31 4	Paraguay (1932)
Pays-Bas	3 1	3 6	4 7	11 4	Netherlands
Pérou	—	—	17 0	17 0	Peru
Philippines	—	—	23 9	23 9	Philippines
Pologne	21 9	1 8	5 6	29 3	Poland
Portugal	12 6	—	5 2	17 8	Portugal
Roumanie	1 9	23 9	8 9	34 7	Romania
Royaume-Uni	11 3	—	1 9	12 2	United Kingdom
Siam (1934/35)	—	2 9	28 5	31 4	Siam (1934/35)
Suède	4 8	2 8	9 4	17 0	Sweden
Suisse	0 3	11 1	—	17 6	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	20 8	2 5	1 0	26 1	Czechoslovakia
Turquie (1933)	—	7 8	27 8	35 6	Turkey (1933)
U.R.S.S.	12 8	—	1 4	14 2	U.S.S.R.
Union Sud-Africaine	—	—	12 8	12 8	Union of South Africa
Uruguay	—	—	4 0	4 0	Uruguay
Venezuela (1933)	—	1 0	9 5	10 5	Venezuela (1933)
Yougoslavie	—	—	—	10 1	Yugoslavia

(a) Y compris la soie grège et les déchets de soie, mais non compris la pâte de bois

(b) Y compris les fils de tout genre et les peignets de laine

(a) Including raw silk and silk wastes, excluding wood pulp

(b) Including threads of all kinds and wool tops

**Section 3 : Production mondiale de matières premières textiles — Section 3 : World production of textile raw materials**

**TABEAU 1 COTON SUPERFICIE ET PRODUCTION DE COTON EGRENE  
TABLE 1 COTTON AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GINNED COTTON**

Pays	Superficie — Area Milliers d'hectares — Hectares (000 a)				Production Milliers de quintaux — Quintals (000 a)					Country
	1928-1929	1937 1933/34	1934 1934/35	1935 1935/36	1928-1929	1937 1937/38	1938 1938/39	1939 1939/40	1940 1940/41	
	1928-1929	1937 1933/34	1934 1934/35	1935 1935/36	1928-1929	1937 1937/38	1938 1938/39	1939 1939/40	1940 1940/41	
<b>AFRIQUE</b>	<b>*1,700</b>	<b>*2,100</b>	<b>*2,300</b>	<b>*2,400</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>*3,950</b>	<b>*3,380</b>	<b>*5,070</b>	<b>*4,920</b>	<b>AFRICA</b>
Air-Squarrie fr	8	85	117	117	5	14	28	15	50	Ar. Equat. Afr.
Air-Occidentale fr	277	215	204	204	61	57	50	55	43	Ar. West Africa
Algérie	6	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	Algeria
Congo belge	102	218	710	728	57	87	150	155	3,504	Belgian Congo
Egypte	740	758	—	—	3,412	2,856	2,227	3,853	—	Egypt
Mozambique 1	23	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	Mozambique 1
Nigeria (E)	13	12	17	—	63	11	44	51	103	Nigeria (E)
Nyassaland	249	441	171	503	10	8	8	10	17	Nyassaland
Ouganda (E)	6	4	3	—	285	376	385	518	445	Ouganda (E)
Soudan angl-ég	105	135	148	158	272	461	255	290	7	Itali Somali
Tanganyika	51	—	—	—	45	21	33	56	71	Anglo-Eg Sudan
Togo (M fr) (E)	*11	*11	10	—	17	13	10	11	—	Tanganika
Union Sud-Africaine 2	25	—	25	—	25	5	3	4	5	Togo (F Mand) (E)
										Union of South Africa 2
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU NORD</b>	<b>17,242</b>	<b>12,132</b>	<b>10,921</b>	<b>11,061</b>	<b>33,104</b>	<b>37,066</b>	<b>28,190</b>	<b>28,289</b>	<b>20,893</b>	<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>
Etats-Unis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United States
<b>AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>CARIBBEAN</b>
Antilles brit	7	4	5	—	8	6	3	4	5	Br West Indies
Haïti (E)	56	402	415	—	48	63	58	53	62	Haïti (E)
Mexique	191	172	169	237	548	456	220	565	483	Mexico
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU SUD</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>*1,430</b>	<b>*2,470</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>*1,870</b>	<b>*3,230</b>	<b>*4,460</b>	<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>
Argentine	88	185	286	—	250	367	335	434	640	Argentina
Brazil	520	1,094	2,028	—	25	1,288	987	165	3,050	Brazil
Paraguay	11	—	—	—	34	54	—	—	—	Paraguay
Perou	123	130	149	—	533	507	526	602	741	Peru
Venezuela 1	—	—	—	—	(a) (74)	—	—	—	—	Venezuela 1
<b>ASIE* (sans U R S S)</b>	<b>*12,740</b>	<b>*12,580</b>	<b>*13,050</b>	<b>*12,950</b>	<b>15,245</b>	<b>*11,660</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>-16,200</b>	<b>ASIA* (excl U S S R)</b>
Chine 3	1,829	2,763	2,147	2,147	4,465	3,869	4,900	5,909	6,772	China 3
Cypre	5	—	—	—	5	5	2	2	—	Cyprus
Corée	200	175	192	208	298	219	294	303	295	Korea
Inde (brit)	10,599	9,767	9,644	10,127	10,243	7,270	8,450	9,195	9,814	India



Indes néert (E ) Indochine Irak Iran Siam Syrie et Liban	a)	9 16	8 15	11 14	10 14	12 16	17 13	41 1	Netherl Ind (E ) Indo China Iraq Iran Siam Syria and Lebanon U S S R
					(E) 175	239	312	9	
		24	8	14	33	22	9	27	57
U R S S	815	2,052	1,941	1,954	2,158	4,064	4,029	3,646	5,406
Europe (sans U R S S )	*180	221	266	*287	147	135	389	497	Europe (excl U S S R )
Bulgarie	4	21	19	36	7	9	14	9	Bulgaria
Espagne	6	8	10	7	8	11	9	19	Spain
Grèce	16	29	37	15	33	48	69	78	Greece
Italie	3	1	3	(b)	7	61	281	9	Italy
Turquie	(b) 149	162	197	213	197	61	281	52	Turkey
Océanie	12	19	24	23	12	28	41		Oceania
Australie	7	18	23	16	9	27	40		Australia
TOTAL	*33,800	*30,800	*31,000	*31,800	*57,700	*51,800	*57,000	*51,600	TOTAL
									*56 000
Prix en francs-or par quintal (c) Prices in gold francs per quintal (c)	Nouvelles-Orléans Middling Bombay Broach m g F G ALFAYYABI Sakel- lands F G I F	} moy -av { } moy -av { } moy -av { } moy -av {	VIII-VII XII VIII-VII XII VIII-VII XII	71	77	75	54	N W O R L E A N S	
				70	67	67	87	Middling	
				75	75	67	74	BOMBAY Broach,	
				73	71	67	75	m g F G	
				108	112	103	104	ALFAYYABI Sakel-	
				100	98	99	111	lands F G I F	
									119

**Section 3 (suite)**

**Section 3 (continued)**

**TABLEAU 2 LAINE — TABLE 2 WOOL**  
Production en milliers de tonnes métriques — Production in thousand metric tons

*Note* — Les statistiques relatives à la production de la laine étant assez incomplètes, les chiffres donnés dans le tableau ne sont dans bien des cas que des estimations basées sur l'effectif du troupeau ovin. Ils ne se réfèrent qu'à la laine des moutons; les laines mouton, le poil de chameau etc. étant exclus. Ils comprennent la laine tondue, la laine morte et, autant que possible, la laine mélangée de rebut. Pour des raisons de comparabilité, les données ont été calculées sur la base de la laine en suint.

*Note* — The statistics relating to wool production being rather incomplete the figures given in the table are in many cases only estimates based on the sheep population. They refer to sheep's wool only and not to camel's hair and similar fibres are excluded. They comprise shorn and skul wool, and as far as possible wool recovered from sheepskins for reasons of comparability, the data have been computed on a greasy basis.

Pays	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<b>AFRIQUE</b>											<b>AFRICA</b>
Algérie *	162.5	171.6	177.9	183.8	187.3	180.5	195.5	175.2	146.3		Algeria *
Basoutoland (E)	17.5	16.5	16.7	21.4	27.4	42.7	17.8	17.8	18.1		Basutoland (E)
Égypte (E)	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	4.4	4.2	5.4	6.5	2.7	1.0	Egypt (E)
Maroc français *	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	4.0	4.6	0.9	1.6	1.1		French Morocco *
Soudan français (E)	14.8	12.2	12.7	14.1	13.7	10.5	12.0	12.2	12.8	15.0	French Sudan (E)
Tunisie *	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2		Tunis *
Union Sud-Africaine <sup>1</sup> (a)	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.9		Union of South Africa (a) <sup>1</sup>
Autres pays *	113.9	126.1	131.5	140.2	137.0	142.4	149.7	128.8	100.7	113.1	Other countries *
	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2		
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU NORD</b>											<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>
Canada	160.4	170.2	183.2	191.0	208.7	220.1	209.2	217.4	213.0	213.6	Canada
États-Unis	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.9	United States
Terre-Neuve *	12.1	161.6	174.2	181.7	197.1	210.7	199.8	208.6	204.0	204.6	Newfoundland *
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
<b>AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE</b>											<b>CARIBBEAN</b>
(Mexique) <sup>2</sup>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	(Mexico) <sup>2</sup>
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU SUD</b>											<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>
Argentine (b) <sup>3</sup>	244.0	249.0	255.2	283.3	281.8	259.4	269.4	268.4	264.9	252.0	Argentina (b) <sup>3</sup>
Bolivie *	149.1	153.8	157.4	160.1	167.7	171.4	176.0	171.6	170.6	163.3	Bolivia *
Bresil *	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		Brazil *
Chili *	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.9	15.3	16.0	16.2		Chile *
Équateur *	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	Ecuador *
Falkland (Illes) (f)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		Falkland Islands (f)
Paraguay (f)	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	Paraguay (f)
Pérou *	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Peru *
Uruguay (b) <sup>3</sup>	53.0	53.0	55.4	82.1	75.4	47.2	50.8	43.1	53.1	53.1	Uruguay (b) <sup>3</sup>

For footnotes see p 16

Pour les notes voir p 16

ASIE (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	109 3	119 0	130 1	123 9	112 9	118 2	100 5	113 6	127 8	143 0	ASIE (excl. U.S.S.R.)
Afghanistan *	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	Afghanistan *
Chine (E) *	197	321	421	367	257	295	135	278	410	550	Chine (E) *
Cyprus	02	03	03	04	04	04	03	03	03		Cyprus
Inde (britannique) *	454	454	451	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	Inde (britannique) *
Irak *	71	70	82	83	82	82	71	89	60		Irak *
Iran *	245	218	222	204	204	222	232	222	222	222	Iran *
Palestine	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05		Palestine
Syrie et Liban	51	51	46	54	37	52	47	45	55	70	Syrie et Liban
U.R.S.S. *	159 2	167 8	177 8	178 7	137 0	98 9	64 9	61 7	64 0	75 8	U.R.S.S. *
EUROPE (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	270 8	269 0	264 3	253 9	251 1	253 8	255 2	258 4	250 0	253 0	EUROPE (excl. U.S.S.R.)
Albanie *	18	18	16	16	18	19	20	20	20	165	Albanie *
Allemagne	171	160	153	115	147	147	143	142	140		Allemagne
Autriche *	08	07	06	06	05	05	05	05	05	04	Autriche *
Belgique *	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04		Belgique *
Bulgarie	49	97	96	96	89	90	94	95	97		Bulgarie
Danemark	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	Danemark
Espagne *	386	381	381	376	363	349	354	354	341	299	Espagne *
Estonie *	09	09	09	07	07	07	08	10	09	09	Estonie *
Finlande	16	16	15	11	11	11	11	11	11		Finlande
France	264	269	267	261	261	254	236	244	24	243	France
Grèce	54	50	54	63	52	66	67	72	76		Grèce
Hongrie	68	60	63	63	59	58	64	72	70	59	Hongrie
Irlande, Etat libre	77	81	82	83	86	88	89	89	77	77	Irlande, Etat libre
Islande (E) *	09	07	07	08	08	10	05	11	13		Islande (E) *
Italie *	290	254	226	227	218	200	191	192	163	24	Italie *
Lettonie	16	16	15	15	13	15	16	16	16		Lettonie
Lituanie	16	16	15	15	13	15	16	16	16		Lituanie
Norvège	21	19	20	24	27	29	27	27	20	48	Norvège
Pays-Bas *	22	25	25	24	27	29	27	27	20		Pays-Bas *
Pologne *	41	40	44	47	44	43	43	44	43		Pologne *
Portugal	16	18	21	23	23	28	29	31	31		Portugal
Roumanie	272	259	256	252	218	217	232	230	210	296	Roumanie
Royaume-Uni	303	317	317	308	303	313	310	314	317	449	Royaume-Uni
Suède *	10	09	08	09	09	06	08	07	07	07	Suède *
Suisse	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	07	Suisse
Tchécoslovaquie *	12	12	12	10	10	09	07	08	08	197	Tchécoslovaquie *
Turquie *	205	216	192	161	167	187	187	176	171	197	Turquie *
Yougoslavie	126	126	123	122	121	126	131	133	137	123	Yougoslavie

Section 3 (continued)

**TABEAU 2 LAINE (suite) — TABLE 2 WOOL (continued)**  
Production en milliers de tonnes métriques — Production in thousand metric tons

Pays	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Océanie	535.3	521.7	562.6	549.1	538.7	584.9	612.4	583.1	597.8	554.3	OCEANIA
Australie (a) 2	419.3	402.8	439.2	423.3	413.7	456.6	491.6	446.8	462.7	430.9	Australia (a) 2
Nouvelle-Zélande (a) 3	116.0	118.9	123.4	125.8	125.0	128.3	120.8	136.3	125.1	123.4	New Zealand (a) 3
TOTAL	1,644.0	1,670.8	1,753.6	1,776.2	1,716.0	1,718.3	1,709.6	1,689.3	1,656.3	1,558.0	TOTAL
Prix en francs-or par kg 8											Prices in gold francs per kg 8
Londres	9.93	11.07	11.03	8.73	5.36	4.02	2.82	3.55	3.90	3.72	LONDON
Mérinos	9.46	11.38	10.64	7.15	4.25	2.89	2.74	4.50	2.80	3.70	XII } Merinos
Pieces courantes											XII } current pieces
Croisés	9.01	9.68	10.45	7.87	4.66	3.65	3.07	3.47	3.57	3.87	Crossbreds
Toisons fines											XV } fine fleeces
No 1/prime	8.53	9.98	9.72	6.46	3.56	3.25	2.97	4.50	2.78	3.21	XII } No 1/prime
Toisons moy	4.83	5.74	6.85	5.32	3.34	2.70	1.15	1.69	1.82	1.52	XV } medium fleeces
No IV/III	4.84	6.27	6.45	4.84	2.41	1.46	1.33	2.48	1.40	1.60	XII } No IV/III

Sources: Statistiques nationales officielles — Rapports spéciaux fournis par l'Imperial Economic Committee • Londres  
Sources: National official statistics — Special statements furnished by the Imperial Economic Committee, London

\* Estimation ou chiffre provisoire

(E) Exportation

(a) Douze mois finissant le 30 VI de l'année suivante

(b) Douze mois finissant le 30 IX de l'année suivante

1 Union Sud-Africaine calculé sur la base de l'équivalent en laine en tant de la laine exportée, plus le poids approximatif de la laine exportée sur les peaux, moins les exportations en provenance du Basoutoland et du Sud-Ouest africain

2 Mexique estimation basée sur la quantité de laine d'origine nationale utilisée par les fabricants

3 Argentine, Uruguay, Nouvelle-Zélande calculé sur la base des exportations, de la quantité de laine exportée sur les peaux de la consommation nationale et des stocks

4 Chili estimations sur la base des exportations, moins une estimation de la laine en transit en provenance d'Argentine, plus la consommation nationale et une estimation de la laine exportée sur peaux

5 Chine y compris la Mandchourie. La production annuelle moyenne a été estimée à 50 000 tonnes

6 U R S S non compris la laine provenant des moutons abattus et y compris une petite quantité de poil de chameau

7 Australie total de la laine tondue, de la laine sur les peaux et de la laine exportée sur les peaux

8 Prix aux enchères de Londres Les cotés se réfèrent aux classifications continentales

\* Estimate or provisional figure

(E) Exports

(a) Twelve months ending 30 VI of the following year

(b) Twelve months ending 30 IX of the following year

1 Union of South Africa computed on the basis of the greasy equivalent of exports, plus the approximate weight of wool exported on skins, less exports the produce of Basutoland and South West Africa

2 Mexico estimates based on the quantity of domestic wool used by mills

3 Argentina, Uruguay, New Zealand computed on the basis of shipments, the quantity of wool exported on skins, domestic consumption and stocks

4 Chile estimates on the basis of exports, less an estimate of Argentine wool exported through Chile, plus domestic consumption and estimated content of woolled skins exported

5 China including Manchuria The average annual production has been estimated at 50 000 tons

6 U S S R excluding wool obtained from slaughtered sheep and including a small quantity of camel's hair

7 Australia total of shorn wool, skin wool and wool exported on skins

8 Prices London auction Quotations are for the continental classifications

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1935/36, pp 122-123

Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1935/36 pp 122-123

## Section 3 (

## Section 3 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 PRODUCTION DE COCONS DE SOIF DANS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS PRODUCTEURS DE SOIE  
TABLE 3 PRODUCTION OF SILK COCOONS IN THE PRINCIPAL SILK PRODUCING COUNTRIES

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Comment
Bulgarie	4.1	5.2	5.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	5.1	2.6	Bulgaria
Chine	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	(a)	China
Chypre	27.1	34.1	39.1	40.6	41.7	46.9	50.7	47.0	Cyprus
Cote	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	Korea
Espagne	5.9	5.6	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.1	Spain
France	5.7	5.6	4.2	5.7	4.1	4.8	5.7	1.1	France
Grèce	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	(b)	Greece
Hongrie	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	(b)	Hungary
Inde	115.7	117.6	116.2	76.0	84.3	76.3	69.1	59.2	India
Italie	775.9	844.0	860.2	802.2	710.3	837.0	720.1	678.5	Italy
Japan	7.4	7.9	8.0	6.1	7.8	4.1	2.6	1.6	Japan
Syrie et Liban	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	4.1	4.3	4.2	Syria and Lebanon
Turquie	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	4.1	4.3	4.2	Turkey
U. R. S. S.	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	3.3	3.3	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	0	0	Yugoslavia
Total (c)	982.6	1,064.0	1,107.8	984.9	908.5	1,014.1	888.9		Total (c)

(a) Aucune donnée — Not available.

(b) Aucune donnée sur la récolte de 1931/32, estimée à 28 300 000 livres par l'Indian Tariff Board > (1933) — Not available except for 1931/32 season, when the production was estimated at 28.3 million lbs by the Indian Tariff Board (1931)

(c) Chine et Inde non comprises — Excluding China and India

SOURCE: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM: Imperial Economic Committee *Industrial Fibres* 1936, p. 40

TABLEAU 4 PÂTE DE BOIS (CHIMIQUE ET MÉCANIQUE)  
TABLE 4 WOOD PULP (CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL)

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques (poids sec) — Production in thousand metric tons (dry weight)

Pays	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Country
<b>AMÉR. DU NORD</b> Total	7,035	7,031	7,495	8,179	7,880	7,070	6,019	6,842	7,486		<b>NORTH AMER</b> Total
Chimique	3,558	3,659	3,941	4,327	3,986	3,717	3,196	3,865	3,971		Chemical
Mécanique	3,477	3,372	3,554	3,852	3,894	3,353	2,823	2,976	3,515		Mechanical
<b>Canada</b> Total	2,810	2,907	3,190	3,558	3,219	2,815	2,105	2,707	3,298		<b>Canada</b> Total
Chimique	1,138	1,144	1,203	1,423	1,148	986	690	1,017	1,186		Chemical
Mécanique	1,726	1,764	1,987	2,135	2,071	1,829	1,415	1,690	2,112		Mechanical
<b>États-Unis</b> Total	2,987	3,913	4,099	4,611	4,700	4,000	3,112	3,698	4,110	*4,320	<b>United States</b> Total
Chimique	1,297	1,446	1,496	1,615	1,719	1,376	1,069	1,280	1,400		Chemical
Mécanique	1,610	2,466	2,603	2,996	2,981	2,624	2,043	2,418	2,710		Mechanical
<b>Terre-Neuve</b> Total *	188	214	210	210	281	255	239	241	278		<b>Newfoundland</b> Total *
Chimique *	46	53	52	66	69	66	4	39	45		Chemical *
Mécanique *	142	161	158	169	262	206	192	202	233		Mechanical *
<b>AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE</b> (MEXIQUE) Total	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	<b>CARIBBEAN</b> (MEXICO) Total *
Chimique *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Chemical *
Mécanique *	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Mechanical *
<b>ASIE</b> Total	509	551	584	636	646	584	573	647	716	748	<b>ASIA</b> Total
Chimique	276	306	341	373	379	332	324	373	408	426	Chemical
Mécanique	239	245	243	263	267	252	249	274	308	322	Mechanical
<b>Corée et Kouan-</b> <b>Toung</b> Total	13	11	20	23	24	24	28	34	32	32	<b>Korea and Kwan-</b> <b>tung</b> Total
Chimique	—	1	18	31	29	29	25	32	30	30	Chemical
Mécanique	332	325	322	335	312	273	28	319	65	388	Mechanical
<b>Japon</b> Total	93	93	109	109	91	69	64	84	100	113	<b>Japan</b> Total
Chimique	239	232	232	237	221	214	217	235	202	275	Chemical
Mécanique	464	215	242	278	310	238	64	294	319	928	Mechanical
<b>Singapour</b> Total	164	208	223	244	265	251	253	257	275	283	<b>Singapore</b> Total
Chimique	—	13	19	34	44	36	26	37	44	45	Chemical
Mécanique	—	13	19	34	44	36	26	37	44	45	Mechanical

U R S S Total			U S S R Total		
Chimique	Mécanique		Chimique	Mécanique	
138	149	170	436	493	236
98	76	86	185	206	
70	73	84	224	277	
EUROPE (sans l'U R S S) Total			EUROPE (excl U S S R) Total		
Chimique			Chimique		
6,248	6,864	7,069	7,114	*8,188	*9,180
3,975	4,398	4,447	4,652	*5,280	*5,912
2,533	2,476	2,622	2,619	*2,908	*3,268
1,698	1,891	1,986	1,729	1,700	1,934
Chimique	1,073	1,149	967	1,008	1,107
Mécanique	737	818	768	692	767
Autriche Total	279	311	312	310	319
Chimique	193	207	216	223	238
Mécanique	94	104	96	88	80
Estonie Total	32	46	83	76	86
Chimique	14	26	40	35	41
Mécanique	18	20	15	13	15
Finlande Total	675	777	1,084	1,379	1,568
Chimique	443	495	570	619	683
Mécanique	232	282	393	460	546
France Total *	85	85	180	220	310
Chimique *	00	00	60	70	90
Mécanique *	35	35	87	100	200
Italie Total	59	71	*70	130	200
Chimique	1	2			
Mécanique	58	69			
Lettonie Total	54	64	75		
Lituanie Total	11	17	6	22	20
(Chim) * Total					
Chimique	849	882	900	90	50
Norvège Total	773	820	851	855	932
Chimique	426	471	416	421	444
Mécanique	347	349	435	434	488
Pays-Bas - Total	83	89	97	98	101
Chimique	46	48	40	40	42
Mécanique	37	41	57	58	59
Pologne Total	85	97	93	99	122
Chimique	33	42	37	37	40
Mécanique	52	55	56	62	82
Roumanie Total	30	35	32	37	50
Chimique	29	34	32	37	46
Mécanique	1	1	0	0	4
Royaume-Uni s Tot *	120	165	214	223	277
Chimique *	145	140	124	123	147
Mécanique *	35	35	90	99	130
Suède Total	1,027	1,900	1,995	2,567	2,945
Chimique	1,459	1,359	1,648	1,942	2,245
Mécanique	524	541	496	611	700

Four les notes, voir p 20

For footnotes, see p 20

Section 3 (continued)

Section 3 (suite)

TABLEAU 4 PÂTE DE BOIS (CHIMIQUE ET MECANIQUE) (suite)

TABLE 4 WOOD PULP (CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL) (continued)

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques (poids sec) — Production in thousand metric tons (dry weight)

Pays	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<b>Suisse Total</b>	66	66	76	75	77	67	66	70	77	73	Switzerland Total
Chimique	42	41	46	45	43	37	36	40	48	41	Chemical
Mécanique	24	25	30	30	34	30	30	36	29	32	Mechanical
<b>Tchécoslovaquie Tot *</b>	224	250	285	322	313	316	340	315	325		Czechoslovakia Total *
Chimique	171	200	236	247	248	240	220	245	289		Chemical *
Mécanique	53	50	49	75	65	76	70	70	36		Mechanical *
<b>Autres pays 4 Total *</b>	61	62	64	64	64	63	69	85	85		Other countries 4 Tot *
Chimique	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		Chemical *
Mécanique	13	12	14	14	14	13	19	35	35		Mechanical *
<b>Moyen Finier Total</b>	13,930	14,625	15,348	17,186	16,776	15,207	14,402	16,190	17,948		World Total
Chimique	7,881	8,438	8,825	10,018	9,715	8,739	8,377	9,735	10,537		Chemical
Mécanique	6,049	6,187	6,523	7,168	7,061	6,468	6,025	6,455	7,411		Mechanical
<b>Prix moyen en francs-or</b>	276 51	276 51	266 76	260 61	234 46	205 90	130 91	114 45	105 18		Average price in gold fr
<b>SWED 5 par { Chimique</b>	163 18	136 57	120 57	124 17	113 44	99 64	59 61	55 23	56 59		Chemical 5 per
<b>tonne { Mécanique</b>											Mechanical 5 per ton

Sources: Statistiques nationales officielles, rapport spécial fourni par l'Association suédoise des fabricants de cellulose

Sources: National official statistics, special statement furnished by the Swedish Cellulose Association

\* Estimations ou chiffres provisoires  
 1 États-Unis, chim non compris la pâte semi-chimique  
 2 États-Unis, chim non compris la pâte de paille  
 3 Royaume-Uni, principalement pâte de sparte  
 4 Autres pays: Belgique, Espagne, Portugal  
 5 Calculé d'après les valeurs de production données dans les statistiques officielles

\* Estimate or provisional figure  
 1 United States, chem excluding semi-chemical pulp  
 2 United States, chem excluding straw  
 3 United Kingdom, mainly pulp from sparto  
 4 Other countries: Belgium, Portugal, Spain  
 5 Calculated from the production values given in the official statistics

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1935/36, pp 126-127  
 Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1935/36, pp 126-127



TABLEAU 5 LIN (FILASSE) SUPERFICIE CULTIVEE ET PRODUCTION  
TABLE 5 FLAX (FIBRE) CULTIVATED AREA AND PRODUCTION

Pays	SUPERFICIE — AREA Milliers d'hectares — Hectares (000 a)				PRODUCTION Milliers de quintaux — Quintals (000 a)						Country
	1926 1929	1932	1934	*1945	1925 1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	*1945	
AFRIQUE (Égypte)	13	14	2	2	10	6	7	11	14	13	AFRICA (Egypt)
ASIE (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	14	14	15		37	31	20	42	54		ASIA (excl USSR)
Chypre	0 6	0 8	0 8		1	1	—	2	3		Cyprus
Japon	13	13	14		36	30	20	40	51		Japan
U.R.S.S.	1,348	2,395	2,110	2,107	2,980	5,500	5,000	5,500	5,300	5,500	U.S.S.R.
EUROPE 1 (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	460	300	360	* 460	* 2,260	1,300	950	1,230	* 1,540	* 2,150	EUROPE 1 (excl USSR)
Allemagne 1	(20)	(5)	(9)	(22)	(a) 10	7	4	(31)	(51)	(138)	Germany 1
Autriche 2	24	11	14	19	26 3	115	68	169	210	5	Austria 2
Belgique	0 2	0 5	0 7	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	Belgium
Bulgarie	36	17	21	29	160	6	5	39	4	4	Bulgaria
Espagne	7	15	5	5	14	14	12	16	71	105	Spain
Estonie	71	15	23	13	267	6 3	25	42	147	220	Estonia
Finlande 3	3	8	15	16	21	60	23	31	27		Finland 3
France	7	0 4	0 9	2	12	1	1	2	5	10	France
Hongrie	7	7	4	4	26	22	22	18	21		Hungary
Irlande, Et.d. libre 4	66	12	16	68	221	130	94	121	162	248	Irish Free State 4
Italie	87	45	61	79	364	242	144	181	317	58	Italy
Lettonie	45	5	6	9	115	44	15	39	54	119	Latvia
Lithuanie 3	41 3	43	106	123	364	343	266	266	309	85	Lithuania
Pays-Bas	50	19	26	31	64	71	56	63	75	398	Netherlands
Pologne	13	4	6	11	60	44	12	22	37	95	Poland
Roumanie	51	7	10	13	108	34	33	36	56	70	Roumania
Royaume-Uni 4	51	11	11	11	92	98	106	90	106	68	United Kingdom 4
Suède 3	13	11	11	11	92	98	106	90	106	68	Sweden 3
Tchécoslovaquie	13	11	11	11	92	98	106	90	106	68	Czechoslovakia
Yougoslavie	13	11	11	11	92	98	106	90	106	68	Yugoslavia
TOTAL	1,820	2,710	2,490	* 2,580	* 5,290	6,540	5,980	6,780	* 6,800	* 7,700	TOTAL
Prix en francs-or par quintal Prices in gold francs per quintal											} LONDON RIG 1 "ZK" 115
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} LONDRES RIG 1 "ZK" 90 70											} LONDON RIG 1 "ZK" 91 72
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NOTES AU TABLEAU 5 — NOTES TO TABLE 5

Source: Tableau communiqué par l'Institut international d'Agriculture  
Source: Table communicated by the International Institute of Agriculture

Note — Les statistiques relatives à la production du lin se rapportent  
au lin tillé, y compris — mais pas toujours — l'étonpe

\* Estimation  
† Pays non compris dans les totaux

(a) 1927-1929  
(b) Campagnes (1 X-30 IX) 1931/32-1935/36

1 Europe non compris l'Allemagne  
2 Autriche les données originales sont exprimées en tiges sèches (lin en  
paille) elles ont été réduites en lin tillé au taux de 100 kg de tiges sèches  
= 15 kg de lin tillé  
3 Finlande, Lithuanie, Suède lin et chanvre La production de filasse de  
chanvre en Lithuanie s'élève à environ 30 000 quintaux  
4 Royaume-Uni (seulement l'Irlande du Nord), Etat libre d'Irlande  
production de lin tillé, non compris l'étonpe

Note — The statistics of the production of flax-fibre refer in most cases  
to scutched flax, usually including tow

\* Estimate  
† Countries not included in the totals

(a) 1927-1929  
(b) Commercial years (1 X-30 IX) 1931/32-1935/36

1 Europe excluding Germany  
2 Austria the original statistics refer to dried flax straw, they have been  
converted at the rate of 100 kg of dried flax straw = 15 kg of scutched flax  
3 Finland Lithuania, Sweden flax and hemp The production of flax-  
fibre in Lithuania amounts to about 30,000 quintals  
4 United Kingdom (Northern Ireland only), Irish Free State production  
in terms of scutched flax, excluding tow

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, 1935/36, p 120

Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1935/36, p 120

TABLEAU 6 JUTE SUPERFICIE ET PRODUCTION  
TABLE 6 JUTE AREA AND PRODUCTION

Pays	SUPERFICIE — AREA Millions d'hectares — Hectares (000's)				PRODUCTION <sup>a</sup> Milliers de quintaux — Quintaux (000 a)						Country
	1926-1929	1933	1934	*1935	1925-1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	*1935	
ASIE											ASIA
Formose	2.1	2.9	5.1		38	39	46	53	95		Formosa
Inde (brit)	1,367	1,019	1,080	788	18,658	10,055	12,841	14,492	15,468	11,607	India
Indonésie <sup>1</sup>	0.5	0.3	0.3		1	2.4	2.2	3	5		Indo-China <sup>1</sup>
Japon	0.6	0.6	0.6		10	10	11	12	11		Japan
Total <sup>2</sup>	1,370	1,020	1,088	*800	18,740	*10,108	*12,890	*14,560	15,600	11,700	Total <sup>2</sup>
Nepal (E) <sup>3</sup>					115	116	88	101	101	139	Nepal (E) <sup>3</sup>
Prix en francs-or Prices in gold francs (p quintal)	LONDRES - First Marks : { VIL-VI (a) VII					35 36	25 25	25 21	23 25	59	} LONDON "First Marks

SOURCE : Tableau communiqué par l'Institut international d'Agriculture  
SOURCE : Table communicated by the International Institute of Agriculture

\* Estimation

(a) Campagnes (1 VII-30 VI) 1931/32-1935/36

1 Annam et Tonkin seulement

2 Non compris le Nepal

3 Importation du Nepal en Inde

\* Estimate  
(a) Commercial years (1 VII-30 VI) 1931/32-1935/36  
1 Annam and Tonkin only  
2 Not including Nepal  
3 Imports from Nepal to India

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, 1935/36, p. 423  
Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations 1935/36 p. 12

## Section 3 (sure)

## Section 3 (continued)

TABLEAU 7 CHANVRE (FILASSE) ET CHANVRE DE MANILLE SUPERFICIE CULTIVEE ET PRODUCTION

b) *Chanvre de Manille* — (b) *Manila Hemp*

ASIE	Philippines	390	358	459	1,855	1,622	1,304	1,345	1,803	ASIA
										Philippines
Prix en francs-or par quintal		LONDRES,		mov — avec I-XII						) LONDON, } quality c J 2 s 4
Prices in gold francs per quintal		quality c J 2 s 4		(b)		XII				
						43	33	27	23	29
						36	31	24	22	42

SOURCE Tableau communiqué par l'Institut International d'Agriculture  
SOURCE Table communicated by the International Institute of Agriculture

• Estimation

(a) 1925-1926, 1929

(b) Campagnes (I X-30 IX) 1911/32-1935/36, XII 1931-1935

Note — La partie a) du tableau se réfère seulement au chanvre proprement dit, *cannabis sativa*, et ne comprend pas la production de sisal d'alors de certaines espèces de lin, etc., qui figurent parfois sous le nom de chanvre. De faibles quantités de chanvre de Manille sont également produites aux Indes néerlandaises.

1 Autriche les données indiquent la production en tiges séchées, elles ont été réduites sur la base de 100 kg de tiges séchées = 15 kg de filasse

2 Hongrie y compris la production de la culture intercalaire

3 Le total ne comprend ni la Turquie (19 000 quintaux en 1927) ni les États-Unis (avec une production qui s'est élevée en 1919 à plus de 3 000 quintaux)

4 À partir de décembre 1923, qualité c J.

• Estimate

(a) 1925-1926, 1929

(b) Commercial years (I X-30 IX) 1931/32-1935/36, XII 1931-1935

Note — Part (a) of the table refers to hemp proper *cannabis sativa* and does not include the production of sisal, aloé, certain kinds of flax, etc., which are sometimes referred to as hemp. Small quantities of Manila hemp are produced in the Netherlands Indies.

1 Austria the original statistics refer to dried tow. They have been converted at the rate of 100 kg of dried tow = 15 kg of fibre

2 Hungary including production of mixed crops

3 The total does not include Turkey (29 000 quintals in 1927), and the U.S.A. (with a production in 1919 of over 33,000 quintals)

4 From December 1923 quality J

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1935/36 p 121

Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1935/36 p 121



Section 4 (suite)

Section 4 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 QUANTITES DISPONIBLES DE LAINE BRUTE DANS LES PAYS CONSOMMATEURS, 1928-1935

TABLE 2 AVAILABLE SUPPLIES OF RAW WOOL IN CONSUMING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935

(En millions de livres, poids reel — In million lbs, actual weight)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
<i>Europe</i>									<i>Europe</i>
Royaume-Uni	523.2	556.3	590.5	677.5	690.6	669.2	603.7	645.7	United Kingdom
France	553.7	606.6	617.2	502.7	514.4	600.8	298.7	441.2	France
Allemagne	394.3	481.2	562.3	335.1	344.5	373.6	360.8	319.2	Germany
U. R. S. S.	(a)	480.3	574.0	257.7	200.1	493.8	186.0	239.9	U. S. S. R.
Italie	150.6	163.3	163.3	142.1	198.0	223.9	183.2	150.0	Italy
Espagne	82.5	77.8	80.1	84.5	90.0	82.0	72.2	74.7	Spain
Belgique	109.2	132.5	127.5	103.7	88.7	73.3	61.9	117.6	Belgium
Pologne	38.6	44.5	41.7	41.9	38.7	47.0	43.0	41.3	Poland
Roumanie	46.4	40.8	46.2	45.0	44.5	43.5	42.7	41.3	Rumania
Yougoslavie	29.9	31.3	34.3	34.2	32.2	34.2	32.8	32.8	Yugoslavia
Tchécoslovaquie	36.5	41.4	38.2	39.0	32.0	31.2	24.9	38.4	Czechoslovakia
Bulgarie	23.7	24.7	21.4	22.7	23.7	21.2	21.2	20.4	Bulgaria
Suisse	17.9	18.5	20.4	13.5	22.2	19.0	21.2	20.0	Switzerland
Portugal (b)	20.0	20.0	20.0	13.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	Portugal (b)
Grèce	13.4	14.2	12.7	13.5	14.0	13.9	17.6	17.6	Greece
Etats baltes	12.8	12.1	12.7	11.8	11.2	14.6	17.6	17.6	Baltic States
Autriche	15.5	15.0	15.7	13.3	17.7	17.2	14.4	12.0	Austria
Pays-Bas	17.0	20.1	17.0	14.1	16.0	13.3	10.3	12.0	Netherlands
Irlande	10.2	11.5	16.9	12.7	9.4	9.6	8.2	5.7	Ireland
Hongrie	6.1	6.7	9.9	6.0	4.3	7.6	7.2	4.9	Hungary
Norvège	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Norway
Danemark (c)	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Denmark (c)
Etats libres d'Irlande (b)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Irish Free State (b)
Total (d)	2,597.7	2,717.0	2,630.8	2,402.3	2,410.5	2,322.1	2,185.1		Total (d)
<i>Amerique</i>									<i>America</i>
Etats-Unis	617.7	672.3	588.6	613.7	628.2	610.7	558.0	651.0	United States
Argentine (f)	22.0	26.0	29.0	31.0	44.0	55.0	38.0	52.0	Argentina (f)
Canada	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	Canada
Bresil (b)	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	Brazil (b)
Pérou (b)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	Peru (b)
Chili (f)	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	(e)	(e)	12.0	Chile (f)
Mexique (f)	6.1	8.0	8.7	6.7	4.8	(e)	(e)	1.2	Mexico (f)
Uruguay (f)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.2	Uruguay (f)
Total (g)	722.1	782.1	701.1	717.2	624.4	744.4	701.7		Total (g)

Pour les notes, voir p. 28

For footnotes see p. 28

Section 4 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 (suite) — TABLE 2 (continued)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<b>Asie</b>									<b>Asia</b>
Japon	114 8	107 1	114 6	189 1	204 2	238 8	181 5	243 5	Japan
Inde (b)	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	India (b)
Chine (b)	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	China (b)
Iran (b)	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Iran (b)
Turquie	31 8	24 1	30 0	32 0	34 5	28 5	23 0	23 0	Turkey
Irak	2 2	2 7	6 9	6 9	9 6	4 9	3 0	5 5	Iraq
Syrie et Liban (b)	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	Syria and Lebanon (b)
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>284 3</b>	<b>269 4</b>	<b>286 9</b>	<b>363 5</b>	<b>383 8</b>	<b>407 7</b>	<b>343 0</b>		<b>Total (b)</b>
<b>Océanie</b>									<b>Oceania</b>
Australie (f)	37 0	42 0	44 0	45 0	52 0	68 0	65 0		Australia (f)
Nouvelle-Zélande (f)	4 1	3 5	3 3	3 3	3 9	4 0	4 2		New Zealand (f)
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 1</b>	<b>45 5</b>	<b>47 3</b>	<b>38 3</b>	<b>55 9</b>	<b>72 0</b>	<b>69 2</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Ensemble des pays (c)</b>	<b>3,615 2</b>	<b>3,814 0</b>	<b>3,666 1</b>	<b>3,591 5</b>	<b>3,504 6</b>	<b>3,776 2</b>	<b>3,301 0</b>		<b>All countries (c)</b>

(a) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de 1929

(b) Estimation fixe générale

(c) Y compris les peignés

(d) Y compris une estimation fixe de 25 millions de livres pour le Portugal

(e) L'Etat libre d'Irlande

(f) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(g) Chiffre estimatif de la consommation

(h) Y compris une estimation fixe de 42 millions de livres pour le Brésil

(i) le Pérou.

(j) Y compris une estimation fixe de 135,5 millions de livres pour l'Inde

(k) Chine, l'Iran, et la Syrie et le Liban

(l) Y compris les estimations fixes suivantes

(1) Includes the following fixed estimates

MILLIONS DE LIVRES  
MILLION LBS.

Portugal	20 0
Etat libre d'Irlande — Irish Free State	3 0
Brésil — Brazil	30 0
Pérou — Peru	12 0
Inde — India	50 0
Chine — China	40 0
Iran	40 0
Syrie et Liban — Syria and Lebanon	5 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>202 5</b>

(a) Not available, assumed same as 1929 in total

(b) General fixed estimate

(c) Includes tops

(d) Includes fixed estimate of 25 million lbs for Portugal and Irish Free State

(e) Not available assumed the same as previous year in total

(f) Consumption estimate

(g) Includes fixed estimates of 42 0 million lbs for Brazil and Peru

(h) Includes fixed estimate of 135 5 million lbs for India, China, Iran and Syria and Lebanon

(i) Includes the following fixed estimates



Section 4 (suite)

Section 4 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 SOIE GRÈGE — TABLE 3 RAW SILK

Production ou exportation en tonnes métriques — Production or exports in metric tons

Pays	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD (Brésil)											SOUTH AMERICA (Brazil)
Asie (sans l'U.R.S.S.) :	14	20	21	21	26	40	50	60	70		Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.) <sup>1</sup>
Corée	44,830	47,290	51,490	54,335	52,273	52,469	47,306	48,827	50,787	45,920	Korea
Japan	4,010	7,200	836	1,050	1,320	1,320	1,264	1,596	1,800	1,640	Japan
Syria et Liban	165	270	280	280	4,614	4,311	41,590	42,243	45,243	39,310	Syria and Lebanon
Chine (E) et S	9,170	8,460	10,193	10,193	7,700	6,831	1,165	4,763	3,464	4,626	China (E) et S
Inde (Brit) (E) et S	212	189	198	208	104	64	26	52	63	154	India (E) et S
Indochine fr. (E) et S	68	8	12	19	178	98	115	135	108	1	Indo-China (E) et S
Iran (E) (a)	441	156	208	230	178	98	115	135	108	1	Iran (E) (a) <sup>2</sup>
U.R.S.S.	900	860	1,150	1,280	1,550	1,670	850	1,230		1,540	U.S.S.R.
EUROPE (sans l'U.R.S.S.)	4,653	5,527	5,756	5,797	5,747	3,907	4,466	4,126	3,778	2,370	EUROPE (excl. U.S.S.R.)
Bulgarie	155	170	160	200	165	100	110	100	115		Bulgaria
Espagne	85	70	70	70	58	44	42	42	30	31	Spain
France	50	295	205	190	190	80	78	76	77	57	France
Grèce	100	125	170	170	170	200	215	215	310		Greece
Italie	10	30	70	15	65	40	50	50	35		Italy
Allemagne	1,535	1,627	1,806	1,636	1,882	3,286	3,775	3,403	2,886	1,600	Hungary
Roumanie	70	80	100	100	40	25	15	15	10	0	Romania
Tchécoslovaquie	80	80	125	125	90	85	130	130	270	0	Czechoslovakia
Turquie			95	100	105	45	36	36	40	165	Turkey
Yougoslavie											Yugoslavia
TOTAL	50,397	53,897	58,417	61,483	59,596	58,086	52,672	54,243	56,030	49,900	TOTAL
Price en fr. or par kg											Price in gold fr. per kg
Moy. classique f. moy.	6,959	11,50	39,52	33,92	34,61	25,54	18,66	15,67	19,97	(10) 22,37	1935
8/10 à 12/11	7,25	5,47	40,10	47,00	40,13	21,49	16,50	18,80	19,1	(11) 19,06	VII f. 8/10 to 12/14

Pour les notes, voir p. 30

For footnotes, see p. 30

NOTES AU TABLEAU 2 — NOTES TO TABLE 3

POURCES, Union des Marchands de soie de Lyon *Statistique de la production de la soie en France et à l'étranger* — *Annuaire international de statistique agricole International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* — *Statistiques nationales de commerce National trade statistics* — *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan*

\* Estimation (E) Exportations.

(a) Douze mois finissant le 31 III de l'année suivante.

(b) Nov 1-VIII (c) VIII

1 Asie les chiffres en partie basés sur les exportations, sont de beaucoup inférieurs à la production.  
 2 Chine, Inde, Indochine, Iran, y compris les cocons qui ont été réduits en soie grège, au moyen des coefficients appropriés.  
 3 Chine y compris la Mandchourie pour toutes les années. Depuis 1913, y compris les exportations de Mandchourie en Chine.  
 4 Indochine production évaluée à 170 tonnes dans les années récentes.  
 5 U. R. S. S. chiffres calculés d'après la production de cocons (12 kg de cocons = 1 kg de soie grège).

\* Estimate (E) Exports

(a) Twelve months ending 31 III of the following year

(b) Nov 1-VIII (c) VIII

1 Asia the figures, which are partly based on exports, are much below the actual production.  
 2 China, India, Indo-China, Iran including the cocoons, which have been reduced to raw silk by means of suitable coefficients.  
 3 China including Manchuria for all years. Since 1913, including exports from Manchuria to China.  
 4 Indo-China production estimated at 170 metric tons in recent years.  
 5 U. S. S. R. estimated on basis of production of cocoons (12 kg of cocoons = 1 kg. of raw silk).

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, 1935/36, p 124

Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1935/36, p 124



# NOTES AU TABLEAU 4 — NOTES TO TABLE 4

Sources Statistiques officielles nationales — Statistics of Producers Organisations  
Sources National official statistics — Statistics of Producers Organisations

*Note* — Ce tableau se réfère à la production des fils de ravonne (soie artificielle) proprement dits et ne comprend pas sans avoir contracté les autres textiles artificiels, tels que la schappe artificielle (c'est-à-dire les autres fils de déchets de ravonne, les crins artificiels, les laines Viscra, etc). Pour certains pays ou les chiffres de production ne sont pas divulgués ou relevés, le tableau donne des estimations plus ou moins approximatives. On estime que la production mondiale des fibres textiles artificielles a passé de 1 100 tonnes en 1929 à 74 000 tonnes environ en 1935.

\* Estimation ou chiffre provisoire

(a) Moy 1-VIII (b) VIII

1 Allemagne à partir de 1930, y compris la schappe artificielle, crins, laines, etc  
2 Italie à partir de 1933, y compris la schappe artificielle  
3 Royaume-Uni y compris laines

*Note* — This table covers the production of rayon (artificial silk) yarn properly so called excluding, unless otherwise stated, other artificial fibres and yarns such as staple fibre, rayon waste yarn, artificial horsehair and straw etc. Where production figures are not disclosed or recorded approximate estimates are given.

World production of staple fibre is estimated to have increased from 1 100 metric tons in 1929 to about 74,000 tons in 1935.

\* Provisional or provisional figure

(a) AV 1-VIII (b) VIII

1 Germany from 1932 onwards, including staple fibre artificial straw and horsehair etc  
2 Italy from 1933 onwards, including staple fibre  
3 United Kingdom including artificial straw

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1935/36, p 125  
Reprinted from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations 1935/36, p 125

Section 4 (suite)

Section 4 (continued)

TABLEAU 5 PRODUCTION DE LA SCHAPPE ARTIFICIELLE  
(STAPLE FIBRE), 1929-1935

TABLE 5 PRODUCTION OF RAYON STAPLE FIBRE, 1929-1935

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne	3 5	5 5	5 5	6 6	9 9	16 5	10 0	Germany
Etats-Unis	0 5	0 4	0 9	1 1	2 1	2 2	5 0	United States
France	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 6	2 2	4 4	8 0	France
Italie	1 7	0 7	1 4	9 4	11 0	22 0	66 0	Italy
Japon	—	—	—	0 6	1 0	3 7	13 6	Japan
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	Netherlands
Pologne	(a)	(a)	(a)	0 4	0 4	0 7	0 7	Poland
Royaume-Uni	2 6	0 7	1 2	2 2	2 8	3 3	10 0	United Kingdom
Total des pays ci-dessus	8 3	7 3	9 0	21 9	29 4	53 8	133 8	Total (above countries)

(a) Certain production probable, mais en quantité inconnue, considérée comme nulle pour le total — Some production probable, amount not reported and assumed nil in total

SOURCE: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee *Industrial Fibres, 1936*, p. 97

**Section 5: Répartition internationale de la production d'articles textiles**  
**Section 5: International distribution of output of textile manufactures**

**TABEAU 1 PRODUCTION DE FILS DE COTON DANS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1924-1935**  
**TABLE 1. PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1924-1935**

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Royaume-Uni	4,395			505									United Kingdom
France		547	525	505		452	1,047		404	1,180	1,201	1,225	France
Belgique		438	468	638	614	484	513	414	98	99			Belgium
Allemagne	386		429	394	446	484	406	338	373	634	384		Germany
Italie			67	27	106	140	199	96	72	420			Italy
Pays-Bas			67	64	60	155	44			84	86		Netherlands
Autriche			67	64	60	155	44						Austria
Inde	647	682	789	824	827	807	861	932	1,020	929	969	1,040	India
Japan	329	975	1,043	1,012	981	1,117	1,010	1,027	1,134	1,240	1,389	1,424	Japan
Chine		719	841	841	778	943			914	933	909		China
U.R.S.S.				671	688	778	660						U.S.S.R.
Etats-Unis	246	418	535	2,991		2,906							United States

Source: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations (Manchester) *Cotton Trade Statistics 1936*, table 73

TABLEAU 2 PRODUCTION DE TISSUS DE COTON EN PIÈCES DANS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1926-1935  
TABLE 2 PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECE GOODS, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1926-1935

Pays	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
En millions de yards lineares — In million linear yards											
Royaume-Uni	2,616	2,724	3,018	3,179	3,126	3,408	3,183	3,120	3,049	3,049	United Kingdom
Japon (tissus larges)	1,659	1,752	1,625	1,396	1,481	1,294	4,015	4,064	4,825	4,825	Japan (wide)
Inde (tissus étroits)	2,226	2,372	1,860	2,358	2,400	3,204	2,943	3,286	1,177	1,177	India (narrow)
Chine	360	360	580	580	580	810	805	939	3,555	3,555	China
France	1,465	1,555	964	1,366	1,151	1,114	838	807			France
Italie (a)	886	886	842	842	727	730	338	307			Italy (a)
Canada	1,025	229	242	186	186	187	219	229			Canada
Brazil	756	760	689	700							Brazil
U R S S	2,320	2,586	2,842	3,188	2,407	2,297	2,335	2,590			U S S R
En millions de yards carres — In million square yards											
Royaume-Uni	2,965	3,095	3,335	3,159	3,394	3,607	4,151	4,742	4,908	4,908	United Kingdom
Etats-Unis	8,863	8,406	8,406	8,406	8,406	8,406	8,406	8,406	8,406	8,406	United States
Japon (tissus larges et étroits)											Japan (wide and narrow)
En milliers de quantaux — In thousand quintals											
Royaume-Uni	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,461	United Kingdom
Allemagne	582	631	666	611	627	528	371	380	380	380	Germany
Belgique	(1,400)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,406)	(1,406)	(998)	(1,007)	(1,171)	(1,123)	(1,123)	Belgium
Pays-Bas	(2,354)	(2,536)	(1,928)	(2,431)	(2,431)	(2,907)	(2,588)	(2,588)	(2,588)	(2,588)	Netherlands
Italie											Italy
Inde											India

Note — Les chiffres entre parenthèses sont des équivalents

Note — Figures in brackets are alternative

(a) Y compris les tissus mixtes de coton et rayonne fabriqués par l'industrie du coton

(a) Includes cotton-rayon mixtures woven in the cotton industry

Sources: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations (Manchester) Cotton Trade Statistics, 1936 table 97 ROYAL-ME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Board of Trade Journal, 28 January 1937

Section 5 (suite)

Section 5 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 PRODUCTION DE PEIGNES DE LAINE DANS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS DE FABRICATION, 1924-1935  
TABLE 3. PRODUCTION OF WOOL TOPS, PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES, 1924-1935

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne (a)	{	146	74.9	74.5	75.9	81.3	75.9	81.3	133	133	72.3	(108.9)	} Germany (a)
Etats-Unis (b)		82.0		(71.8)	(88.9)	(69.4)	(88.9)	(69.4)	93.5	93.5	(54.8)	(108.9)	
France (c)		161.5	15.5	139.6	131.0	134.2	131.0	134.2	161.7	161.7	143.6	121.7	
Italie (d)				49.2	33.4	37.2	33.4	37.2	42.7	42.7	73.3	30.7 (d)	
Japon (e)				24.6	70.5	80.7	70.5	80.7	90.4	90.4	275		
Royaume-Uni (f)	286			224					310	310			United Kingdom (f)

(a) Les chiffres de 1928 et 1933 qui figurent à la première ligne sont ceux du recensement officiel de la production, les chiffres de la seconde ligne représentent la production annuelle des établissements de peignage à façon, qui fournissent environ 70 pour cent de la production allemande totale (b) Moyenne de l'activité mensuelle des peigneuses, en pourcentage de leur fonctionnement à plein horaire (considérée comme étant de 33 heures par semaine, 1 équipe)  
(c) Quantité de peignés de laine traités au cours de chaque année par les établissements de peignage à façon, dont on estime qu'ils traitent environ 75 pour cent de la production française de peignés de laine  
(d) Total annuel des stocks de peignés en fin de mois des établissements de peignage à façon de l'Italie, le total de 1935 ne concerne que les 9 premiers mois, la production réelle de 1933 a été estimée à environ 40 millions de livres  
(e) Selon les données publiées par l'Association japonaise des industries lainières  
(f) Recensement officiel

(a) The figures for 1928 and 1933 in the first line are output as recorded by the official Census of Production, the figures in the second line represent the annual output of commission combbers responsible for about 70 per cent of Germany's total output  
(b) Average of monthly activity of combing machines as percentage of full-time operation (assumed to be 33 hours weekly, 1 shift)  
(c) Quantity of wool tops conditioned in each specified year by commission combing establishments, which are estimated to handle about 75 per cent of France's output of wool tops  
(d) End-of-month stocks of tops in commission combing establishments in Italy, summated yearly, summation for 1935 covers only first 9 months, actual output for 1933 has been estimated at about 40 million lbs  
(e) According to figures published by the Japanese Wool Industries Association  
(f) Official Census data

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee World Consumption of Wool 1928-1935 passim



## Section 5 (suite)

## Section 5 (continued)

TABLEAU 4 PRODUCTION DES FILS DE LAINE CARDEE ET PEIGNÉE DANS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS DE FABRICATION, 1924-1935

TABLE 4 PRODUCTION OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARN, PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES, 1924-1935

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne (a) Fils de laine cardée peignée		165 135								154 146			Germany (a) Woollen yarn Worsted
Argentine (b)												24	Argentina (b)
Australie (c)		32 (11 5)	37 (10 5)	59 (17 3)	41 (14 4)	55 (18 8)	39 (11 8)				50 (11 3)	(12 0)	Australia (c)
Espagne (d)													Spain (d)
Etats-Unis (e) Fils de laine cardée peignée et cardée et peignée			247 181										United States (e) (e) Woollen yarn Worsted Woollen and worsted yarn
France (b) Grecie (g) Hongrie (h) Italie (i) Japon (j) Pologne (a) Fils de laine cardée peignée	(151)	(148) (56 1)	(159) (50 9)	(142) (34 2)	(28 8)	(435) (32 8)	(45 6)				(24 6) 1	(20 4)	France (b) Greece (g) Hungary (h) Italy (i) Japan (j) Poland (a) Woollen yarn Worsted United Kingdom (a) Woollen yarn Worsted Sweden (a) Woollen yarn Worsted Czechoslovakia (h) U R S S (a) (i)
Royaume-Uni (a) Fils de laine cardée peignée		70 0 {	61 3	77 6	89 7	100 101 4	55 0				103 2	112 4	
Suède (a) Fils de laine cardée peignée	12 214		41 4 21 3	31 3 24 3	25 3 21 4	28 7 23 4	29 7 21 4				21		
Tchécoslovaquie (h)		16 2 6 9	16 4 6 3	13 3 5 9	14 0 7 3	15 8 8 1	16 1 6 4				240 214		
U R S S (a) (i)		104	126	161	157	147	147						

Pour les notes, voir p 36

For footnotes, see p 36

NOTES AU TABLEAU 4

(a) Recensement officiel

(b) D'après les estimations de la « Confederacion Argentina de Industrias Textiles »

(c) Estimation de la consommation de laine brute (sur la base de la laine en suint) moins production des peignes, le rapport du poids en suint au poids réel a été évalué à 105

(d) Volume des fils conditionnés à Sabadell et Tarrasa. On estime qu'à Sabadell on procède au conditionnement de 70 à 75 pour cent de la production de peignés et fils de laine, et à Tarrasa de 60 à 70 pour cent également. Sur la base des quantités disponibles de laine brute on peut évaluer à environ 35 millions de livres la production annuelle de fils de laine en Espagne. La production des peignes peut être estimée pour les principaux centres de fabrication, à 16 millions de livres par année.

(e) Les indices d'activité des machines indiquent pour 1933 une diminution de la production, en particulier des fils de laine peignée, nouvelle diminution en 1934, relevant brusque de la production en 1935. Les chiffres entre parenthèses indiquent la totalité des fils destinés à l'exportation, ainsi que les chiffres le recensement des fabriques en 1923, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933.

(f) Conditionnement des fils seulement, ces chiffres n'indiquent rien de plus qu'une tendance générale.

(g) Estimation de la production des établissements industriels seulement production artisanale inconnue.

(h) Bien qu'on ne possède pas de données sur le volume de la production on sait que celle-ci a augmenté dans une mesure assez forte entre 1930 et 1935.

(i) Estimation comprenant 60 millions de livres de fils de laine cardée et 40 millions de livres de peignés et de fils de laine peignée.

(j) Production (pour la plus grande part en laine peignée) des membres de l'Association japonaise des industries de la laine, qui possèdent environ 90 pour cent de l'ensemble des broches du Japon.

(k) On ne dispose d'aucune estimation de la production suffisamment bonne.

(l) Y compris les fils de laine et ceux de maille.

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee

*World Consumption of Wool, 1928-1935, passim*

— NOTES TO TABLE 4

(a) Official Census data

(b) According to estimates by the « Confederacion Argentina de Industrias Textiles »

(c) Estimated consumption of raw wool (greasy basis) less output of tops, ratio of greasy to actual weight assumed 105

(d) Volume of yarn conditioned at Sabadell and Tarrasa. It is estimated that at Sabadell 70 to 75 per cent of tops and yarn output is conditioned, at Tarrasa similarly 60 to 70 per cent. On basis of available supplies of raw wool, it may be assumed that the annual output of wool yarn in Spain is about 35 million lbs. output of tops in principal manufacturing centres may be estimated at 16 million lbs. yearly.

(e) Indices of machine activity indicate diminished output particularly of worsted yarn in 1933, further decline in 1934, sharply increased output in 1935. Figures in parentheses all yarns for sale, as recorded by Census of Manufactures 1923, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933.

(f) Yarn conditioning alone, these indicate nothing more than general trend.

(g) Estimated output of mills alone handicraft output unknown.

(h) Although no output data are available output known to have increased considerably between 1930 and 1935.

(i) Estimate which includes 60 million lbs of woollen yarn and 40 million lbs of tops and worsted yarn.

(j) Production mostly worsted, of members of the Japanese Wool Industries Association owning about 90 per cent of Japanese spindles.

(k) No reliable production estimates available.

(l) Includes wool and mixed wool yarn.

TABLEAU 5 PRODUCTION DE TISSUS DE LAINE DANS CERTAINS PAYS, 1924-1935  
TABLE 5 PRODUCTION OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TISSUES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1924-1935

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1922-1923 †	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne (a) (b)	204	212	(16 658)	(15,882)	(17 290)	(21,945)	191	20	20	Germany (a) (b)
Argentine (c)										Argentina (c)
Australie (a) (d)										Australia (a) (d)
Autriche (e)										Austria (e)
Belgique (f)										Belgium (f)
Bésil (g)	(6,019)	(6,312)	(8,906)	(5,675)						Brazil (g)
Canada (a) (h)		(3,624)	(8,866)	(6,693)	(8,441)	(10,507)	(13,445)			Canada (a) (h)
Chine (i)										China (i)
Espagne (j)										Spain (j)
Etats-Unis (a)	314 (k)		336	(67)	275	(49)	278	(11)	(51)	United States (a)
France (l)					(59)		(57)	(49)		France (l)
Grèce (m)								25		Greece (m)
Hongrie (n)							83	100		Hungary (n)
Inde (o)								(84)		India (o)
Italie (p)								80-86		Italy (p)
Japon (q)		(200) (k)								Japan (q)
Norvège (a)		13	37	40	33	49	51	58		Norway (a)
Pays-Bas (r)		528	420	318	292	227	259			Netherlands (r)
Pologne (a)				222			258	235		Poland (a)
Royaume-Uni (a) (s)	297	176	179	183	157	174	258	220		United Kingdom (a) (s)
Suède (a)										Sweden (a)
Suisse (t)		(214)	(198)	(175)	(172)	(141)	(112)	(118)		Switzerland (t)
Tchécoslovaquie (u)		(95)	(140)	(125)	(116)	(97)	(94)	(50)		Czechoslovakia (u)
U. R. S. S. (v)										U. S. S. R. (v)

Pour les notes voir p. 40

For footnotes, see p. 40

NOTES AU TABLEAU 5 — NOTES TO TABLE 5

- † Dernière année de ladite période pour laquelle on possède des données  
(a) Données officielles recensement de la production enquêtes spéciales, etc  
(b) Consommation de filés par les entreprises tissant des toiles d'habillement de laine cardée ou peignée (calculée sur la base des données du *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, 1932 et 1936)  
(c) Estimations de la « Confederación Argentina de Industrias Textiles »  
(d) Estoffes de tréssé laine peignée flanelle et certains tissus non spécifiés en milliers de yards carrés  
(e) Estimation de l'Association textile autrichienne  
(f) Pas de données les données sur les quantités disponibles indiquent une chute brusque de la production en 1929 et 1935  
(g) Milliers de yards linéaires les importations de filés de laine indiquent une chute de la production entre 1929 et 1932 puis ensuite une certaine reprise.  
(h) Milliers de yards linéaires les quantités disponibles de laine brute indiquent une nouvelle augmentation de la production en 1934  
(i) Pas de données on sait que la production a fortement augmenté au cours des dernières années  
(j) Total estimatif de la production de filés et peignés de laine par les entreprises d'Espagne au cours des dernières années le commerce extérieur de peignés et filés est de peu d'importance le faible excédent d'importation des peignés et filés n'augmenté pas dans une mesure appréciable les disponibilités inférieures  
(k) 1927  
(l) Indice d'activité des métiers à tisser appartenant aux membres de l'Association française des fabricants de tissus  
(m) Estimation de la production des étoffes d'habillement  
(n) Estimations provisoires  
(o) Production de tissus en pièces tapis et câbles au cours des dernières années, selon estimation de l'Indian Tariff Board données très fragmentaires en ce qui concerne les tapis Des chiffres indiqués 5 millions de livres de tissus en pièces et 18 million de livres de tapis soit un total de 8 millions de livres, constituent la production des travailleurs à domicile et petites entreprises le reste représente la production industrielle  
(p) Estimation de l'Annuario Generale della Lana (Biella)  
(q) Mouseline de laine en millions de yards linéaires la production a diminué à peu près sans arrêt après l'année 1927 la production de serges de types étrangers par de petites tisserands du district de Nagoya a été estimée au cours des dernières années à environ 30 millions de yards carrés  
(r) Pas de données en volume le chiffre des quantités disponibles de laine brute et des importations de filés indique que le niveau de la production était beaucoup plus élevé en 1933-1935 qu'en 1927-1931  
(s) Y compris de petites quantités de flanelle et de mouseline de laine ainsi que de tissus de mohair alpaca et cachemire autres que les tissus à poil  
(t) Pas de données en volume  
(u) Production en milliers de yards linéaires des entreprises du district de Brno qui employent environ un tiers de l'effectif ouvrier total  
(v) Production des années 1927/28 1928/29 etc en millions de yards carrés

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee World Consumption of Wool 1928-1935 *passim*

- † Latest available year of the period specified  
(a) Official data Census of Production special enquiries etc  
(b) Consumption of yarn by mills weaving woollen and worsted tissues for clothing (computed from *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich* 1932 and 1936)  
(c) Estimated by the « Confederación Argentina de Industrias Textiles »  
(d) Tweed worsted flannel and certain unspecified cloths in thousand square yards  
(e) Estimated by the Austrian Textile Association  
(f) No figures available figures on available supplies indicate sharp fall in output between 1929 and 1935  
(g) Thousands of linear yards imports of wool yarn indicate falling output between 1929 and 1932 and some recovery thereafter  
(h) Thousands of linear yards available supplies of raw wool indicate further increase of output in 1934  
(i) No figures available output known to have increased greatly during recent years  
(j) Sum of estimated production by Spanish mills of yarn and tops in recent years foreign trade in tops and yarns is of little importance small import balance in tops and yarns does not add appreciably to domestic supplies  
(k) 1927  
(l) Index of loom activity relating to members of the « Association française des fabricants de tissus »  
(m) Estimated output of clothing tissues  
(n) Provisional estimates  
(o) Indian Tariff Board estimate of recent output of piece goods carpets and shawls very fragmentary as regards carpets Of figures given 5.0 million lbs (piece goods) and 1.8 million lbs (carpets) together 6.8 million lbs represent output of cottage workers and small factories balance represents mill output  
(p) Estimated by *Annuario Generale della Lana* (Biella)  
(q) Mouseline de laine - In million linear yards output declined more or less continually after 1927 Output of foreign-type serges by small weavers in the Nagoya district estimated in recent years at about 30 million square yards  
(r) No volume data available, available supplies of raw wool and imports of yarn indicate much higher level of output in 1933-1935 than in 1927-1931  
(s) Including small amounts of flannel and delaines and of mohair alpaca and cashmere other than pile fabrics  
(t) No volume data available  
(u) Output in thousand linear yards of mills in the Brno district which employ about one-third of the labour force  
(v) Output for year 1927/28 1928/29 etc in million square yards

TABLEAU 6 PRODUCTION DE FILS DE SOIE ET (OU) DE FILS DE DECHETS DE SOIE DANS CERTAINS PAYS 1924-1935  
TABLE 6 PRODUCTION OF THROWN AND/OR SPUN SILK, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1924-1935

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Etats-Unis (a) Total dont Soie japonaise Soies de Chine et d'Europe		75 53	81 97	77 01	78 69	73 25	62 09	61 07	65 76				United States (a) Total of which Japanese silk Chinese and European silk
France (b)		67 71	71 00	62 58	65 90	68 62	56 39	58 99	62 96				France (b)
Italie (c)		7 79	10 47	14 13	17 79	4 63	3 70	2 05	2 80				Italy (c)
Japan (d)		(100)	(83)	(67)	(55)	(32)	(37)	(40)	(45)				Japan (d)
Royaume-Uni (e)		(100)	(94)	(97)	(83)	(46)	29 10	33 07					United Kingdom (e)
Total		18 79	17 99	21 82	22 62	27 91	4 2	4 9	5 6				Total of which Thrown silk Spun silk
Fils de soie	2 2			2 7			2 7	3 0	3 9				
Fils de déchets de soie	0 4			1 4			1 5	1 9	1 7				

(a) Consommation de soie grise par l'industrie de la soie d'après le relevé de la Silk Association of America, 1937  
(b) Indice de la consommation de soie grise par l'industrie de la soie  
(c) Indice d'activité des filatures de soie  
(d) Consommation de soie grise par l'industrie de la soie d'après l'Oriental Economist  
(e) Mill consumption of raw silk according to the Silk Association of America  
(b) Index of mill consumption of raw silk  
(c) Index of silk spinning activity  
(d) Mill consumption of raw silk according to the Oriental Economist

SOURCES ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres 1936 pp 60-61, Board of Trade Journal, 28 January 1937

Section 5 (continued)

Section 5 (suite)

TABLEAU 7 PRODUCTION DE FILS DE JUTE DANS CERTAINS PAYS, 1928-1935  
TABLE 7 PRODUCTION OF JUTE YARN, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1928-1935

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Allemagne (a) Inde (b) Royaume-Uni (c)	140	1,070	1 140 144	820	770	405 790 149	770 168	820 172	Germany (a) India (b) United Kingdom (c)

(a) Recensement de la production consommation par les filatures de jute brut et de ses déchets  
(b) Evaluation du jute brut consommé par les filatures, 1928/29, 1929/30, etc  
(c) Production réelle de fils. Recensement de la production 1930, Report on the Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry (1933)

(a) Census of Production mill consumption of raw jute and wastes  
(b) Estimated mill consumption of raw jute, 1928/29, 1929/30 etc  
(c) Actual output of yarns Census of Production 1930, Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry (1933)

SOURCES ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres, 1935, pp 79-80, Board of Trade Journal, 28 January 1937

TABLEAU 8. PRODUCTION DE FILS DE LIN DANS CERTAINS PAYS, 1924-1935  
TABLE 8 PRODUCTION OF LINEN YARNS, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1924-1935

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1924	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Allemagne (a) " (b) Royaume-Uni (c) Total dont Fils de lin Fils d'étope U R S S (d)	43 4 36 8 26 1	15 (100)	(88)	(8.) 33 6 15 3 18 3 69	(72)	(75)	13 (84) 39 2 16 8 22 4 58	(126) 46 6 12 7 28 9	11 3 17 3 27 0	Germany (a) " (b) United Kingdom (c) Total of which Flax line yarns Flax tow yarns U S S R (d)

(a) Recensement de la production

(b) Indice de la production calculé par l'Institut für Konjunkturforschung.

(c) Recensement de la production, 1924 et 1930, Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry, 1933 et 1934 (preliminary)

(d) Production des filatures, aucune donnée sur la filature à la main

(e) Y compris 480 tonnes de fils dont la nature n'a pas été spécifiée

(a) Census of Production

(b) Index of production compiled by the "Institut für Konjunkturforschung"

(c) Census of Production, 1924 and 1930 Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry 1933 and 1934 (preliminary)

(d) Production by mills, output of hand-spun yarns unknown

(e) Includes 480 tons of flax yarns not separately distinguished

**Section 6: Répartition internationale des machines à travailler le coton**  
**Section 6. International distribution of cotton textile machinery**

**TABLEAU 1 BROCHES POUR LE FILAGE DU COTON BRUT — TABLE 1 RAW-COTTON-SPINNING SPINDLES**

**Nombre des broches installées (en milliers) — Number of spindles installed (000's omitted)**

Pays	31 VII 1927	31 VII 1928	31 VII 1929	31 VII 1930	31 VII 1931	31 VII 1932	31 VII 1933	31 VII 1934	31 VII 1935	31 I 1936	Country
<b>AMERIQUE</b>	<b>41,312</b>	<b>40,146</b>	<b>39,570</b>	<b>38,850</b>	<b>37,433</b>	<b>36,474</b>	<b>35,586</b>	<b>35,089</b>	<b>34,836</b>	<b>33,765</b>	<b>AMERICA</b>
Canada	1,153	1,154	1,240	1,277	1,276	1,245	1,240	1,187	1,135	1,132	Canada
Etats-Unis	36,738	35,542	34,829	34,031	32,676	31,709	30,894	30,938	30,110	29,040	U S A
Mexique	838	840	751	767	791	830	832	862	862	862	Mexico
Brazil	2,593	2,810	2,750	2,775	2,690	2,690	2,620	2,702	2,709	2,711	Brazil
<b>ASIE (sans U R S S)</b>	<b>18,234</b>	<b>18,470</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>19,808</b>	<b>20,491</b>	<b>21,395</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>23,367</b>	<b>24,367</b>	<b>25,283</b>	<b>ASIA (excl U S S R)</b>
Chine	3,568	3,504	3,602	3,829	4,054	4,285	4,585	4,680	4,810	4,952	China
Inde (Brit)	8,714	8,503	8,701	8,907	9,125	9,311	9,508	9,572	9,613	9,686	India
Japon	5,952	6,272	6,530	7,072	7,312	7,798	8,209	9,115	9,944	10,595	Japan
<b>U R S S</b>	<b>6,945</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>7,465</b>	<b>7,612</b>		<b>*9,200</b>		<b>*9,800</b>			<b>U S S R</b>
<b>EUROPE (sans U R S S)</b>	<b>96,787</b>	<b>97,761</b>	<b>96,840</b>	<b>96,276</b>	<b>95,100</b>	<b>92,217</b>	<b>88,940</b>	<b>86,225</b>	<b>*82,914</b>	<b>*82,344</b>	<b>EUROPE (excl U S S R)</b>
Allemagne	10,800	11,153	11,250	11,070	10,591	10,253	9,850	10,109	760	778	Germany
Autriche	1,025	1,014	955	817	768	767	758	774	2,008	2,008	Austria
Belgique	1,936	2,070	2,156	2,172	2,164	2,156	2,097	2,106	2,080	2,080	Belgium
Danemark	96	95	99	99	99	100	100	100	89	100	Denmark
Espagne	1,875	1,897	1,875	1,875	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070	Spain
Finlande	253	252	262	262	262	263	263	271	284	310	Finland
France	9,567	9,770	9,880	10,250	10,350	10,144	10,144	10,170	10,157	10,016	France
Hongrie	1,140	1,168	1,153	1,199	1,190	1,217	1,258	283	289	301	Hungary
Italie	5,086	5,189	5,210	5,342	5,397	5,383	5,338	5,493	5,438		Italy
Norvège	60	52	60	60	58	56	58	48	47	48	Norway
Pays-Bas	1,092	1,111	1,160	1,167	1,215	1,213	1,224	1,236	1,219	1,218	Netherlands
Pologne	1,372	1,444	1,557	1,554	1,555	1,706	1,818	1,696	1,688	1,683	Poland
Portugal	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,446	1,452	1,452	1,459	1,464	Portugal
Royaume-Uni	57,325	57,196	55,917	55,907	54,246	51,891	49,001	43,893	42,307	42,307	United Kingdom
Suède	602	619	626	617	613	596	595	609	589	604	Sweden
Suisse	1,518	1,525	1,504	1,504	1,381	1,346	1,303	1,295	1,265	1,236	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	3,629	3,663	3,673	3,636	3,638	3,622	3,627	3,627	3,616	3,611	Czechoslovakia
<b>AUTRES PAYS 3</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>OTHER COUNTRIES 2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164,597</b>	<b>165,103</b>	<b>164,211</b>	<b>164,108</b>	<b>*162,280</b>	<b>*161,002</b>	<b>*157,760</b>	<b>*156,978</b>	<b>*153,778</b>	<b>*153,130</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>



NOTES AU TABLEAU 1 — NOTES TO TABLE 1

Source: International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners *International Cotton Bulletin*, Informations directes — direct information

\* Estimations

Note — Les chiffres sont des estimations basées sur les relevés fournis à la Fédération internationale, ils ne correspondent pas toujours avec les statistiques nationales officielles.  
Les broches pour le doublage et pour le filage des déchets ne sont pas comprises dans le tableau

<sup>1</sup> Hongrie, 1927-1928 données communiquées par l'Institut hongrois de recherches économiques. Les chiffres correspondants pour les années 1929 à 1934 ont été (en milliers) de 180, 205 et 230.  
<sup>2</sup> La composition du groupe "Autres pays" était la suivante au 31 juillet 1932 et au 31 janvier 1936 (broches en milliers)

	31 VII 1932	31 I 1936
Egypte — Egypt	97	97
Argentine — Argentina	43	159
Bolivie — Bolivia	6	42
Colombie — Colombia	40	25
Équateur — Ecuador	40	40
Guatemala	5	12
Pérou — Peru	86	123

	31 VII 1932	31 I 1936
Venezuela	47	47
Ceylan — Ceylon	20	20
Chypre — Cyprus	2	2
Indochine — Indo-China	60	55
Persie — Persia	40	40
Turquie — Turkey	101	101
Bulgarie — Bulgaria	10	34

\* Estimations

Note — The figures are estimates based on returns made to the International Federation. They do not in all cases correspond with national official statistics.  
Doubling and waste spindles are excluded

<sup>1</sup> Hungary 1927-1928 data communicated by the Hungarian Institute for Economic Research. The corresponding figures for the years 1929 to 1934 were (000's omitted) 180, 205 and 230.  
<sup>2</sup> The composition of the group "Other countries" on 31 July 1932 and 31 January 1936 was as follows (000's omitted)

	31 VII 1932	31 I 1936
Estonie Lettonie, Lithuania —	660	668
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	231	231
Greece — Greece	34	35
Roumanie — Roumania	146	151
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia	24	24
Australie — Australia	34	62
Autres pays — Other countries		

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, 1935/36 p 168  
Reprinted from the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations*, 1935/36, p 168

Section 6 (continued)

Section 6 (suite)

TABLEAU 2 RECENSEMENT DES METIERS A TISSER LE COTON INSTALLES, 1930/31 ET 1933/34  
TABLE 2 CENSUS OF COTTON LOOMS IN PLACE, 1930/31 AND 1933/34

Pays	Estimation du nombre des métiers à tisser installés au 31 décembre 1930 Estimate of number of looms in place, 31 December 1930				Estimation du nombre des métiers à tisser installés au 31 décembre 1933 Estimate of number of looms in place, 31 December 1933				Country
	Ordinaires Ordinary	Automatiques Automatic	A rattache- automatique Automatic attachment	Total	Ordinaires Ordinary	Automatiques Automatic	A rattache- automatique Automatic attachment	Total	
<b>L'Europe</b>	678,794	11,810	2,295	692,899	570,429	13,994	3,541	587,964	Europe
Royaume-Uni	159,400	—	—	159,400	250,000	—	—	250,000*	United Kingdom
U.R.S.S.	199,481	24,826	—	224,307	194,200	16,100	12,200	222,500	U.S.S.R.
Allemagne	182,600	17,800	—	200,400	163,100	27,400	5,700	196,200	Germany
France	119,700	20,300	6,800	146,800	91,500	33,500	21,500	146,500	France
Italie	122,590	1,600	350	124,540	101,833	1,476	282	103,591	Italy
Tchécoslovaquie	81,035	—	—	81,035	61,337	5,478	—	66,815	Czechoslovakia
Espagne	52,323	—	447	52,770	51,806	3,116	1,038	55,960	Spain
Pays-Bas	54,385	—	—	54,385	32,000	2,800	—	34,800	Netherlands
Belgique	40,444	—	—	40,444	30,341	7,353	317	38,611	Belgium
Pologne	18,649	4,236	642	23,527	17,285	4,437	1,374	23,096	Poland
Suisse	11,639	6,785	219	18,643	9,031	6,570	482	16,103	Switzerland
Suède	16,726	75	3	16,804	11,022	2,836	414	14,272	Sweden
Portugal	12,321	1,340	25*	13,915	10,727	1,908	445	13,078	Portugal
Autriche	12,000	60	—	12,060	12,440	60	—	12,500	Austria
Hongrie	7,633	3,434	680	11,747	7,593	2,704	612	10,509	Hungary
Yougoslavie	6,468	874	—	7,342	6,391	878	—	7,269	Yugoslavia
Finlande	9,559	58	—	9,617	4,867	123	515	5,503	Finland
Estonie	5,580	230	—	5,810	4,120	70	—	4,190	Estonia
Roumanie	3,431	686	—	4,115	3,233	677	86	3,986	Rumania
Danemark	2,421	79	98	2,600	3,319	133	—	3,472	Denmark
Grèce	2,523	727	50	3,300	2,317	705	33	2,955	Greece
Norvège	1,220	—	—	1,220	1,378	—	—	1,378	Norway
Turquie	1,277	—	—	1,277	1,163	—	—	1,163	Turkey
Bulgarie	2,214	—	—	2,214	968	—	—	968	Bulgaria
Lettone	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	136	Latvia
Lithuanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lithuania
<b>Total</b>	1,805,043	96,289	12,994	1,914,326	1,666,056	132,087	48,537	1,846,680	Total

Asie	15,000	7,000	(b) 188 486	256,343	21,000	— 75	(b) 277,343	Asie
Japan	166,466	—	179,632	185,079	4,524	—	189,678	Japan
Inde	177,954	13	29,582	44,090	—	—	44,000	Inde
Chine	29,582	—	—	1,766	—	—	1,766	Chine *
Corée *	1 766	—	—	1,354	—	—	1,354	Manchourie *
Manchourie *	—	—	—	538	—	—	538	Ceylon
Ceylon	538	—	500	490	—	—	490	Indo-Chine *
Indo-Chine *	500	—	—	300	—	—	300	Iran
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total</b>	<b>376,806</b>	<b>7,013</b>	<b>400,534</b>	<b>489,870</b>	<b>25,524</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>515,469</b>	<b>Total</b>
Amerique	15,000	7,000	(b) 188 486	256,343	21,000	— 75	(b) 277,343	Amerique
Etats-Unis (c)	532 176	33,145	698,954	193,816	419 817	—	613,633	Etats-Unis (c)
Brazill	2,362	260	77,946	75,337	3 159	3 396	81,392	Brazill
Mexique	806	—	31 440	32,415	782	—	33,197	Mexique
Canada	11 404	11	21,618	12,027	13,444	16	25,487	Canada
Pérou	3 190	30	3,230	3,638	3,474	—	3,812	Pérou
Colombie	2,346	—	3,688	1,854	515	20	2,389	Colombie
Argentine	1,323	30	1,435	1,991	872	—	1,775	Argentine
Venezuela	1,317	—	1,417	1,517	—	—	1,517	Venezuela
Chili	400	—	1,400	560	120	—	680	Chili
Equateur	1,218	—	1 268	608	—	—	608	Equateur
Bolivie *	400	—	446	446	—	—	446	Bolivie *
Salvador	150	—	209	210	20	—	230	Salvador
Uruguay	114	—	114	108	50	—	218	Uruguay
Guatemala	125	—	125	125	—	—	125	Guatemala
Costa-Rica	40	—	40	56	—	—	56	Costa Rica
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,713</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>842 184</b>	<b>323,678</b>	<b>438 458</b>	<b>3 434</b>	<b>766,065</b>	<b>Total</b>
Egypte	15,000	7,000	(b) 188 486	256,343	21,000	— 75	(b) 277,343	Egypte
Egypte	1,234	—	1 234	1 699	—	—	1,695	Egypte
Australie	300	—	500	28	32	—	60	Australie
<b>Ensemble des pays</b>	<b>2,444,296</b>	<b>53 459</b>	<b>3,158 775</b>	<b>2,481 327</b>	<b>596,596</b>	<b>52,046</b>	<b>3 129 969</b>	<b>All countries</b>

\* Aucune donnée statistique, calculé d'après les estimations des entrées.

(a) Non compris 5 630 métiers à tisser le lin que l'on emploie ordinairement pour le coton ou les mélanges de coton et de soie artificielle dont 510 sont automatiques et 250 à rattachage automatique  
(b) Y compris 100 000 métiers larges de 13 pouces seulement  
(c) Etats-Unis Les chiffres relatifs aux Etats-Unis ont été fournis par le "Cotton Textile Institute", qui, évidemment, a fait entrer dans les métiers ordinaires les 33 146 métiers à rattachage automatique recensés en 1930

(a) Not including 5,630 linen looms usually working on cotton or a mixture of cotton and artificial silk, 830 of which are automatic looms and 250 fitted with automatic attachments  
(b) Includes 100 000 looms only 13 in wide  
(c) United States The figures for the United States were supplied through the Cotton Textile Institute who obviously include the 33,146 looms fitted with automatic attachments returned in 1930 as ordinary looms

Source: International Cotton Bulletin, Vol XII, No 48 VII-1934 pp 548-534

**Section 7 : Commerce mondial des matières premières textiles, 1928-1935**  
**Section 7 : World trade in textile raw materials, 1928-1935**

**TABEAU 1. EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE COTON BRUT DE ET VERS LES PRINCIPAUX MARCHES, 1928-1935**  
**TABLE 1. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935**

*A Exports — Exports*

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Countries
Argentine	40	52	61	35	62	45	60	80	Argentina
Bresil	22	107	67	46	1	26	279	306	Brazil
Chine	143	126	110	105	88	96	46	69	China
Congo belge	17	21	22	23	27	28	44	52	Belgian Congo
Corée	45	16	23	11	41	19	20	30	Korea
Egypte	736	755	587	732	661	778	848	847	Egypt
Etats-Unis	4,472	3,885	3,421	3,603	4,715	4,416	3,098	3,085	United States
Haiti	10	11	14	14	13	12	13	16	Haiti
Inde	1,492	1,573	1,828	1,274	641	1,045	1,370	1,288	India
Kenya et Ouganda (a)	56	82	52	76	83	119	115	104	Kenya and Uganda (a)
Mexique	30	38	7	25	9	3	8	60	Mexico
Nigeria	30	13	18	8	3	40	13	24	Nigeria
Pérou	104	100	120	103	102	121	148	170	Peru
Soudan	52	68	62	20	86	54	73	83	Sudan
Tanganyika	11	11	8	5	7	11	13	24	Tanganyika
Turquie	32	36	63	44	20	9	7	(b)	Turkey
U.R.S.S.		6	22	89	39	1	24	14	U.S.S.R.
Autres pays de l'Empire britannique	11	10	15	10	6	6	9	(b)	Other British Empire countries
Total des pays ci-dessus	7,186	6,910	6,296	6,249	6,577	6,799	6,119	6,236	Total of above countries

(a) Dont la majeure partie en provenance de l'Ouganda

(a) Mainly from Uganda

(b) Les données manquant, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(b) Not available, assumed same as previous year in total

TABLEAU 1 (suite) — TABLE 1 (continued)

B *Importations (non reexportées) — Imports (retained)*  
(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Allemagne	576	684	635	544	678	737	589	592	Germany
Belgique	183	190	175	144	117	135	129	146	Belgium
Canada	134	136	100	95	97	120	143	121	Canada
Chine	255	435	461	626	485	266	256	121	China
Espagne	162	168	218	210	233	215	225	218	Spain
Italie-Unis	163	216	426	31	60	70	67	50	United States
France	695	781	795	493	721	759	504	483	France
Inde	67	50	82	181	211	406	103	194	India
Italie	513	539	431	276	419	485	513	(d)	Italy
Japon	1 287	1 124	1 262	1 472	1 631	1 648	1 789	1 620	Japan
Pays-Bas	93	103	100	105	76	83	97	89	Netherlands
Pologne	157	133	123	118	109	129	146	143	Poland
Royaume-Uni	1 446	1 462	1 440	1 450	1 205	1 311	1 198	1 195	United Kingdom
Suisse (a)	66	67	63	54	31	57	58	59	Switzerland (a)
Tchécoslovaquie (b)	267	261	241	202	175	150	107	167	Czechoslovakia (b)
U.R.S.S. (c)	320	354	128	118	54	30	53	97	U.S.S.R. (c)
Total des pays ci-dessus	6 478	6 817	6 073	5 828	6 183	6 431	5 926	7 710	Total of above countries

(a) D'après *Cotton Trade Statistics 1936*, tableau 46(b) D'après *Cotton Trade Statistics, 1926*, tableau 11

(c) Importations brutes

(d) Données non disponibles en ce qui concerne le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(a) Figures taken from *Cotton Trade Statistics 1936*, table 46  
 (b) Figures taken from *Cotton Trade Statistics 1926*, table 11  
 (c) Gross imports  
 (d) Not available assumed same as previous year for total

SOURCE: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM: Imperial Economic Committee. *Industrial Fibres, 1936*, pp. 19-24



NOTES AU TABLEAU 2 A — NOTES TO TABLE 2 A

- (a) Les chiffres de ce tableau se rapportent à l'année civile, sauf dans le cas de l'Iran, où, jusqu'à 1930, ils concernent les douze mois se terminant le 21 mars, suivant l'année indiquée, et ensuite l'année économique se terminant le 21 juin de l'année indiquée.
- (b) Les chiffres manquant, on a porté dans le total ceux de l'année précédente.
- (c) Y compris les réexportations en provenance de l'Argentine.
- (d) A l'exclusion des exportations par voie terrestre. Les données antérieures à 1931 ne comprennent pas les exportations de Mandchourie, qui sont indiquées séparément.
- (e) Y compris de petites quantités de poils de chèvre grossiers, mais à l'exclusion de quantités négligeables de laine fine.
- (f) Y compris les réexportations en provenance des pays voisins.
- (g) Y compris de petites quantités de poils de chèvre et peut-être de toisons.
- (h) Y compris les réexportations de laine importée et dégraisée en Italie.
- (i) Les données manquent.
- (j) Evaluation.

- (a) The figures in this table refer to calendar years, except in the case of Iran, where, until 1930, they refer to the 12 months ended 21 March of the year following that shown, and subsequently to the economic year ended 31 June of the year shown.
- (b) Not yet available, assumed same as previous year in total.
- (c) Including re-exports of Argentine wool.
- (d) Excluding exports over land frontiers. After 1931 the figures exclude exports from Manchuria which are shown separately.
- (e) Including small quantities of coarse goat hair but excluding negligible amounts of fine wools.
- (f) Including re-exports of wool imported from neighbouring countries.
- (g) Including small quantities of goat hair and possibly of woolled skins.
- (h) Including re-exports of imported wools scoured in Italy.
- (i) Not available, included with Chinese figures.
- (j) Estimated.

Section 7 (suite)

Section 7 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 (suite) — TABLE 2 (continued)

B Importations (totales et moins les réexportations) — Imports (gross and net)

(En millions de livres, laine dégraissée — In million lbs, actual weight)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<b>Importations totales</b>									
Allemagne (b)	377	373	345	325	316	348	316	273	Gross Imports
Belgique	144	168	159	137	147	213	162	235	Germany (b)
Etats-Unis	342	272	454	459	476	151	108	200	Belgium
France (a)	504	551	548	451	477	534	337	386	United States
Italie	107	120	120	105	159	189	147	140 (c)	France (a)
Japon	145	107	115	139	234	339	182	244	Italy
Royaume-Uni	779	814	782	848	918	932	783	864	Japan
U R S S	80	86	72	63	57	63	53	70	United Kingdom
									U S S R
<b>Importations moins les réexportations</b>									
Allemagne	352	341	324	296	304	335	306	270	Net Imports
Belgique	109	132	126	104	89	74	65	118	Germany
Etats-Unis	237	269	452	458	54	151	104	(d)	Belgium
France	448	490	498	398	410	183	292	338	United States
Italie	99	114	115	98	156	184	142	109 (c)	France
Japon	115	107	145	139	204	239	182	214	Italy
Royaume-Uni	432	471	486	576	594	592	520	584	Japan
U R S S	80	86	72	68	57	63	53	70	United Kingdom
									U S S R

(a) Les chiffres des importations ne comprennent pas les toisons (voir ci-dessous) mais dans les exportations figurent des quantités appréciables de laine de peaux traitées à la chaux et délainées en France

(b) Y compris les quantités suivantes de laine dégraissée (en millions de livres)

(c) Imports exclude wool on skin (see below), but exports include appreciable quantities of slipped wool dewooled in France

(d) Includes the following quantities of scoured wool (in million lbs)

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
29	28	24	27	28	39	42	45

(c) Evaluation

(d) Chiffre non disponible

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres, 1936, pp 35, 41



TABLEAU 3 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE COCONS ET DE DECHETS DE SOIE 1928-1935  
TABLE 3 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SILK COCOONS AND SILK WASTES, 1928-1935

A *Exportations — Exports*

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Chine (a)	34.04	30.83	16.69	19.76	9.22	17.68	11.00	13.88	China (a)
Chypre (b)	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	Cyprus (b)
Corée (b)	2.10 (c)	2.10 (c)	2.10	1.72	1.81	1.82	1.15	1.35	Korea (b)
Espagne (b)	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.23	0.31	Spain (b)
Inde (a)	1.31	1.23	0.77	0.51	0.72	0.43	0.46	0.55	India (a)
Iran (a)	1.17	1.18	1.80	1.57	0.51	0.47	1.21	1.71 (c)	Iran (a) (f)
Italie (a)	7.98	7.31	5.99	5.81	+3.1	5.30	1.26	1.52 (c)	Italy (a)
Japon (a)	9.56	8.61	4.64	1.61	1.00	0.97	1.72	1.82	Japan (a)
Manchourie (a)	(e)	(e)	0.62	(e)	1.60	2.76	4.59	5.07	Manchuria (a)
Syrie et Liban (f)	0.98 (c)	0.98	0.62	0.56	0.28	0.45	0.13	0.38	Syria and Lebanon (f)
U.R.S.S. (b)	2.10 (c)	2.10	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.55	1.28	0.38	U.S.S.R. (b)
Yugoslavie (b)	0.61	0.54	0.49	0.48	0.36	0.56	0.09	0.31	Yugoslavia (b)
Total des pays ci-dessus	60.03	55.48	35.22	57.67	20.22	21.70	32.11	30.23	Total of above countries
dont									of which
Cocoons	17.50	17.22	12.06	12.80	6.03	6.31	5.11	6.01	Cocoons
Déchets	42.44	38.26	23.14	20.87	14.19	25.39	27.32	24.22	Wastes

(a) Exportations de déchets de soie entièrement ou principalement  
(b) Exportations de cocons entièrement ou principalement  
(c) Cocons évalués en tout ou en partie

(d) Jusqu'en 1931 les chiffres se rapportent à l'année finissant le 21 mars, ensuite à l'année finissant le 21 juin

(e) Les exportations à destination de pays autres que la Chine sont comprises dans les exportations de la Chine jusqu'à juin 1931

(a) Vant ou entirely exports of silk wastes  
(b) Vant or entirely exports of silk cocoons  
(c) Entirely or partially estimated

(d) Up to 1931 year ending 31 March, thereafter, year ending 21 June

(e) Exports to countries other than China included in China's exports until June 1931

TABLEAU 3 (suite) — TABLE 3 (continued)

## B. Importations (non reexportées) — Imports (retained)

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne (a)	3 97	1 13	1 58	1 07	0 64	0 75	1 05	0 70	Germany (a)
Etats-Unis (b)	12 76	10 90	8 29	5 53	3 52	5 73	4 07	4 69	United States (b)
France (c)	14 13	16 15	8 78	8 08	1 78	3 04	3 39	5 57	France (c)
Italie (d)	18 34	19 13	41 83	40 47	5 39	7 26	12 99	(f)	Italy (d)
Royaume-Uni	2 18	3 08	2 59	4 50	2 35	2 73	3 47	1 89	United Kingdom
Suisse (e)	1 62	1 66	2 04	1 73	0 61	1 18	0 95	1 44	Switzerland (e)
Total des pays ci-dessus	52 95	52 05	35 10	28 08	14 29	20 69	25 92	27 28	Total of above countries

(a) Déchets de soie non pelés, exclusivement

(b) Cocons et déchets de soie.

(c) Cocons et déchets, y compris bourrette et blouse

(d) Y compris les importations de cocons suivantes (en millions de livres)

(a) Uncombed silk wastes only

(b) Cocoons and silk wastes

(c) Cocoons and wastes The latter include "bourrette" and "blousse"

(d) Includes cocoons, imports of which were as follows (in million lbs)

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
6 48	6 08	3 61	3 31	4 35	1 23	2 16

(e) Cocons, déchets de soie, cocons defectueux et bourre de soie non moulée

(f) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(g) Les importations, au cours de la période janvier-septembre 1935, in the period January-September 1935, amounted to 6 32 million lbs

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres 1936 pp 49, 50 57

TABLEAU 4 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE JUTE BRUT, 1928-1935  
TABLE 4 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAW JUTE, 1928-1935

## A Exportations — Exports

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Chine	40	7	7	9	5	5	3	1	China
Inde	887	557	626	662	729	721	721	793	India
Mandchourie	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	2	2	5	Manchuria
Nepal (b)	11	11	42	11	40	40	40	(c)	Nepal (b)
Total des pays ci-dessus	940	871	645	682	746	746	737	812	Total of above countries

(a) Les exportations à destination de pays autres que la Chine figurent dans les exportations de la Chine

(b) Importations de l'Inde en provenance du Nepal

(c) Les données manquent en 1935 dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(a) Exports to countries other than China included in Chinese exports

(b) Imports into India from Nepal

(c) Not available, assumed same as previous year in total

Section 7 (suite)

Section 7 (continued)

TABLEAU 4 (suite) — TABLE 4 (continued)

B Importations (non réexportées) — Imports (retained)

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Allemagne	137	138	86	62	74	109	105	112	Germany
Argentine	4	1	4	3	4	5	9	8	Argentina
Belgique	30	41	35	39	26	40	40	48	Belgium
Bretail	13	19	41	46	18	19	18	21 (c)	Brazil
Chine	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	7	8	9	China
Espagne	50	50	41	38	48	41	46	54	Spain
Etats-Unis	59	38	60	64	29	51	53	66	United States
France	118	116	103	89	64	93	91	93	France
Italie	56	58	48	44	38	48	55	(a)	Italy
Japon	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20	19	20	Japan
Pays-Bas	14	14	14	9	6	13	7	10	Netherlands
Pologne	26	27	17	16	11	10	11	14	Poland
Royaume-Uni	194	202	127	139	129	158	173	152	United Kingdom
Tchécoslovaquie	30	35	35	28	16	21	37	33	Czechoslovakia
Total des pays ci-dessus (d)	761	781	582	567	467	638	672	698	Total of above countries (d)

(a) Les données manquent. On a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente. Les importations de la période janvier-septembre 1935 se sont élevées à 45 800 tonnes. (c) Not available. Assumed same as previous year for total Imports in the period January-September 1935 amounted to 45.8 thousand tons.

(b) Confondu avec les fibres de chanvre et de chanvre de Manille dans les statistiques commerciales. (b) Not distinguished in the trade returns from hemp and manila fibres.

(c) Y compris les déchets etc., les chiffres des années précédentes ne comprenant que le jute brut. (c) Includes wastes etc. figures for previous years refer to raw jute only.

(d) A l'exclusion du Japon et de la Chine. (d) Excluding Japan and China.

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres, 1936 pp 75 78

TABLEAU 5 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE FILASSE ET D'ETOUPE DE LIN, 1928-1935

TABLE 5 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FLAX FIBRE AND TOW, 1928-1935

## A Exportations — Exports

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Belgique (c)	36	46	32	31	30	36	41	37	Belgium (c)
Estonie	6	6	5	4	4	3	4	(b)	Estonia
Etat libre d'Irlande	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	Irish Free State
Lettonie	12	10	9	14	8	4	6	8	Latvia
Lituanie	13	11	10	7	9	6	10	10	Lithuania
Pays-Bas (c)	6	6	3	2	2	4	6	6	Netherlands (c)
Pologne	14	14	10	6	6	4	6	12	Poland
Royaume-Uni	9	9	1	(a)	6	1	1	(b)	United Kingdom
U. R. S. S. (c)	18 (d)	72	72	77	81	85	90	58	U. S. S. R. (c)
Total	127	158	143	141	141	143	164	138	Total

(a) Moins de 500 tonnes

(b) Les données manquent on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(c) Y compris les déchets qui ne sont pas séparés de l'étoupe dans la statistique du commerce

(d) Année fiscale se terminant le 30 septembre

(e) La balance des exportations belges de lin et d'étoupe (en milliers de tonnes) était la suivante

(a) Less than 500 tons

(b) Not available assumed same as previous year for total

(c) Includes wastes not distinguished from tow in trade returns

(d) Fiscal year ended 30 September

(e) Belgium's export balance in flax and tow (in thousand tons) was as follows

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
17	14	7	3	6	12	27	18

Section 7 (continued)

Section 7 (suite)

TABLEAU 5 (suite) — TABLE 5 (continued)

B Importations (non reexportées) — Imports (retained)

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1929	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Allemagne	14	40	42	10	44	17	29	19	Germany
Etats-Unis	5	6	7	3	3	5	5	5	United States
France	43	50	67	33	39	40	24	29	France
Italie	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	(c)	Italy
Japon (b)	14	14	17	10	41	40	15	11	Japan (b)
Royaume-Uni	13	45	41	43	49	51	61	56	United Kingdom
Suède	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie (a)	11	41	45	9	46	40	20	45	Czechoslovakia (a)
Total	123	439	452	111	435	436	157	140	Total

(a) Y compris de petites quantités de ramie

(b) Lin, « China grass » et ramie importés de l'étranger

(c) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente

(a) Includes small quantities of ramie

(b) Flax, China grass and ramie imported from foreign countries

(c) Not available, assumed same as previous year for total

SOURCE ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres, 1936, pp 66, 69

TABLEAU 6 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE CHANVRE ET D'ÉTOUPE, 1928-1935

TABLE 6 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF HEMP AND TOW, 1928-1935

## A Exportations — Exports

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	Exportation	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Kind	Country
Afrique-Occidentale française	Sisal	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	(d)	Sisal	French West Africa
Afrique-Orientale portugaise	Sisal	6	6	10	12	12	15	17	(d)	Sisal	Portuguese East Africa
Bahamas	Sisal	1	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	Sisal	Bahamas
Chine	Non défini	8	8	7	6	1	1	2	6	Unidentified	China
Haïti	Sisal	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	3	4	6	(d)	Sisal	Haïti
Inde	Chanvre du Bengale	23	25	18	12	12	18	18	34	Sunn hemp	India
Indes néerlandaises (b)	Sisal	50	58	65	69	89	93	69	(d)	Sisal	Netherlands Indies (b)
Italie	Chanvre véritable	65	68	64	64	43	53	57	(e)	True hemp	Italy
Kénya et Ouganda (a)	Sisal	18	17	16	16	16	21	24	33	Sisal	Kenya and Uganda (a)
Maurice	Chanvre de l'île Maurice	2	2	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	(d)	Mauritius hemp	Mauritius
Mexique	Hénequen	137	114	59	76	135	98	67	88	Henequen	Mexico
Nouvelle-Zélande	Phormium	16	15	9	2	4	4	4	4	Phormium	New Zealand
Nyassaland	Sisal	1	1	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	Sisal	Nyasaland
Îles Philippines	Total	196	208	185	141	113	161	188	(d)	Total of which	Philippine Islands
	dont									Manila	
	Manille	172	186	167	130	101	150	172	(d)	Manila	
	Naguév	17	16	12	7	5	6	11	(d)	Naguév	
	Canton	1	6	5	4	4	3	5	(d)	Canton	
	Phormium	1	1	1	1	(c)	1	1	(d)	Phormium	
Sainte-Hélène	Sisal	36	46	50	56	61	70	73	83	Sisal	St Helena
Tanganyika	Chanvre véritable	14	19	12	12	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	True hemp	Tanganyika
U R S S	Chanvre véritable	11	14	8	7	6	5	8	19	True hemp	U S S R
Yougoslavie											Yugoslavia

(a) La majeure partie des exportations provenant du Kénya

(b) X compris de petites quantités de cantala et de chanvre de Vanille

(c) Moins de 500 tonnes

(d) Chiffres non disponibles

(e) Les exportations des 9 premiers mois de 1935 se sont élevées à 29 880 tonnes

(a) The bulk of the exports are produced in Kenya

(b) Includes small quantities of Cantala and Manila hemp

(c) Less than 500 tons

(d) Not available

(e) Exports during 9 months (January-September) of 1935 amounted to 29 880 tons

Section 7 (continued)

Section 7 (suite)

TABLEAU 6 (suite) — TABLE 6 (continued)

B Importations (moins les exportations) — Imports (net)

(En milliers de tonnes — In thousand tons)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne									Germany
Chenvre vertable	26	23	21	24	18	16	20	28	True hemp
Sisal	26	34	28	28	35	43	37	52	Sisal
Manille, ramie et autres fibres	11	8	8	5	6	8	10	13	Manila, ramie and other fibres
Australie (a)	9	8	5	6	8	9	9	11	Australia (a)
Belgique									Belgium
Chenvre	13	11	17	8	3	3	3	6	Hemp
Sisal	(9)	(9)	(9)	12	7	6	10	13	Sisal
Ramie et autres fibres végétales	11	7	17	8	5	6	7	8	Ramie and other vegetable fibres
Canada	35	32	25	24	38	36	25	27	Canada



Etats-Unis.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	f	f	(c)	(c)	f	f	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(
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**Section 8. Commerce mondial d'articles textiles semi-finis**  
**Section 8: World trade in textile semi-manufactures**

**TABEAU 1 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DES FILS DE COTON DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1924-1935**  
**TABLE 1 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1924-1935**

*A Exports — Exports*

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Allemagne	13 4	12 0	19 1	13 5	18 4	22 9	15 7	12 1	12 2	10 0	6 1	5 6	Germany
Autriche	22 4	31 7	27 4	32 3	38 8	23 4	14 2	7 9	6 0	13 9	15 8	5 2 7	Austria
Belgique	20 6	23 4	17 9	16 1	17 7	13 7	12 0	11 1	7 2	8 5	15 5	14 0	Belgium
Chine	19 6	8 7	25 6	45 3	46 6	46 0	44 0	82 4	46 2	72 2	59 9	32 2	China
Etats-Unis	13 7	21 9	24 0	28 5	26 6	27 5	48 1	14 3	15 5	12 0	7 6	6 3	United States
France (a)	35 3	32 8	15 7	67 2	52 1	35 7	25 1	10 1	16 4	44 4	48 5	47 6	France (a)
Inde	31 3	34 1	40 0	97 4	51 5	38 6	23 4	22 1	16 7	17 1	13 4	10 0	India
Italie	37 8	33 1	30 8	46 2	54 4	51 8	53 3	60 6	83 5	61 7	57 3		Italy
Japon	103 1	124 3	82 2	47 7	28 7	27 0	23 8	12 7	39 6	19 2	25 7	38 3	Japan
Pays-Bas	3 7	6 6	5 6	5 8	5 5	5 7	5 8	3 8	2 0	4 3	7 4	6 0	Netherlands
Pologne	3 1	4 2	5 3	3 4	3 1	3 3	3 9	1 6	1 9	1 9	1 7	0 8	Poland
Royaume-Uni	163 1	139 5	168 2	200 5	169 2	166 6	137 0	133 5	141 5	135 1	130 4	141 7	United Kingdom
Suisse	14 5	17 0	12 2	18 0	14 3	15 0	13 6	10 7	5 7	4 6	12 1	9 5	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	40 0	57 9	39 0	70 6	57 4	59 0	58 4	44 0	33 8	27 2	24 9	31 7	Czechoslovakia
Total des pays ci-dessus	525 7	589 3	512 7	621 9	544 3	526 2	448 3	435 9	404 2	401 6	396 3	393 7	Total of above countries
Pourcentage du total exporté par le Royaume-Uni	31 0	32 2	32 9	32 2	31 1	31 7	30 6	30 6	35 0	33 6	32 9	36 0	United Kingdom percentage of total

(a) Y compris le fil à coudre

(a) Includes sewing thread

TABLEAU 1 (suite) — TABLE 1 (continued)

## B Importations — Imports

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Allemagne	98	134	56	441	105	74	59	44	32	33	41	51	Germany
Argentine	16	18	20	24	24	25	21	16	18	21	16	16	Argentina
Belgique						40	7	5	5	5	4	5	Belgium
Chine	78	86	64	39	38	34	22	6	43	21	3	2	China
Inde	53	50	32	57	36	37	33	31	33	24	30	43	India
Pays-Bas	70	78	68	76	72	72	59	43	33	24	30	30	Netherlands
Royaume-Uni	8	8	3	10	12	15	12	11	2	6	3	3	United Kingdom
Suisse					10	8	5	6	3	4	4	5	Switzerland

Source: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations Cotton Trade Statistics, 1936, tables 131, 149-162

**Section 8 (suite)**

**Section 8 (continued)**

**TABEAU 2. EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE PEIGNES DE LAINE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1928-1935**  
**TABLE 2. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF WOOL TOPS, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935**

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
<i>Provenance.</i>									<i>Exports from</i>
France	54.2	51.7	47.0	49.3	46.7	59.2	46.5	49.0	France
Royaume-Uni	34.4	32.7	28.6	28.0	41.8	45.6	41.7	55.9	United Kingdom
Belgique	7.5	7.3	10.4	16.7	13.6	15.1	12.2	14.9	Belgium
Allemagne (a)	23.4	19.6	19.3	20.1	19.9	8.9	4.5	2.1	Germany (a)
Suisse	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	Switzerland
Australie	2.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.2	4.5	2.9	3.0	Australia
Autriche	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.6	Austria
Italie	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4 (e)	Italy
Total	127.3	117.5	112.4	121.3	120.5	157.7	115.1	131.7	Total
<i>Destination</i>									<i>Imports into</i>
Allemagne (a)	23.6	23.0	24.3	31.7	39.8	42.6	23.9	34.9	Germany (a)
Tchécoslovaquie	25.1	24.4	23.9	24.4	45.8	18.2	19.2	18.3	Czechoslovakia
Belgique	16.4	15.6	12.9	13.1	12.2	17.1	18.0	15.6	Belgium
Canada	7.7	6.7	5.6	8.6	8.5	6.9	8.9	12.1	Canada
Suède	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	Sweden
Pologne	4.4	7.5	8.2	10.5	9.1	8.1	5.6	5.5	Poland
Autriche	3.7	1.7	3.8	4.9	4.4	3.0	4.9	4.4	Austria
Suisse	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.7	4.5	4.7	Switzerland
Pays-Bas	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.7	Netherlands
Portugal	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	(c)	Portugal
Hongrie	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	(c)	Hungary
Italie	7.5	5.5	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.3 (e)	Italy
France	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	3.6	France
Royaume-Uni	3.3	8.0	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.0	United Kingdom
U.R.S.S.	(c)		5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	1.5	U.S.S.R.
Total (b)	111.6	107.8	104.0	109.4	105.4	119.1	94.0	110.8	Total (b)

(a) Y compris de petites quantités de peignés de mohair, etc.  
 (b) A l'exclusion du Danemark, les importations, enregistrées séparément pour la première fois en 1934, se sont élevées à 3 600 000 livres dans cette année.  
 (c) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de 1929.  
 (d) Moins de 50 000 livres.  
 (e) Janvier-septembre.

(a) Includes small quantities of mohair, etc.  
 (b) Excludes Denmark imports, which were first separately recorded in 1934, aggregated 3.6 million lbs in that year.

(c) Not available assumed the same as 1929 in total.  
 (d) Less than 50 000 lbs.  
 (e) January-September.

TABLEAU 3 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE FILS DE LAINE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1928-1935  
TABLE 3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF WOOL YARN, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<i>Provenance</i>									<i>Exports from</i>
France	49.0	46.7	47.3	34.9	38.0	43.4	52.9	40.9	United Kingdom
Belgique	61.6	57.9	54.6	40.2	29.0	34.4	30.4	21.1	France
Allemagne	23.5	21.9	21.2	18.4	8.3	9.5	12.4	11.9	Czechoslovakia
Autriche	23.9	26.7	22.6	22.5	13.4	12.0	9.6	10.7	Germany
Italie	21.2	17.5	14.9	14.2	7.1	9.0	8.7	11.1	Belgium
Grèce	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	5.9	5.3	Japan (a)
Portugal	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	3.0	4.1	3.2	4.2	Austria
Espagne	4.4	2.0	3.1	6.4	4.4	3.1	2.6	1.4	Italy
Irlande	4.8	7.7	8.1	8.4	4.6	3.0	7.9	2.8	Poland
États-Unis	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.9	1.2	Switzerland
Canada	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.6	Netherlands
Autres	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	Sweden
Total	198.8	194.2	173.1	162.4	112.1	124.7	121.2	113.8	Total
<i>Destination</i>									<i>Imports into</i>
Allemagne	50.4	40.5	34.3	28.0	18.5	18.5	17	18.9	Germany
Pays-Bas	38.4	39.7	38.8	39.0	10.1	12.9	14.4	18.6	Netherlands
Belgique	11.8	13.0	12.8	12.1	9.9	5.7	5.1	5.7	Belgium
Roumanie	5.6	7.2	4.6	4.0	4.1	6.8	7.1		Rumania

Pour les notes, voir p. 66.

For footnotes see p. 66.

Section 8 (*suite*)

Section 8 (*continued*)

TABLEAU 3 (*suite*) — TABLE 3 (*continued*)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Chine	79	131	45	91	73	71	71	71	China
Suède	62	63	73	64	59	61	63	63	Sweden
Autriche	32	80	62	62	42	50	49	49	Austria
Suisse	54	47	47	48	42	58	44	49	Switzerland
Etats baltes	40	39	38	32	33	36	40	35	Baltic States
Etat libre d'Irlande	15	21	21	21	26	35	37	48	Irish Free State
Danemark	31	34	33	37	34	32	36	38	Denmark (b)
Grèce	38	25	18	27	22	32	33	32	Greece
Canada	49	57	62	52	33	40	33	32	Canada
Norvège	20	27	26	27	33	31	30	32	Norway
Inde	22	20	22	24	19	16	29	31	India
Yougoslavie	26	28	33	25	14	25	28	27	Yugoslavia
Turquie	08	15	11	15	20	30	27	27	Turkey
Brsil	44	31	40	18	12	22	20	22	Brazil
Hongrie	37	46	41	23	19	19	19	16	Hungary
Argentine	45	48	43	28	21	24	16	22	Argentina
Tchécoslovaquie	63	50	43	32	21	15	16	13	Czechoslovakia
France (c)	21	25	26	25	16	18	16	12	France (c)
Japon (a)	118	74	79	95	32	16	09	11	Japan (a)
Bulgarie	07	09	06	13	15	08	07	14	Bulgaria
Royaume-Uni	177	202	188	186	08	08	07	10	United Kingdom
Pologne	61	52	43	39	15	14	06	10	Poland
Italie	07	09	06	04	02	02	03	01 (f)	Italy
Pérou	03	63	02	02	02	01	01	01	Peru
Portugal	06	07	10	04	02	01	01	01	Portugal
U.R.S.S.	(e)	06	03	(d)	—	01	01	93	U.S.S.R.
Total	1889	1832	1614	1491	1055	1181	1125		Total

(a) A l'exclusion du commerce avec la Corée et Formose

(b) Y compris de petites quantités de fils d'angora et d'autres poils

(c) Poids brut évalué par addition d'un neuvième au poids net

(d) Moins de 50 000 livres

(e) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de 1929

(f) Neuf premiers mois seulement

(a) Excluding trade with Korea and Formosa

(b) Includes small quantities of angora and other hair wools

(c) Gross weight estimated by the addition of one-ninth to net weight

(d) Less than 50 000 lbs.

(e) Not available assumed the same as 1929 in total

(f) First nine months only

Section 8 (suite)

Section 8 (continued)

TABLEAU 4. EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE SOIE GREGE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1928-1935  
TABLE 4 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935

A Exportations — Exports

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1934	1935	Pays
Japon	72.48	76.04	62.45	72.53	73.30	63.92	73.17	Japan
Chine	21.02	25.38	20.49	18.16	10.43	10.28	10.17	China
Mandchourie	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3.24	3.55	3.03	Manchuria
Italie	17.43	13.17	14.35	13.64	6.98	7.68	(b)	Italy
Grèce (c)	(b)	(b)	2.60	2.71	2.48	2.45	2.58	Greece (c)
Syrie et Liban	(b)	0.51	0.31	0.08	0.24	0.44	0.43	Syria and Lebanon
Inde	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.04	(d)	0.04	0.08	India
E. R. S.	(b)	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	U.S.S.R.
Iran (e)	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	(c)	Iran (e)
Yougoslavie	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	Yugoslavia
Chypre	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	Cyprus
Total des pays ci-dessus	112.41	118.02	99.75	107.57	95.73	88.79	99.06	Total of above countries

(a) Les exportations vers des pays autres que la Chine s'élèvent sous les exportations chinoises jusqu'à juin 1931.

(b) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total celles de l'année la plus rapprochée.

(c) A l'exclusion des exportations de soie tissée, qui étaient les suivantes (en millions de livres)

1930	1931	1932
2.14	3.20	3.10

(d) Moins de 5 000 livres

(e) Jusqu'en 1931 année finissant le 31 mars, ensuite le 31 juin

(a) Exports to countries other than China were included in Chinese domestic exports until June 1931.

(b) Not available, assumed same as in the contiguous year for total.

(c) Excluding exports of Tussar silk, which were as follows (in million lbs)

1933	1934	1935
3.14	2.72	2.34

(d) Less than 5,000 lbs

(e) Year ended 31 March up to 1931 thereafter year ended 31 June

Section 8 (continued)

TABLEAU 4 (suite) — TABLE 4 (continued)  
B. Importations (non réexportées) — Imports (retained)

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Etats-Unis (a)	75.41	85.95	73.32	82.01	71.32	64.63	58.38	67.67	United States (a)
France (b)	15.78	14.48	9.80	7.98	4.43	8.52	6.61	8.28	France (b)
Japan (c)	5.03	4.94	5.17	4.50	5.65	5.82	5.85	5.16	Japan (c)
Royaume-Uni	1.48	1.59	1.32	1.86	2.32	2.75	2.51	4.03	United Kingdom
Canada (d)	1.15	1.57	1.82	2.26	2.27	2.42	2.65	3.27	Canada (d)
Inde	2.51	2.37	2.39	1.71	3.62	2.14	2.76	3.06	India
Australie (e)	5.25	5.40	3.56	2.53	1.84	1.13	2.12	2.44	Germany (e)
Italie (f)	1.46	1.06	0.90	0.98	0.88	0.64	0.96	(g)	Italy (f)
Suisse (g)	1.44	1.01	0.75	0.55	0.33	0.22	0.36	0.59	Switzerland
Autriche	0.15	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.16	Austria
Total des pays ci-dessus	108.67	115.40	98.27	105.96	92.80	86.40	81.32	95.62	Total of above countries

(a) Inclut les importations sur les exportations, sauf les chiffres de réexportation qui concernent les importations pour la consommation.  
 (b) Soit en valeur brute ou en valeur nette.  
 (c) Importations brutes en provenance de l'étranger, plus les exportations du Japon vers le Japon. Les chiffres pour 1928 et 1929 sont des évaluations.  
 (d) Importations pour la consommation, y compris les cocons.  
 (e) Y compris de petites quantités de soie tussah et de soie de pinna.  
 (f) Importations, commerce spécial.  
 (g) Importations, commerce spécial.  
 Les chiffres ci-dessus manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente. Les importations au cours de la période janvier-septembre 1935 se sont élevées à 270 000 livres.

Source: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM: Imperial Economic Committee Industrial Fibres, 1936, pp 48-56

(a) Surplus of imports over exports, figures for 1934 and 1935 are "imports for consumption."  
 (b) Raw silk in skeins and bunks.  
 (c) Gross imports from foreign countries plus exports from Korea to Japan. Figures for 1928 and 1929 are estimates.  
 (d) Imports for consumption, figures include cocoons.  
 (e) Includes small quantities of Tussah silk and pinna-marina silk.  
 (f) Imports, special trade.  
 (g) Not available, assumed same as previous year for total imports in the period January-September 1935 amounted to 0.27 million lbs.



TABLEAU 5 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE FILS DE RAYONNE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1928-1935  
TABLE 5 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAYON YARNS, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935

## A Exportations (a) — Exports (a)

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Italie	35.4	40.7	42.7	47.3	39.0	37.0	50.0	46.9 (b)	Italie
Japon	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	30.4	Japon
Pays-Bas	47.1	49.5	50.8	52.9	53.0	52.9	52.2	61.0	Pays-Bas
France	11.2	13.6	16.6	18.0	17.0	20.6	22.1	15.2	France
Royaume-Uni	13.7 (d)	18.2	14.4	12.3	15.8	14.0	1.1	9.6	United Kingdom
Allemagne (c)	3.6	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.5	5.7	7.5	6.6	Germany (c)
Belgique (c)	3.1	8.6	3.4	10.0	8.1	8.1	7.5	6.1	Belgium (c)
Suisse (c)	0.1	3.0	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.2	Switzerland (c)
Autriche	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.2	Austria
Etats-Unis	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	United States
Tchécoslovaquie	0.1	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	Czechoslovakia
Pologne	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	(e)	(e)	0.1	0.3	Poland
Hongrie									Hungary
Total des pays ci-dessus	108.2	123.9	127.1	129.9	126.3	130.2	160.3	152.6	Total of above countries

(a) Filles de filaments, fils de déchets et de la schappe artificielle, paille, et fils et fils préparés pour la vente au détail

(b) D'après les évaluations de la Suva Viscosa

(c) A l'exclusion du traitement de perfectionnement

(d) Chiffres partiellement évalués

(e) Moins de 50 000 livres

(a) Filament yarn, yarn spun from waste and staple fibre, straw and yarn and thread prepared for retail sale

(b) Based on the estimate of the Suva Viscosa

(c) Excluding improvement trade

(d) Partly estimated

(e) Less than 50 000 lbs

Section 8 (continued)

TABLEAU 5 (suite) — TABLE 5 (continued)

B Importations (a) — Imports (a)

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Inde britannique	69	81	60	80	124	80	153	159	British India
Allemagne (b)	195 (e)	200	245	283	215	215	134	132	Germany (b)
France	49	66	89	92	77	42	64	94	Spain
Tchécoslovaquie	60	89	96	92	67	66	101	90	Czechoslovakia
Grèce	10	13	16	16	31	51	68	83	Mexico
Chine	169	199	169	178	138	92	59	85	China
Maroc	25	25	24	24	02	68	88	74	Manchuria
Argentine	(c)	(c)	40	26	32	50	79	76	Argentina
Australie (d)	14	18	27	26	44	46	53	63	Australia (d)
Pologne (b)	08	13	22	24	24	33	48	52	Hungary (b)
Yugoslavie	15	19	26	24	24	28	41	50	Yugoslavia
Inde	34	34	42	34	29	24	40	42	Sweden
Suisse (b)	34	40	44	54	54	52	45	41	Switzerland (b)
Pays-Bas	22	32	23	23	15	22	23	41	Syria
Roumanie	15	12	19	24	28	35	37	40	Netherlands
Autriche	20	25	31	24	37	29	37	37	Rumania
Danemark	10	13	13	16	20	16	22	27 (e)	Austria
Belgique (b)	08	13	17	15	11	25	22	26	Denmark

Section 8 (suite)

Royaume-Uni (f)	26	16	08	14	21	22	26	24 (e)	United Kingdom (f)
Italie	11	12	28	30	20	22	24	20 (g)	Italy
Egypte	09	07	03	09	12	14	24	20	Egypt
Chili (g)	07	10	03	07	06	07	11	10 (e)	Chile (g)
France	12	09	23	22	38	42	47	19	France
Etats-Unis (h)	02	03	03	06	09	11	16	17	United States (h)
Portugal (i)	08	10	21	18	43	41	30	17	Portugal (i)
Canada	20	22	11	16	11	18	12	12	Canada
Perou	(h)	01	01	01	02	04	05	10	Peru
Norvege	03	04	01	05	05	06	07	07 (e)	Norway
Finlande (j)	04	03	03	03	03	04	06	07	Finland (j)
Indes néerlandaises	01 (e)	02 (e)	03	02 (e)	02 (e)	03	06	07	Netherlands Indies
Turquie	01	02	03	04	05	03	01	02	Turkey
Pologne	17	11	08	07	02	02	02	03	Poland
Bresil	16	07	04	11	(h)	03	(i)	(i)	Brazil
Japon	03	06	08	11	03	05	01	(h)	Japan
Total des pays ci-dessus	910	1026	1108	1173	1144	1181	1424	1428	Total of above countries

- (a) Filés de filaments, fils de déchets et de la soie naturelle, pure, et fils et fils préparés pour la vente au détail
- (b) A l'exclusion du trafic de perfectionnement
- (c) Le relevé en poids manqué, on a porté dans le total celui de 1920
- (d) Année finissant le 30 juin
- (e) Chiffres en partie évalués
- (f) Importations pour la consommation (interieur), compris les fils mélangés
- (g) Evalué sur la base des chiffres pour neuf mois
- (h) Moins de 50 000 livres
- (i) Les données manquent on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente
- (j) Y compris les fils de soie naturelle, mais consistant probablement pour la plus grande partie en rayon
- (k) Lettonie, Lituanie et Estonie
- (l) Filament yarn spun from waste and staple fibre, straw and yarn and thread prepared for retail sale
- (m) Excluding improvement trade
- (n) Not available weight, assumed same as 1920 in total
- (o) Year ending 30 June
- (p) Partly estimated
- (q) Retained imports including mixed yarn
- (r) Estimated on the basis of the nine months figures
- (s) Less than 50,000 lbs
- (t) Not yet available assumed same as in the previous year for total
- (u) Including real silk yarn but probably largely rayon
- (v) Latvia Lithuania and Estonia

SOURCE: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM: Imperial Economic Committee *Industrial Fibres 1936*, pp 98, 101

**Section 9: Commerce mondial d'articles textiles fins — Section 9: World trade in finished textile manufactures**

**TABEAU 1 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE TISSUS DE COTON, PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1924-1935**  
**TABLE 1 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1924-1935**

**A Exportations (volume) — Exports (by volume)**

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
	<b>(En millions de yards carres — In million square yards)</b>											
Royaume-Uni	4,444 0	4 435 6	3 834 5	4,116 9	3,888 5	3,671 6	2,406 3	1,716 3	2,197 5	2,031 2	1 993 0	
Japon					1,418 8	1,790 6	1,571 8	1,413 8	2,031 7	2,060 2	2 577 2	United Kingdom
Etats-Unis	477 8	543 3	513 3	565 0	546 8	564 4	416 3	367 0	375 1	302 0	226 3	Japan
												United States
Inde (par mer)	169 0	165 8	179 3	187 1	149 0	145 9	103 4	98 9	81 7	59 1	52 3	India (by sea)
	<b>(En millions de yards lineaires — In million linear yards)</b>											
Inde (par voie de terre) (a)												
France	570 4	440 5	479 8	632 2	573 0	535 7	434 6	372 0	410 2	107 3	93 0	India (by land) (a)
Italie	515 2	638 7	500 2	445 0	535 7	567 4	417 8	382 0	329 9	289 8	241 9	France
Tchécoslovaquie	314 5	397 1	338 6	424 2	368 4	364 2	294 2	217 1	103 4	71 0	62 7	Italy
Pays-Bas	197 7	267 0	265 2	286 9	301 5	303 6	240 3	209 3	419 1	76 6	90 7	Czechoslovakia
Belgique	143 0	173 2	217 5	238 2	270 9	280 4	232 4	214 3	149 9	158 2	162 3	Netherlands
Allemagne	188 1	180 2	176 9	183 9	177 3	200 3	166 7	138 2	80 7	72 6	57 1	Belgium
Suisse	68 9	68 5	51 2	60 0	47 2	18 3	39 2	38 3	29 7	27 2	27 7	Germany
Autriche	54 7	63 7	38 3	40 6	36 7	35 5	24 7	18 4	11 4	9 9	10 7	Switzerland
Pologne	52 4	48 9	40 6	53 3	31 0	17 1	17 1	13 5	16 3	6 1	5 7	Austria
Chine												Poland
Espagne	23 3	31 5	26 0	19 5	25 0	38 8	46 5	45 8	40 9	30 1	27 1	China
Portugal	12 4	10 0	8 8		12 0	15 3	9 2	9 6	20 1	25 1	22 3	Spain
U. R. S. S.					37 6	132 3	133 9	158 6	188 4	153 0	208 2	U. S. S. R.

(a) Année finissant le 31 mars suivant la date indiquée, et à l'exclusion des exportations à travers la Birmanie via Burma. (c) Years ending March 31 of following year, and excluding exports via Burma.

TABLEAU 1 (suite) — TABLE 1 (continued)

## B Exportations (valeur) (a) — Exports (by value) (a)

(En millions de livres sterling — In million £ sterling)

Pays	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Country
Royaume-Uni	150.6	146.1	146.1	140.0	107.3	99.3	61.3	37.3	43.6	40.2	39.8	39.5	United Kingdom
Japon	39.4	36.6	40.4	37.3	33.6	39.2	27.7	24.5	22.6	23.4	29.1	29.1	Japan
Etats-Unis	17.7	17.6	15.4	15.8	16.3	16.3	10.6	7.9	7.8	9.6	1.0	1.1	United States
Inde (par mer)	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	India (by sea)
France	29.0	15.9	14.3	18.8	14.1	16.2	13.1	9.7	8.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	France
Italie	16.5	18.4	14.6	13.6	11.1	14.0	9.5	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.3	Italy
Tchécoslovaquie	11.3	13.0	10.3	11.9	11.4	10.5	8.2	5.9	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	Czechoslovakia
Pays-Bas	6.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.2	5.8	4.3	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	Netherlands
Belgique	3.7	5.2	5.0	5.2	6.2	6.4	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	5.0	3.9	Belgium
Allemagne	5.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	Germany
Suisse	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	Austria
Autriche	2.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Poland
Pologne	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	China
Chine	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	Spain
Espagne	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	Portugal
Portugal													U S S R
U R S S													
Total des pays ci-dessus (b)	284.8	289.3	243.1	240.5	234.3	233.8	161.7	115.8	116.3	105.8	107.7	99.8	Total (above countries) (b)
Royaume-Uni (b)	53.9	52.4	47.8	45.7	45.8	42.5	27.9	32.8	37.5	38.0	37.0	36.0	United Kingdom (b)
Japon (b)	10.7	12.7	16.5	15.5	14.4	16.7	17.1	18.5	19.3	22.2	27.0	29.1	Japan (b)

(a) Valeurs calculées d'après le change moyen de chaque année.

(b) A l'exclusion de l'Italie.

(c) Values converted at the mean rate of exchange for each year.

(d) Excluding Italy.

Section 9 (suite)

Section 9 (continued)

TABLEAU 1 (suite) — TABLE 1 (continued)  
C Imports (volume), 1925-1935 — Imports (by volume), 1925-1935

L = Millions de yards linéaires — Million linear yards  
S = Millions de yards carrés — Million square yards  
Q = Milliers de quintaux — Thousand quintals

Pays	Unité	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Unité	Pays
Aden (a)	L		62	70	74	54	67	59	72	73	61	60	S + L	Aden (a)
Afrique occidentale française	Q		(126)	(157)	(144)	90	76	36	67	90	93	104	Q	French West Africa
Algérie (b)	Q			240	152	84	73	64	40	38	43	(133)	Q	Algeria (b)
Allemagne	Q											44	Q	Germany
Antilles britanniques (sauf Jamaïque) (c)	L	20	17	20	19	17	14	17	19	20	(15)		L	British West Indies (exc. Jamaica) (c)
Argentine	Q	341	336	303	338	317	280	219	230	287	295	(205)	Q	Argentina
Australie (d)	Q		100	142	107	134	76	(143)	(203)	(201)	(216)		Q	Australia (d)
Autriche	Q	22	22	30	24	28	29	29	21	22	27	24	Q	Austria
Belgique	Q	73	73	72	83	49	13	4	4	8	5	13	Q	Belgium
Bénelux	Q	35	23	27	23	20	6	8	8	4	5	6	Q	Brazil
Bulgarie	Q	83	93	98	116	108	83	78	57	71	72	78	Q	Bulgaria
Canada (a) (e)	L	54	61	63	55	57	51	55	69	64	78	(119)	L	Canada (a) (e)
Ceylan (d) (f)	S				(926)	(848)	(190)	(362)	(338)	(194)	(115)		S	Ceylon
Chine (d) (f)	L								5	5	5	6	L	China (d) (f)
Cypre	S			32	28	38	26	26	25	32	36		S	Cyprus
Congo belge	Q		29	44	36	31	34	26	48	40	32	61	Q	Belgian Congo
Côte d'Ivoire	Q	47	68	72	60	69	72	70	57	71	70	81	Q	Gold Coast
Danemark	Q	279	202	260	252	285	228	176	209	245	217	231	Q	Denmark
Égypte	Q	(10)	(12)	(15)	(12)	(14)	(18)	38	(15)	(20)	(16)	(18)	Q	Egypt
Émirats (g)	Q	109	61	63	61	61	36	38	29	44	42	64	Q	Emirate (g)
Etats-Unis	Q	10	42	18	19	18	8	8	5	8	14	15	Q	United States
Finlande	Q			8	10	10	20	14	8	9	7	6	Q	Finland
France	Q	21	21	8	7	2	3	14	4	7	7	6	Q	France
Gambie	S		5	6	7	2	3	9	4	4	8		S	Gambia
Guyane britannique	L	10	9	10	9	7	8	9	9	11	8		L	British Guiana
Grèce	Q	60	48	70	58	57	50	49	29	29	31	41	Q	Greece
Inde	L	1,641	1,784	1,965	1,881	1,310	1,254	741	1,455	860	919	1,083	L	India
Indes néerlandaises (h)	L												L	Netherlands Indies (h)
A	L		483		496	488	403	368	427	434	453	374	L	A
B	L		132		132	144	117	110	132	143	147	130	L	B
Indochine française (b)	Q	(71)	(108)	(100)	(72)	(88)	(102)	(55)	(75)	(67)	(84)	(80)	Q	French Indo-China (b)
Irak	Q												Q	Iraq
Iran (a)	Q	145	169	147	163	174	127	105	137	93	100	97	Q	Iran (a)
Fiat libre d'Irlande	Q	24	26	30	22	29	28	28	29	36	43	47	Q	Irish Free State
Italie	L	24	24	15	22	20	14	9	7	7	7		L	Italy
Jamaïque	L	23	21	24	18	22	21	19	20	17	23		L	Jamaica
Japan	S		9	12	12	14	9	11	10	9	1	1	S	Japan



Section 9 (continued)

Section 9 (suite)

TABLEAU 1 (suite) — TABLE 1 (continued)  
D Imports (value), 1931-1934 (a) — Imports (by value), 1931-1934 (a)  
(En millions de francs-or — In million gold francs)

Pays	1931	1932	1933	1934	Country
Allemagne	57 0	90 0	22 8	3 0	Germany
Autriche	100 0	93 5	111 6	89 1	Austria
Belgique	83 5	63 0	64 8	52 8	Belgium
Bulgarie	130	25 0	12 4	13 8	Bulgaria
Canada	21 5	13 0	11 2	8 7	Canada
Ceylan	48 5	27 5	24 0	22 8	Ceylon
Chine	22 0	17 0	13 2	24 6	China
Colombie	189 0	124 0	59 2	15 6	Colombia
Cuba	30 5	27 0	31 6	25 8	Cuba
Egypte	26 5	19 0	13 6	50 1	Egypt
Indes	76 0	64 5	61 2	49 2	India
Indes Néerlandaises	45 0	20 5	22 8	5 1	Netherlands Indies
France	12 5	6 5	7 2	180 0	France
Grèce	330 0	269 5	178 0	110 4	Greece
Inde	162 5	117 0	101 2	23 2	India
Indonésie	30 0	29 0	23 2	4 5	Indo-China
Italie	8 0	5 0	5 8	0 9	Italy
Japan	9 1	5 0	5 8	12 0	Japan
Malaisie	32 0	28 0	16 0	30 8	Malaya
Philippines	51 0	52 0	33 6	15 0	Philippines
Roumanie	45 4	24 5	20 0	15 0	Rumania
Royaume-Uni	96 5	12 5	13 4	15 6	United Kingdom
Siam	12 5	16 5	13 6	24 8	Siam (c)
Soudan	29 2	15 5	13 6	4 2	Sudan
Suisse	14 5	11 0	7 0	15 6	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	11 5	6 5	30 4 (d)	54 0	Czechoslovakia
Turquie	65 5	38 5	59 6	12 9	Turkey
Union Sud-Africaine	76 5	44 5	59 6	12 9	Union of South Africa
Yougoslavie	33 0	16 0	12 4	12 9	Yugoslavia

(a) Imports de tissus de coton « countable » c'est-à-dire de tissus qui, en cas d'importation aux Etats-Unis, sont assujettis à un droit de douane calculé d'après le titre des fils. Les chiffres ici présentés résultent de la conversion des données en dollars selon les taux suivants 1 dollar = 5 francs (1931, 1932), 4 francs (1933), et 3 francs (1934)  
(b) Années fiscales se terminant le 30 juin  
(c) Années fiscales se terminant le 31 mars  
(d) Dix mois seulement

(a) Imports of countable cotton cloth that is, cloth which, if imported into the United States, pays duty according to the yarn count. Converted from dollar values at 1 dollar = 5 francs (1931, 1932) 4 francs (1933), and 3 francs (1934)

(b) Fiscal years ending 30 June  
(c) Fiscal years ending 31 March  
(d) Ten months only

Sources: Exports, Imports (volume) — Exports, imports (by volume) Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations (Manchester)  
Cotton Trade Statistics, 1933, 1936, passim  
Imports (value) — Imports (by value) ETATS-UNIS — UNITED STATES Tariff Commission Cotton Cloth Report, 1936, pp 149-141



Section 9 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE TISSUS DE LAINES, PRINCIPAUX PAYS, 1928-1935 (a)  
TABLE 2. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF WOOL TISSUES, PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES, 1928-1935 (a)

(En millions de livres — In million lbs)

Pays	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<i>Provenances</i>									<i>Exports from</i>
Royaume-Uni	97.4	88.3	63.9	48.3	46.0	52.4	77.7	61.3	United Kingdom
Italie	21.7	23.2	20.4	23.6	18.7	17.2	18.3	15.0 (g)	Italy
Allemagne	35.2	34.5	20.1	28.6	14.5	13.8	9.9	9.9	Germany
France	46.9	33.3	38.3	28.7	13.1	12.0	8.8	5.7	France
Pologne	2.4	1.7	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.9	5.5	4.5	Poland
Tchécoslovaquie	23.7	21.7	19.4	14.2	11.9	7.0	4.3	4.5	Czechoslovakia
Belgique	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.5	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	Belgium
Pays-Bas	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.6	Netherlands
Suède	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	Sweden
Suisse	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	Switzerland
Espagne	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	(c)	Spain
Danemark	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	(c)	Denmark
Autriche	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	(c)	Austria
Liats-Unis	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	United States
Total des pays ci-dessus	240.2	231.2	187.0	137.4	102.4	106.8	108.8	104.4	Total of above countries
<i>Japon (en millions de yards carrés)</i>	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	10.3	20.2	21.2	Japan (million square yards)
<i>L'attribution irlandaise (millions yards linéaires)</i>	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	Irish Free State (million linear yards)
<i>Destinations (b)</i>									<i>Imports (b) into</i>
Canada	8.6	8.9	6.7	9.0	6.0	6.2	8.1	8.2	Canada
Pays-Bas	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.0	8.2	9.7	7.0	6.7	Netherlands
Danemark	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.1	6.4	5.7	7.4	Denmark
Argentine	11.8	11.0	9.7	6.9	4.7	6.0	5.4	5.4	Argentina
Chine	22.7	15.4	8.8	6.6	3.9	5.7	5.7	6	China
Manchourie	(e)	(e)	(e)	10	4.6	2.2	3	3	Manchuria
Suisse	4.4	(e)	2.8	3.2	1.7	3.4	0	2.8	Switzerland
Belgique	4.8	7.9	5.4	3.8	1.7	2.5	3.0	1.3	Belgium
Allemagne	7.1	7.9	6.6	7.2	2	2.8	2.3	1.3	Germany
Etats-Unis	9.4	10.0	4.8	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	United States
France	7.6	7.0	4.8	4.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	France
Suède	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	Sweden
Norvège	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.1	Norway
Yougoslavie	2.1	4.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.1	Yugoslavia

For footnotes see p 78

For notes see p 73

Section 9 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 (suite) — TABLE 2 (continued)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Egypte	(d)	(d)	1 4	4 0	1 1	1 7	2 1	0 9 (d)	Egypt
Royaume-Uni	23 6	21 7	22 3	28 3	3 1	3 1	2 0		United Kingdom
Italie	4 0	5 3	1 8	3 7	2 9	2 5	1 8		Italy
Etats baltes	6 2	5 4	4 1	3 3	4 0	0 9	1 8		Baltic States
Autriche	8 8	7 8	6 8	6 6	3 1	1 8	1 6	1 5	Austria
Grèce	9 1	7 4	2 8	2 2	4 1	0 9	1 2		Greece
Syrie et Liban	(c)	1 1	4 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 1		Syria and Lebanon
Turquie	4 8	5 2	1 4	2 4	1 2	1 5	1 0		Turkey
Roumanie	1 6	1 0	0 6	2 4	1 5	1 5	1 0		Rumania
Échecsoslovaquie	1 4	1 3	1 3	1 3	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 7	Czechoslovakia
Hongrie	4 5	3 2	2 7	1 7	0 8	0 6	0 6		Hungary
Chili	2 0	2 8	2 8	1 4	0 3	0 1	0 4		Chile
Pérou	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 4		Peru
Uruguay	1 3	1 4	1 2	0 8	0 4	(d)	(d)		Uruguay
Brésil	1 8	1 6	1 7	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 3		Brazil
Pologne	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	Poland
Portugal	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1		Portugal
U.R.S.S.	(c)	2 3	1 0	0 6	0 6	0 1	0 1	0 4	U.S.S.R.
Total des pays ci-dessus	136 2	133 3	119 5	120 6	71 3	73 3	71 0	36 16	Total of above countries
Inde (millions yards linéaires)	10 8	12 8	8 1	5 4	13 8	11 9	13 4	8 4	India (million linear yards)
État libre d'Irlande (millions yards linéaires)	5 7	6 2	6 2	8 6	6 0	6 6	7 4	7 2	Irish Free State (million linear yards)
Japan (millions de yards carrés)	17 3	10 9	6 8	7 1	6 8	4 5	3 4	4 1	Japan (million square yards)
Egypte (millions de yards linéaires)	3 0	3 7	1 9	1 2	1 4	1 9	2 2		Egypt (million linear yards)

(a) Généralement à l'exclusion des couvertures, tissus d'ameublement, tentes et tissus à poil.

(b) A l'exclusion des importations dans l'Union Sud-Africaine, l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande.

(c) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de 1929.

(d) Les données manquent, on a porté dans le total le chiffre de l'année précédente.

(e) Comprises dans les importations en Chine.

(f) Moins de 50 000 livres.

(g) Pour les dix premiers mois.

(a) In general excluding blankets, carpets, furniture stuffs, pile fabrics and fells.

(b) Excludes imports into the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

(c) Not available assumed same as 1929 in total.

(d) Not available, assumed same as previous year in total.

(e) Included in imports into China.

(f) Less than 50 000 lbs.

(g) First ten months.

TABEAU 3 EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DE TISSUS DE RAYONNE DE CERTAINS PAYS, 1929-1935  
TABLE 3 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAYON TISSUES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1929-1935

A *Exportations (volume) — Exports (by volume)*

(Q) = Milliers de quintaux — Thousand quintals  
(Y) = Millions de yards carrés — Million square yards

P = Tissus de rayonne — Rayon tissues  
M = Tissus de mi-rayonne — Rayon mixture tissues

Pays	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Italie (Q)		48 4	24 2	40 6	22 0	24 4	(47 9) (a)	Italie (Q)
P						22 3	(18 2) (a)	P
M						46 4	(38 4) (a)	M
Total								Total
Japon (b) (Y)		(34 5) (c)	139 5	241 7	260 1	345 7	424 2	Japon (b) (Y)
Royaume-Uni (Y)								United Kingdom (Y)
P								P
M	(7 8) (d)	7 4	6 2	10 6	10 8	16 0	15 0	M
	80 7	57 2	36 4	14 3	42 4	(49 2)	(38 8)	
Total	(88 3) (d)	64 6	43 6	54 9	53 7	(65 2)	(51 8)	Total
Allemagne (Q)								Germany (Q)
P								P
M						12 8	19 1	M
						7 4	6 2	
Total						20 2	25 3	Total

Pour les notes, voir p 80

For footnotes see p 80

Section 9 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 (suite) — TABLE 3 (continued)

Pay	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
Etats-Unis (Y) P M Total						29 13 42	61 15 76	United States (Y) P M Total
France (b) (Q)						300	204	France (b) (Q)
Pays-Bas (Q) P M Total						084 032 110	062 046 111	Netherlands (Q) P M Total
Suisse (Q) P M Total						31 05 36	20 03 23	Switzerland (Q) P M Total
Tchécoslovaquie (f) (Q)						48	56	Czechoslovakia (f) (Q)

(a) Ces données ne se rapportent qu'à neuf mois.

(b) Tissus de rayonne pure pour la plupart y compris cependant un peu de tissus de ml-rayonne.

(c) Ces données ne sont pas strictement comparables à celles de 1931-1935, elles sont par rapport à celles-ci des évaluations de volume un peu trop faibles.

(d) Evaluations faites en admettant que le poids du yard carré était le même qu'en 1930.

(e) Tissus mixtes de rayonne et coton seulement en 1929-1933 en 1934 et 1935 tous les tissus de ml-rayonne.

(f) Tissus de rayonne seulement.

(a) Data for nine months only.

(b) Mostly rayon tissues but includes small quantity of rayon mixture tissues.

(c) Not strictly comparable with data for 1931-1935, somewhat understates volume of exports as compared with the latter period.

(d) Estimated by assuming same weight per square yard as in 1930.

(e) Rayon and cotton mixtures only for 1929-1933 other mixtures also included in figures for 1934 and 1935.

(f) Rayon tissues only.

TABLEAU 3 (suite) — TABLE 3 (continued)

## B Importations (volume) — Imports (by volume)

(Q) = milliers de quintaux — Thousand quintals

T = Tissus de rayonne et de ml rayonne — Rayon and rayon mixture tissues

(Y) = Millions de yards carrés — Million square yards

P = Tiss. us de rayonne — Rayon tissues

(L) = Millions de yards linéaires — Million linear yards

M = Tissus de ml rayonne — Rayon mixture tissues

Pays	Origines	1980	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Chang.	Pays
Aden (a) (L)	T	0 61	0 57	0 65	1 4	1 97	3 06	0 1	T	Aden (a) (L)
Allemagne (Q)	P				8	0 83	1 91	0 8	P	Germany (Q)
Argentine (b) (Q)	P		(2 84)	(84)	12	4 34	5 5	4 53	P	Argentina (b) (Q)
Australie (c) (Y)	P		(1 30)	(2 54)	(1 91)	(1 58)	4 4		P	Australia (c) (Y)
Brazil (Q)	P		(7 87)	(6 9)	(1 31)	8 4	44 10		P	Brazil (Q)
Canada (a) (Q)	P		(1 67)	(2 4)	(10 15)	0 91	4 4	3 1	P	Canada (a) (Q)
Ceylan (L)	P		0 01	0 01	5 40	5 0			P	Ceylon (L)
Côte d'Ivoire (Y)	P	20 05	21 47	4 83	1	8 30	5 96	9	P	Côte d'Ivoire (Y)
Egypte (Q)	P	1 61	2 97			17 5	1 8	30 9	P	Egypt (Q)
Etats-Unis (Q)	P	1 30	1 91	1 13	1 9	10 46	0 8	17 4	P	United States (Q)
France (Q)	P	29	4 44	5 0	118	4 81	73 9	1	P	France (Q)
Inde (L)	P	7 11	5 1	83 01	105 12	60 52	12 80	66 7	P	India (L)
Indes néerlandaises (Q)	P	9 96	37 3	40 14	5 14	6 32			P	Netherlands Indies (Q)
dont										of which
Java et Madura	P	14 45	29 19	33 17	48 0	76	4 9	6 8	P	Java and Madura
Iles extérieures	P	8 45	8 63	0 47	12	4 8	5	6 95	P	Outer Islands
Irak (L)	P	7 40 (d)	4 68	11 0	11 19	1 4	(1 1)		P	Iraq (L)
Italie (Q)	P		1 4	1 1	0 41	1 10	1 39		P	Italy (Q)

Pour les notes voir p 82

F footnote see p 8

Section 9 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 (suite) — TABLE 3 (continued)

Pays	Catégorie	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Classes	Pays
Kénya et Ouganda (L.)	P	1 02	0 94	1 39	3 77	3 71	3 91	3 06	P	Kenya and Uganda (L.)
Malaisie (Y)	P	11 60	12 66	9 65	42 18	16 98	14 75	8 49	P	Malaya (Y)
Nigeria (Y)	P				5 23	7 38	5 08	3 86	P	Nigeria (Y)
Norvège (Q)	T						3 85	4 45	T	Norway (Q)
Nyasaland (L)	T					0 36	0 05	0 11	T	Nyasaland (L)
Pays-Bas (Q)	T	9 62	12 76	17 45	24 27	28 82	24 44	20 88	T	Netherlands (Q)
Philippines (Y)	P	3 80	5 68	9 28	15 20	21 76	16 46	16 73	P	Philippines (Y)
Rhodésie du Nord (L)	P					6 95	9 73	0 11	P	Northern Rhodesia (L)
Royaume-Uni (Y)	T			60 42	32 16	39 98	22 17	19 44	T	United Kingdom (Y)
Sierra Leone (Y)	P			39 98	25 48	31 77	15 73	14 37	P	Sierra Leone (Y)
Soudan (Q)	P	(2 18)	(2 72)	(1 40)	2 75	0 56	0 41	0 15	P	Sudan (Q)
Suède (Q)	P				2 29	5 24	5 05	8 32	P	Sweden (Q)
Suisse (Q)	P	0 55	1 04	1 40	0 95	1 04	4 83	8 10	P	Switzerland (Q)
Net.	T						1 45	1 80	T	Net
Trade de perfectionnement	T				5 36	3 99	4 01	2 11	T	Improvement trade
Tanganyika (L)	T				1 80	0 99	0 87	0 64	T	Tanganyika (L)
Union	P				3 38	7 00	8 23	8 69	P	Union of South Africa (c) (Y)
Sud-Africaine (c) (Y)	P	0 40	0 54	0 46	1 03	1 46	6 40	8 84	P	
	T	(5 48)	(6 45)	(14 14)	(15 83)	(17 09)	(33 37)	(22 27)	T	
	P	(0 78)	(1 75)	(10 14)	(12 32)	(11 19)	(16 17)	(15 42)	P	

(a) Années fiscales Aden, 1929/30-1934/35, Canada, 1929/30-1935/36

(b) Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent le total des exportations de l'Italie et du Royaume-Uni, pour autant qu'on a pu l'évaluer

(c) Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent le total des exportations du Japon et du Royaume-Uni, pour autant qu'on a pu l'évaluer, les autres chiffres se rapportent aux années fiscales 1932/33-1934/35

(d) Avril-décembre

(e) Millions de yards carrés

(a) Fiscal years Aden, 1928/29-1934/35, Canada, 1929/30-1935/36

(b) Figures in parentheses represent total, so far as it could be determined, of exports from Italy and United Kingdom

(c) Figures in parentheses represent total, so far as it could be determined of exports from Japan and United Kingdom, other figures are for fiscal years 1932/33-1934/35

(d) April-December

(e) Million square yards

Source: John Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations Cotton Trade Statistics 1933 1936 p. viii

Section 9 (suite)

Section 9 (continued)

TABLEAU 4 EXPORTATIONS D'ARTICLES DE COTON, PRINCIPAUX PAYS EXPORTATEURS, 1924-1935  
TABLE 4. EXPORTS OF ALL COTTON MANUFACTURES PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1924-1935

(En millions de livres sterling — In million £)

Pays	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Pays
Royaume-Uni	290.4	290.5	155.4	149.7	149.1	136.3	88.2	57.0	63.4	60.6	United Kingdom
Etats-Unis	30.0	30.7	26.5	27.4	27.7	27.6	16.2	13.3	13.0	7.9	United States
Japon	44.6	50.4	50.6	45.0	40.0	46.0	32.6	24.8	26.8	35.3	Japan
Inde	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.0	6.0	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.9	India
France	36.3	28.2	23.8	33.9	28.8	26.4	21.0	15.2	14.1	12.2	France
Italie	22.1	23.7	19.1	19.0	20.4	20.2	15.0	11.5	10.7	13.3	Italy
Tchécoslovaquie	15.3	19.5	14.3	18.5	18.1	17.2	14.5	10.3	6.5	5.6	Czechoslovakia
Pays-Bas	7.9	10.6	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	6.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	Netherlands
Allemagne	24.5	21.6	24.1	23.6	24.6	24.4	20.9	17.6	11.6	7.9	Germany
Suisse	16.1	13.8	10.7	11.8	10.7	9.5	7.2	5.9	4.1	4.0	Switzerland
Belgique	8.7	9.9	8.4	9.1	11.3	10.9	9.1	8.8	6.3	6.3	Belgium

SOURCE Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations Cotton Trade Statistics 1936, table 120

**Section 10 Changements de structure de l'industrie textile**  
**Section 10. Structural changes in the textile industry**

**TABEAU 1. PRODUCTION DES FIBRES TEXTILES, EN POURCENTAGE DE LA PRODUCTION GLOBALE DES PRODUITS DE BASE, 1925-1934 (a)**

**TABLE 1 PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE FIBRES AS PERCENTAGE OF AGGREGATE PRODUCTION OF ALL PRIMARY COMMODITIES, 1925-1934 (a)**

(Production totale de chaque continent = 100 — Total production of each continent = 100)

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
<i>Monde</i>	5.9	0.2	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.1	<i>World</i>
Europe (à l'exclusion de l'U.R.S.S.)	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)
Europe (y compris l'U.R.S.S.)	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	Europe (including U.S.S.R.)
Amérique du Nord	6.3	6.8	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	7.5	6.4	6.9	5.7	North America
Amérique latine	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.6	6.0	Latin America
Afrique	15.4	15.5	13.8	15.5	15.5	15.6	14.6	14.0	16.2	14.1	Africa
Asie	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.8	12.5	12.5	10.7	11.3	12.0	13.3	Asia
Océanie	18.8	19.9	19.3	19.7	19.5	17.9	19.0	18.3	17.4	17.4	Oceania

(a) *Totaux de la production annuelle pondérés par les prix de 1930*

(a) *Annual production totals weighted by 1930 prices*

Sources: Société des Nations *La production mondiale et les prix 1935/36*, annexe I, tableau 4

Source: League of Nations *World Production and Prices, 1935/36*, Appendix I, table 4



TABLEAU 2 INDICES DE LA PRODUCTION MONDIALE DES FIBRES TEXTILES, 1925-1935

TABLE 2. INDICES OF WORLD PRODUCTION, TEXTILE FIBRES, 1925-1935

(Moyenne de 1925-1929 = 100 — Average annual production in 1925-1929 = 100)

Produits	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 *	Produits
Coton (égrené)	105	106	90	100	96	96	98	90	99	89	97	Coton (ginned)
Lan (filasse)	103	95	86	101	115	119	129	143	128	130	146	Flax (fibre)
Chanvre (filasse)	106	97	101	100	96	90	72	62	61	59	62	Hemp (fibre)
Chanvre de Vanille (Abacca)	97	95	93	96	145	103	87	70	73	97	144	Vanilla hemp (Abacca)
Sisal (Agave) (a)	94	92	103	107	165	100	100	142	129	136	144	Sisal hemp (Agave) (a)
Chanvre de l'île Maurice	85	59	68	85	203	110	42	42	12	42	51	Mauritius hemp
Chanvre de Nouvelle-Zélande (Phormium)	93	150	110	76	71	79	46	20	32	29	23	New Zealand hemp
Jute (fibre)	87	118	99	96	100	100	54	69	76	83	62	Jute (fibre)
Laine (de mouton, en suint)	82	88	100	101	106	102	102	102	92	98	100	Wool (sheep's grease)
Laine mohair	80	103	107	103	103	95	92	92	97	95	108	Mohair
Soie (grège)	87	43	99	108	113	110	107	97	100	102	92	Silk (raw)
Rayonne (soie artificielle)	63	72	99	121	145	150	168	140	231	268	343	Rayon (artificial silk)
Schappe artificielle (* staple fibre *)					(100)	(90)	(110)	(210)	(320)	(610)	(1,800)	Staple fibre *

\* Indices basés en partie sur des estimations

(a) Y compris le henequen mexicain, le sisal des Antilles et de l'Afrique occidentale et orientale, le sisal et le canadi de Java et Sumatra et le manioc des Philippines

\* Partly based on estimates

(a) Including Mexican henequen, West Indian sisal, West and East Africa sisal, Java and Sumatra sisal and cantala, Philippines manioc

Extrait de Société des Nations La production mondiale et les prix 1935/36, annexe I, tableau I Reprinted from League of Nations World Production and Prices, 1935/36 Appendix I, table I

Section 10 (suite)

Section 10 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 REPARTITION EN POURCENTAGES DE LA PRODUCTION GLOBALE DES FIBRES TEXTILES, PAR GROUPES CONTINENTAUX, 1925-1935 (a)

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE FIBRES, BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS, 1925-1935 (a)

(Total mondial = 100 — World total = 100)

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 *	
Europe (non compris l'U.R.S.S.)	10.9	10.6	12.4	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.6	12.7	13.0	13.9	14.5	Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)
Europe (y compris l'U.R.S.S.)	18.5	17.7	20.6	20.7	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.8	21.5	22.7	24.2	Europe (including U.S.S.R.)
Amerique du Nord	32.5	34.7	28.1	29.0	29.4	28.7	34.4	29.1	28.4	23.3	24.8	North America
Amerique latine	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.9	8.1	7.6	Latin America
Afrique	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.6	Africa
Asie	29.3	27.8	31.0	30.2	29.0	29.9	24.8	28.2	28.7	31.7	29.7	Asia
Océanie	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.8	7.7	7.9	7.1	Oceania
Monde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	World

\* Pourcentages basés en partie sur des estimations

(a) Totaux de la production annuelle pondérés par les prix de 1930

\* Partly based on estimates

(a) Annual production totals weighted by 1930 prices

Extrait de Société des Nations La production mondiale et les prix 1935/36, annexe I, tableau 3

Reprinted from League of Nations World Production and Prices 1935/36, Appendix I, table 3

Section 10 (*suite*)

Section 10 (*continued*)

TABLEAU 4 CONSOMMATION DE COTON BRUT PAR LES FILATURES AVANT-GUERRE ET APRES-GUERRE (a)  
TABLE 4 MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR (a)

(Milliers de balles de divers poids — Thousands of running bales)

Pays	1929/30 (moyenne)	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35	1935/36	1936/37	Pays
Europe dont	41,671	42,146	8,074	9,598	10,232	10,303	Europe of which
Royaume-Uni	19,455	4,274	2,719	2,935	3,022	3,010	United Kingdom
Allemagne	17,710	1,700	1,063	1,211	1,148	1,118	Germany
France	2,388	1,010	1,063	1,122	1,179	1,152	France
U. R. S. S.	2,326	2,308	34	1,084	1,179	1,177	U. S. S. R.
Italie	202	780	942	1,002	1,007	939	Italy
Autriche	326	837	132	136	139	136	Austria
Tchécoslovaquie	(b)	(b)	417	481	477	497	Czechoslovakia
Espagne	335	358	50	482	477	490	Spain
Belgique	252	207	246	205	353	380	Belgium
Pologne	(c)	(c)	179	209	190	119	Poland
Pays-Bas	83	89	76	136	152	162	Netherlands
Suisse	92	98	101	108	111	108	Switzerland
Asie dont	1,642	4,766	3,974	6,009	6,679	7,372	Asia of which
Japan	1,175	4,389	2,317	2,554	2,916	2,871	Japan
Inde britannique	2,167	2,177	2,065	2,140	2,061	2,101	British India
Chine	(c)	(c)	1,571	1,610	1,755	1,920	China
Amerique dont	5,261	5,899	6,792	7,614	7,610	7,963	America of which
Etats-Unis	5,439	5,786	5,612	6,127	6,393	7,134	United States
Canada	102	113	152	161	211	201	Canada
Mexique	(d)	(d)	149	133	232	181	Mexico
Bresil	(d)	(d)	370	333	782	444	Brazil
Pays non spécifiés	1,063	4,121	91	173	204	254	Countries not specified
Ensemble des pays	21,637	20,932	20,740	22,294	24,681	25,982	All countries

(a) Pour la période d'avant-guerre, années finissant le 31 août, pour la période d'après-guerre, années finissant le 31 juillet.  
(b) Données compilées dans celles de l'Année.  
(c) Données compilées dans celles de l'U. R. S. S.  
(d) Données compilées dans celles des pays non spécifiés.

SOURCE: ROYAL REVENUE AND TRADE SURVEY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1937, p. 154.

Section 10 (suite)

Section 10 (continued)

TABEAU 5. RÉPARTITION INTERNATIONALE DES BROCHES POUR LE FILAGE DU COTON, AVANT-GUERRE ET APRÈS-GUERRE (a)

TABLE 5 INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON-SPINNING SPINDLES, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR (a)  
(En milliers de broches — In thousand spindles)

Pays	1911	1914	1923	1927	Country
Royaume-Uni	53,859	55,972	56,613	57,548	United Kingdom
U. R. S. S.	7,397	7,431	7,246	6,946	U. S. S. R.
Pologne	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,212	Poland
Allemagne	10,300	11,405	9,509	10,900	Germany
Pays-Bas	465	500	638	994	Netherlands
Belgique	1,322	1,513	1,673	1,892	Belgium
France	7,200	7,400	9,600	9,527	France
Suisse	1,485	1,384	1,519	1,523	Switzerland
Autriche	1,853	2,000	1,815	1,817	Austria
Inde	4,215	4,600	4,560	4,941	India
Union soviétique	4,687	4,941	4,023	4,044	Soviet Union
Total, Europe (b)	95,151	100,012	100,739	103,653	Total, Europe (b)
Etats-Unis	28,500	31,520	37,225	37,374	United States
Canada	855	860	1,076	1,154	Canada
Mexique	600	750	770	834	Mexico
Brazil	1,000	1,400	1,680	2,551	Brazil
Total, Amérique	30,955	34,530	40,751	41,913	Total, America
Inde	6,196	6,397	7,331	8,714	India
Japon	2,095	2,415	4,754	5,680	Japan
Chine	1,200 (b)	1,350 (b)	2,552	3,433	China
Total, Asie	9,491 (b)	10,162 (b)	14,637	17,827	Total, Asia
Autres pays	—	—	254	1,223	Other countries
Ensemble des pays	135,597	144,704	155,981	164,616	All countries

(c) Evaluations de la Fédération internationale cotonnière

(a) As estimated by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations  
(b) Including other unspecified countries

Source: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Committee on Industry and Trade Survey of Textile Industries, 1927, p. 151

Section 10 (suite)

Section 10 (continued)

TABLEAU 6. RÉPARTITION INTERNATIONALE DES METIERS MÉCANIQUES POUR LE TISSAGE DU COTON, AVANT-GUERRE ET APRES-GUERRE

TABLE 6. INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON POWER LOOMS, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR

Pays	1913 ou 1914		1928 or		1939/14-1939/34			Country
	Nombre des métiers Number of looms	Pourcentage du total mondial Percentage of world total	Nombre des métiers Number of looms	Pourcentage du total mondial Percentage of world total	Accroissement absolu Absolute increase	Accroissement en pourcentage Percentage increase	Pourcentage du pays dans l'accroissement mondial National percentage in world increase	
<b>Europe.</b>								<b>Europe</b>
Royaume-Uni	805,452	23.69	739,887	23.75	65,565	8.1%	21.25	United Kingdom
Allemagne (a)	236,306	8.20	250,000	8.02	19,800	8.50	6.41	Germany (a)
France (a)	408,000	11.85	492,600	15.18	84,600	20.73	27.42	France (a)
Etats-Unis	213,179	7.59	499,100	15.11	285,921	131.30	17.52	U.S.A.
Italie	1,000,000	4.99	150,000	4.81	10,000	7.11	3.21	Italy
Autriche (b)	170,000	6.06	27,186	0.40	2,814	10.30	10.6	Austria (b)
Hongrie								Hungary
Tchécoslovaquie	24,000	0.85	51,382	1.74	27,382	126.70	0.87	Czechoslovakia
Belgique	22,000	1.96	71,000	2.28	49,000	223.64	3.15	Belgium
Espagne	12,000	0.42	22,000	0.71	10,000	83.33	3.24	Spain
Portugal	31,000	1.11	42,771	1.35	11,771	36.17	3.63	Portugal
Pologne	21,555	0.77	27,079	0.87	5,524	25.63	1.80	Poland
Suisse	29,800	1.42	52,000	1.65	22,200	74.50	1.95	Switzerland
Pays-Bas	12,442	0.44	16,000	0.52	3,558	28.60	1.17	Netherlands
Suède	5,711	0.21	7,000	0.22	1,289	22.41	0.42	Sweden
Finlande	4,350	0.15	5,831	0.19	1,481	34.02	0.30	Finland
Danemark	2,385	0.08	2,865	0.09	480	20.18	0.17	Denmark
Norvège								Norway
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>1,875,103</b>	<b>66.89</b>	<b>1,929,287</b>	<b>61.93</b>	<b>54,184</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>Total Europe</b>

Pour les notes, voir p. 90

For footnotes see p. 90

Section 10 (*suite*)

Section 10 (*continued*)

TABLEAU 6 (*suite*) — TABLE 6 (*continued*)

Pays	1913 ou 1914		1928 ou 1929		1913/14 1928/29			Country
	Nombre de métiers Number of looms	Pourcentage du total mondial Percentage of world total	Nombre de métiers Number of looms	Pourcentage du total mondial Percentage of world total	Accroissement en pourcentage Percentage increase	Accroissement absolu Absolute increase	Pourcentage du pays dans l'accroissement national percentage share in world increase	
Asie								Asia
Inde (c)	44,136	3 35	166,732	5 34	76 90	72,396	23 46	India (c)
Japan	20,634	0 77	82,376	2 64	298 74	61,642	19 98	Japan
China (c)	5,852	0 22	29,788	0 96	409 02	24,936	7 76	China (c)
Total, Asie	120,622	4 30	278,596	8 94	130 95	157,974	51 20	Total Asia
Amerique								America
Etats-Unis	896,387	24 82	736,379	23 64	5 74	39,992	19 96	United States
Canada	30,674	1 09	76,745	0 86	12 80	4,071	1 27	Canada
Mexique	27,019	0 40	28,592	0 98	1 00	1,573	0 96	Mexico
Brazil	56,000	1 78	79,249	2 54	58 50	23,249	9 48	Brazil
Total, Amérique	804,080	28 05	872,366	28 00	8 49	68,286	22 13	Total, America
Autres pays (d)	7,049	0 25	35,175	1 13	399 01	28,126	9 12	Other countries (d)
Ensemble des pays	2,806,854	100 00	3,115,404	100 00	10 99	308 550	100 00	All countries

(a) Le transfert de l'Alsace-Lorraine de l'Allemagne à la France a entraîné celui de 50 258 métiers.  
 (b) Y compris la Hongrie et la Tchécoslovaquie en 1913 et la Hongrie en 1929.  
 (c) A l'exclusion des métiers à bras.  
 (d) Y compris l'Estonie, la Lettonie et la Yougoslavie en 1929.  
 Source: A. Späth, *Die Lage der englischen Baumwollindustrie, 1936*, p. 64 d'après — quoting Slater, *Lancashire Statistical Service*.

Section 10 (suite)

Section 10 (continued)

TABLEAU 7. INDICES DE L'ACTIVITE DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE DANS CERTAINS PAYS, 1925-1935  
TABLE 7 INDICES OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1925-1935

A *Industries textiles (indices composites)* — *Textile industries (composite indices)*

(Moyenne 1925-1929 = 100 — Average 1925-1929 = 100)

Pays	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
<i>Amérique</i>												<i>America</i>
Canada	84	95	103	110	108	101	99	94	102	113	96	United States
Etats-Unis	96	96	104	99	106	84	87	76	89	78		
<i>Asie</i>												<i>Asia</i>
Japon	89	95	101	103	111	105	110	117	127	141	151	Japan
<i>Europe</i>												<i>Europe</i>
Allemagne	95	87	115	106	98	94	92	84	96	104	96	Germany
Belgique	96	85	117	106	96	83	88	80	91	105		Belgium
Danemark	82	93	107	112	107	88	81	69	69	52	75	Denmark
France	-	(89)	(92)	(96)	(112)	(114)	(116)	(126)	(138)	(166)	(156)	France
Grèce	97	104	95	106	102	(99)	(82)	(78)	(77)	(92)	(108)	Greece
Irlande	97	104	95	106	102	(99)	(82)	(78)	(77)	(92)	(108)	Ireland
Italie	92	92	104	106	102	91	76	64	79	67	(144)	Italy
Norvège	95	89	100	108	108	128	135	140	147	178	186	Norway
Pays-Bas	102	89	100	108	108	110	114	95	114	136	151	Netherlands
Pologne	91	95	102	108	107	107	106	138	139	153	(158)	Poland
Roumanie	82	78	(103)	(90)	(103)	(114)	(109)	(139)	(159)	(182)	84	Rumania
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	(α)(100)		(102)	(100)	(99)	(80)	(77)	(85)	(90)	(92)	(97)	<i>United Kingdom</i>
Board of Trade												London & Cambridge
Quarterly												Annual
Sweden	106	92	105	98	99	79	78	88	96	98	105	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie	104	46	184	38	48	74	82	87	94	96	102	Czechoslovakia
U P S S	86	96	102	107	105	115	105	116	121	138		U S S R
	97	86	111	106	105	95	87	71	86	89	78	
	61	83	101	119	146	139	145	162	173	192		

\* Chiffre provisoire — (a) 1924 — (b) Haut premiers mois

1 Danemark, Estonie base 1927-1929

2 Finlande base 1926-1929

3 Hongrie et Pays-Bas indices avant pour base le nombre d'ouvriers employés

4 Italie base 1928

5 Pologne indices ayant pour base le nombre d'heures de travail effectuées

6 Roumanie base 1927-1929

7 Royaume-Uni indices du Board of Trade base 1921, 1927-1929

8 Suède indices général comprenant la bonneterie et les vêtements,

9 indices de la production de filés et de tissus

\* Provisional figure — (a) 1924 — (b) First eight months

1 Denmark, Estonia base 1927-1929

2 Finland base 1926-1929

3 Hungary Netherlands index based on number of workers employed

4 Italy base 1928

5 Poland index based on number of hours worked

6 Rumania base 1927-1929

7 United Kingdom Board of Trade index, base 1921, 1927-1929

8 Sweden (i) general index including hosiery and clothing, (ii) index of production of yarn and tissues





Austriche	{ Filature Tissage + Filature (c)	10	8	108	102	101	94	88	87	90	11	130	Austriche	{ Spinning Weaving r
Belgique	{ Filature Tissage	39	89	140	100	107	106	117	114	105	134	147	Belgique	{ Weaving Weaving
Bulgarie	{ Filature Tissage	79	90	101	115	114	91	84	7	79	6	82	Bulgarie	{ Spinning Weaving
Danemark	{ Filature Tissage	88	88	102	11	(100)	(169)	(87)	(241)	(344)	(134)	(476)	Danemark	{ Spinning Weaving
Estonie	{ Filature Tissage	89	87	105	102	116	115	123	133	137	134	178	Estonie	{ Spinning Weaving
Finlande	{ Filature Tissage	106	84	109	96	87	101	97	108	96	157	148	Finlande	{ Spinning Weaving
France	{ Filature Tissage	103	8	111	97	107	101	81	86	5	75	99	France	{ Spinning Weaving
Grèce	{ Filature Tissage	92	84	109	109	(100)	(88)	(81)	(54)	(49)	(65)	(73)	Grèce	{ Spinning Weaving
Hongrie	{ Filature Tissage	92	46	111	111	90	89	86	89	108	141		Hongrie	{ Spinning Weaving
Irlande	{ Filature Tissage	47	99	98	104	102	94	84	46	66	54	0	Irlande	{ Spinning Weaving
Italie	{ Filature Tissage	96	99	100	101	103	104	77	39	93	7	56	Italie	{ Spinning Weaving
Lettonie	{ Filature Tissage	90	90	104	10	105	14	130	130	145	(e)186		Lettonie	{ Spinning Weaving
Norvège	{ Filature Tissage	13	84	98	114	133	106	164	164	38	(e)381	30	Norvège	{ Spinning Weaving
Pays-Bas	{ Filature Tissage	59	69	8	119	167	193	194	131	91	390	175	Pays-Bas	{ Spinning Weaving
Pologne	{ Filature Tissage	7	86	117	105	119	116	114	13	164	183		Pologne	{ Spinning Weaving
Portugal	{ Filature Tissage	(87)	103	90	100	(113)	(106)	(106)	(163)	(470)	(19)		Portugal	{ Spinning Weaving
Roumanie	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	88	73	8	95	81		Roumanie	{ Spinning Weaving
Royaume-Uni	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(89)	(50)	(84)	(95)	(98)	(855)	Royaume-Uni	{ Spinning Weaving
Suède	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(86)	(75)	(76)	(84)	(118)	(83)	Suède	{ Spinning Weaving
Suisse	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(100)	(58)	(5)	(118)	(17)		Suisse	{ Spinning Weaving
Tchécoslovaquie	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(100)	(111)	(164)	(85)	(164)		Tchécoslovaquie	{ Spinning Weaving
URSS	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)		URSS	{ Spinning Weaving
Union Sov. R.	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)		Union Sov. R.	{ Spinning Weaving
URSS	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)		URSS	{ Spinning Weaving
URSS	{ Filature Tissage	10	103	90	100	105	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)		URSS	{ Spinning Weaving

For footnotes see p 94

Four les notes voir p 94

NOTES AU TABLEAU 7 B

† Sauf indication contraire, les indices de l'activité des filatures se rapportent à la production de fils de coton et ceux de l'activité des tissages ont trait à la production de tissus de coton

(a) Période de douze mois finissant le 31 mars de l'année suivante — (b) Second semestre — (c) Période de douze mois finissant le 31 janvier de l'année suivante — (d) 1924. — (e) Premier semestre — (f) Huit premiers mois

1 Canada, indice de la production des fils et des tissus de coton  
2 États-Unis, indice ayant pour base la consommation de coton brut par les filatures  
3 États-Unis, imprimé base 1928-1929, blanchi, teint et imprimé base 1924

4 Chili, base 1927-1929  
5 Chine, base 1925, 1927, 1928

6 Allemagne (tissage), Estonie (tissage), Norvège et Pologne, base 1927-1929.

7 Autriche et Pays-Bas (tissage). Indice ayant pour base la consommation de fils par les usines de tissage.

8 Bulgarie et Lettonie, base 1929

9 Espagne. Indices ayant pour base la quantité de fils de coton vendue à Barcelone.

10 Finlande (tissage) et Hongrie (tissage) indices de la production des usines de tissage

11 Irlande, État libre, base 1926 et 1929

12 Italie, base 1928

13 Pays-Bas, base 1926-1929.

14 Portugal, base 1930

15 Royaume-Uni, Board of Trade, base 1924, 1927-1929, indices établis d'après les quantités de coton brut livrées aux filatures London and Cambridge Economic Service. Indices annuels ayant pour base la quantité de fils produits et manufacturés

16 Tchécoslovaquie, indice ayant pour base la consommation de coton brut par les usines

17 U. R. S. S. (filature) base 1932

NOTES TO TABLE 7 B

† Unless otherwise stated, the indices for spinning refer to cotton-yarn production, and those for weaving to cotton-cloth production

(a) Twelve months ending 31 III of following year — (b) Second half-year — (c) Twelve months ending 31 I of following year — (d) 1924 — (e) First half-year — (f) First eight months

1 Canada, index of production of cotton yarn and cotton tissues  
2 United States indices based on cotton-mill consumption of raw cotton  
3 United States printed base 1928-1929, bleached, dyed and printed base 1924

4 Chile base 1927-1929

5 China base 1925, 1927, 1928

6 Germany (weaving), Estonia (weaving), Norway, Poland base 1927-1929

7 Austria, Netherlands (weaving) indices based on consumption of yarn by weavers

8 Bulgaria Latvia base 1929

9 Spain index based on cotton-yarn sold at Barcelona

10 Finland, Hungary (weaving) index of output of weaving mills

11 Irish Free State base 1926 and 1929

12 Italy base 1928

13 Netherlands base 1926-1929

14 Portugal base 1930

15 United Kingdom Board of Trade index base 1924, 1927-1929  
raw cotton delivered to mills — London and Cambridge Economic Service  
annual index based on yarn produced and yarn manufactured

16 Czechoslovakia indices based on cotton-mill consumption of raw cotton

17 U. S. S. R. (spinning) base 1932

TABLEAU 7 (suite) — TABLE 7 (continued)

C Industries du lin, du chanvre, du jute, etc — Linen, Hemp and Jute Industries, etc

(Moyenne 1925-1929 = 100 — Average 1925-1929 = 100)

Pays	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<i>Amérique</i>												<i>America</i>												
Canada	87	94	104	108	109	93	83	77	75	85	84	Canada												Linen hemp and jute
Jute	80	85	114	112	109	76	80	36	64	64	84	Jute												Jute
Lin	130	122	84	106	102	119	56	63	84	82	91	Lin												Flax
Chanvre	136	112	83	82	88	77	50	25	91	33	25	Chanvre												Hemp
Sisal et henequen	106	92	82	105	103	67	86	124	98	61	98	Sisal et henequen												Sisal and henequen
Chanvre de Manille	103	114	85	73	119	106	51	42	52	59	72	Chanvre de Manille												Manila
Kapok	116	96	111	90	158	98	85	94	76	77	150	Kapok												Kapok
Total	99	96	97	100	108	79	69	82	78	64	89	Total												Total
<i>Asie</i>												<i>Asia</i>												
Inde	93	96	99	101	107	95	71	76	76	75	83	Inde												Jute industry <sup>2</sup>
Japon	84	76	59	114	167	113	127	141	173	173		Japon												Japan
Filés de chanvre, de jute et de lin												Filés de chanvre, de jute et de lin												Hemp, jute and flax yarns
<i>Europe</i>												<i>Europe</i>												
Allemagne	124	84	133	85	78	89	81	58	66	111	118	Allemagne												Linen industry
Industrie du lin	138	84	133	82	72	68	59	61	69	109	120	Industrie du lin												Linen-spinning
Filature de lin	120	79	131	88	82	86	56	49	55	86		Filature de lin												Linen-weaving
Lissage de chanvre	187	82	118	107	106	85	71	64	74	92		Lissage de chanvre												Hemp-spinning
Filature de jute	102	80	102	113	103	73	61	50				Filature de jute												Jute-spinning
Lissage de lin <sup>3</sup>	78	92	99	125	105	84	74	66	54	55	86	Lissage de lin <sup>3</sup>												Linen industry <sup>1</sup>
Industrie du lin <sup>3</sup>	80	83	104	97	138	158	213	209	259	332	280	Industrie du lin <sup>3</sup>												Linen-weaving
Filature de jute	78	68	158	115	81	103	159	181	190	269	313	Filature de jute												Jute-spinning
Lissage de lin	60	101	111	112	111	119	121	106	86	99	(105)	Lissage de lin												Linen industry
Lissage de jute	14	74	84	66	144	149	101	106	85	99		Lissage de jute												Linen-weaving
Filature de lin	90	77	81	118	101	237	229	251	196	27		Filature de lin												Linen-spinning
Lissage de lin	105	105	162	97	90	87	65	57	66	86		Lissage de lin												Linen-weaving
Lissage de jute <sup>4</sup>			160	116	123	65	50	44	56	67		Lissage de jute <sup>4</sup>												Jute-spinning
Filature de jute <sup>4</sup>			150	114	136	91	81	119	123	(154)		Filature de jute <sup>4</sup>												Jute-spinning
Lissage de lin			165	117	138	129	75	61	90	(155)		Lissage de lin												Jute-weaving
Lissage de jute	86	63	105				(102)	(130)	(148)	(119)	125	Lissage de jute												Linen-weaving
Filature de lin							(79)	(75)	(102)	(82)		Filature de lin												Jute-weaving
Lissage de jute												Lissage de jute												Jute-weaving

Pour les notes, voir p 96

For footnotes, see p 96

Section 10 (suite)

TABLEAU 7 (suite) — TABLE 7 (continued)

Section 10 (continued)

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	(country)
Italie <sup>1</sup>	Filature de lin et de chanvre		(100)	(97)	(83)	(77)	(84)	(90)	(84)	(106)	Linen- and hemp-spinning Linen- and hemp-weaving Jute-spinning Jute-weaving Linen-spinning
Latvone <sup>2</sup>	Filature de jute		(100)	(105)	(92)	(82)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(88)	Italy <sup>6</sup>
Latvone <sup>3</sup>	Filature de jute		(100)	(105)	(92)	(82)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(88)	
Latvone <sup>4</sup>	Filature de lin		(100)	(105)	(92)	(82)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(88)	Latvia <sup>7</sup>
Norvège <sup>5</sup>	Filature de chanvre	(88)	(107)	(100)	(75)	(60)	(53)	(82)	(82)	(90)	
Norvège <sup>6</sup>	Filature de lin et de jute		(100)	(100)	(112)	(94)	(118)	(131)	(136)		Norway <sup>8</sup>
Pologne <sup>7</sup>	Filature de lin	(86)	(92)	(122)	(110)	(81)	(104)	(105)	(106)		
Pologne <sup>8</sup>	Filature de lin	(82)	(111)	(107)	(84)	(90)	(130)	(138)	(267)		
Pologne <sup>9</sup>	Filature de jute	(80)	(115)	(105)	(82)	(58)	(50)	(48)	(36)	(57)	Poland <sup>4</sup>
Roumanie <sup>10</sup>	Filature de chanvre	(52)	(162)	(86)	(89)	(64)	(57)	(61)	(86)		
Roumanie <sup>11</sup>	Filature de lin	(78)	(115)	(107)	(93)	(90)	(135)	(216)	(279)		
Roumanie <sup>12</sup>	Filature de jute	(81)	(115)	(107)	(85)	(58)	(47)	(45)	(56)	(58)	
Roumanie <sup>13</sup>	Filature de lin et de jute	(10)	(167)	(124)	(194)	(176)	(161)	(96)	(142)		Rumania
Royaume-Uni <sup>14</sup>	Filature de lin	68	159	79	280	364	459	535	636		United Kingdom
Royaume-Uni <sup>15</sup>	Filature de lin et de chanvre	97	101	107	78	78	75	87	101	94	jute
Suède <sup>16</sup>	Filature de lin et de chanvre	99	103	107	89	80	97	82	111		Sweden
Suède <sup>17</sup>	Filature de jute	98	102	106	100	86	96	95	122		
Suède <sup>18</sup>	Filature de jute	94	97	103	112	87	103	129	155		
Tchécoslovaquie <sup>19</sup>	Filature de jute	99	98	103	110	92	115	128	135		
Tchécoslovaquie <sup>20</sup>	Filature de jute	99	107	102	110	101	49	73	110	145	Czechoslovakia <sup>9</sup>
Tchécoslovaquie <sup>21</sup>	Filature de lin	94	125	92	88	80	69	61	92	77	
U.R.S.S.	Tissage de lin <sup>22</sup>	(97)	(93)	(111)	(115)	(112)	(76)	(81)	(89)	(124)	U S S R

(a) First eight months

(b) United States indices based on imports of unmanufactured fibres

(c) India index of exports of jute bags and tissues

(d) Belgium index based on imports of flax

(e) Estonia (flax), Finland (jute) Norway, Poland, U S S R base 1927-1929

(f) Irish Free State base 1926 and 1929

(g) Italy base 1928

(h) Latvia base 1929

(i) United Kingdom index based on quantities of raw material retained plus home crops

(j) Czechoslovakia indices based on imports of jute and production of linen yarn

TABLEAU 7 (suite) — TABLE 7 (continued)

## D. Industries de la laine † — Wool industries †

(Moyenne 1925-1929 = 100 — Average 1925-1929 = 100)

Pays	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<b>Amérique</b>												<b>America</b>
Canada { Industrie générale <sup>1</sup> Filature Tissage	93 84 96	110 103 98	101 103 102	112 107 111	85 111 92	99 81 76	75 82 94	71 99 109	112 114 127	120 114 131	132	Canada { General Index <sup>1</sup> Spinning Weaving
Etats-Unis { Filature et tissage <sup>2</sup> Filature Tissage	102	95	100	98	105	75	85	66	90	70	124	United States { Spinning and weaving <sup>2</sup> Spinning Weaving
Chili { Filature <sup>3</sup> Filature												Chile { Spinning <sup>3</sup> Spinning
Asie { Filature <sup>4</sup> Filature	75 81	72 104	106 98	115 113	132 105	134 89	189 99	205 105	237 82	221 66	226 77	Asia { Spinning <sup>4</sup> Weaving
Japon { Filature <sup>4</sup> Filature												Japan { Spinning <sup>4</sup> Weaving
Europe { Allemagne <sup>5</sup> { Filature Tissage Belgique { Filature Tissage Bulgarie <sup>6</sup> { Filature Tissage Danemark { Filature Tissage Espagne { Filature Tissage Estonie { Filature Tissage Finlande <sup>7</sup> { Filature Tissage France { Filature et tissage <sup>8</sup> Tissage Grèce { Filature Tissage Hongrie <sup>9</sup> { Filature Tissage Etat libre d'Irlande { Filature Tissage Italie { Filature Tissage Lettonie <sup>10</sup> { Filature Tissage Norvège <sup>11</sup> { Filature Tissage	76 86 100 89 79 97 103	84 92 102 101 99 109	111 108 94 103 105 109	115 108 107 112 108 108	111 113 114 116 115 115	87 112 116 110 89 81	87 83 80 88 92 97 96 94	88 83 80 88 92 97 96 94	88 83 80 88 92 97 96 94	88 83 80 88 92 97 96 94	88 83 80 88 92 97 96 94	Europe { Germany <sup>5</sup> { Spinning Weaving Belgium <sup>6</sup> { Spinning Weaving Bulgaria <sup>7</sup> { Spinning Weaving Denmark <sup>8</sup> { Spinning Weaving Spain <sup>9</sup> { Spinning Weaving Estonia <sup>10</sup> { Spinning Weaving Finland <sup>11</sup> { Spinning Weaving France { Spinning and weaving <sup>8</sup> Spinning Weaving Greece <sup>9</sup> { Spinning Weaving Hungary <sup>10</sup> { Spinning Weaving Irish Free State { Weaving <sup>11</sup> Weaving Italy <sup>12</sup> { Weaving <sup>13</sup> Weaving Latvia <sup>14</sup> { Spinning Weaving Norway <sup>15</sup> { Spinning Weaving

For footnotes, see p. 98

Pour les notes, voir p. 98

TABLEAU 7 (suite) — TABLE 7 (continued)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Pays
Pays-Bas { Filature Tissage	78 88	86 88	109 101	113 109	114 113	121 110	109 108	105 117	114 139
Pologne a { Filature Tissage	83 87	117 122	116 115	104 93	83 70	(93) (83)	(74) (58)	(67) (46)	(82) (63)
Roumanie { Filature Tissage	83 87	117 122	116 115	104 93	83 70	(93) (83)	(74) (58)	(67) (46)	(82) (63)
Royaume-Uni 10 { Filature Tissage	98 96	109 99	100 98	98 105	94 103	77 102	59 87	86 96	102 125
Union soviétique { Filature Tissage	97 79	97 89	98 107	103 107	105 119	108 103	92 101	102 83	108 84
U.R.S.S. Tissage	69	89	112	104	126	141	144	113	102
Océanie { Filature 13 Tissage	68 67	86 80	115 114	114 130	116 109	120 104	98 113	149 176	195 202
Australie (a) { Filature Tissage	100 91	84 100	103 120	113 106	99 82	55 69	116 78	165 94	172 98
Nouvelle Zélande (b) { Filature Tissage									

† Sauf indication contraire, les indices de l'activité des filatures se rapportent à la production de filés de laine et ceux de l'activité des tissages ont trait à la production des tissus de laine.

(a)-(b) Période de douze mois finissant (a) le 30 juin, (b) le 31 mars de l'année suivante. — (c) Premier semestre. — (d) Huit premiers mois de l'année. — (e) Indice général ayant pour base les importations de laine brute et de filés de laine.

(a)-(b) Période de douze mois finissant (a) le 30 juin, (b) le 31 mars de l'année suivante. — (c) Premier semestre. — (d) Huit premiers mois de l'année. — (e) Indice général ayant pour base les importations de laine brute et de filés de laine.

(a)-(b) Période de douze mois finissant (a) le 30 juin, (b) le 31 mars de l'année suivante. — (c) Premier semestre. — (d) Huit premiers mois de l'année. — (e) Indice général ayant pour base les importations de laine brute et de filés de laine.

(a)-(b) Période de douze mois finissant (a) le 30 juin, (b) le 31 mars de l'année suivante. — (c) Premier semestre. — (d) Huit premiers mois de l'année. — (e) Indice général ayant pour base les importations de laine brute et de filés de laine.

(a)-(b) Période de douze mois finissant (a) le 30 juin, (b) le 31 mars de l'année suivante. — (c) Premier semestre. — (d) Huit premiers mois de l'année. — (e) Indice général ayant pour base les importations de laine brute et de filés de laine.

† Unless otherwise stated, the indices for spinning refer to woollen-yarn production, and those for weaving to woollen-cloth production

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

(a)-(b) Twelve months ending (a) 30 VI, (b) 31 III of following year — (c) First half-year — (d) First eight months

## E. Industries de la soie naturelle — Natural Silk Industry

(Moyenne 1925-1929 = 100 — Average 1925-1929 = 100)

Pays	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Comptes
<i>Amérique</i> Canada <sup>1</sup> Etats-Unis <sup>2</sup> vité des métiers Ase Japon. <sup>3</sup> Filature Tissage <sup>4</sup>	51 93 91 70	73 92 92 82	105 99 100 98	114 112 113 141	178 194 196 125	223 164 108 142	286 92 100 147	332 (b) 91 86 146	422 94 117	491 91 (122)	America Canada <sup>1</sup> United States <sup>2</sup> Asia Japan <sup>3</sup> Spinning <sup>4</sup> Weaving <sup>5</sup>
<i>Europe</i> Allemagne <sup>6</sup> France <sup>7</sup> Grèce <sup>8</sup> Hongrie <sup>9</sup> Italie <sup>10</sup> Pologne <sup>11</sup> Portugal <sup>12</sup> Roumanie <sup>13</sup>	104 64	106 89	(114) 88 95 (93) (86)	(91) 92 129 (106) (99) (94) (105) (108)	(87) 75 196 (129) (130) (97) (96) (100)	(77) 61 240 (124) (90) (83) (89) (116)	(68) 35 296 (125) (123) (16) (88) (148)	(80) 42 (146) (17) (51) (79) (100) (265)	(105) 17 (b) 342 (c) (11) (d) (51) (d) (61) (109) (407) (274)	50 17 (b) 342 (c) (11) (d) (51) (d) (61) (109) (407) (274)	Germany <sup>6</sup> France <sup>7</sup> Greece <sup>8</sup> Hungary <sup>9</sup> Italy <sup>10</sup> Poland <sup>11</sup> Portugal <sup>12</sup> Rumania <sup>13</sup>
<i>Board of Trade and Cambridge (annual) (quarterly) (quarterly)</i> Royaume-Uni <sup>14</sup> Suisse <sup>15</sup> Filature <sup>16</sup>	(6) (79) 92 86 95	(92) 90 77 81	(114) 104 119 121	(116) 117 137 88	(114) 103 112 72	(119) 110 172 41	(176) 111 165 28	(176) 167 191 24	(175) 208 217 31	(188) 217 257 37	United Kingdom <sup>14</sup> Switzerland <sup>15</sup> Spinning <sup>16</sup>

(a) 1924 — (b) Premier semestre — (c) Neuf premiers mois — (d) Huit premiers mois

1 Canada, indicateur de la production de soie et d'articles de soie

2 Japon (tissage), Portugal base 1930

3 Allemagne, Roumanie base 1927-1929

4 France, indice avant pour base la soie conditionnée à Lyon

5 Italie base 1925

6 Pologne base 1928-29, indice représentant la production de tissus de soie, mi-soie, sole artificielle et mi-soie artificielle

7 Royaume-Uni, indice du Board of Trade avant pour base les livraisons de soie naturelle pour la consommation intérieure Base 1924, 1927-1929

8 Indes du London and Cambridge Economic Service, indice annuel avant pour base la consommation de soie et indice trimestriel avant pour base la consommation de soie et la production de soie artificielle

9 Suisse, indice avant pour base les chiffres de la soie conditionnée à Zurich et à Bâle

Extrait de Société des Nations La Production mondiale de la soie 1935/36, annexe II, tableau 3

Reprinted from League of Nations World Production and Prices 1935/36, Appendix II, Table 3

**Section 11: Consommation réelle ou potentielle de matières premières textiles**  
**Section 11: Actual or potential consumption of textile raw materials**

**TABLAU 1 INDICES DE LA CONSOMMATION REELLE OU POTENTIELLE DE CERTAINS PRODUITS DE BASE, 1925-1929**  
**TABLE 1 INDICES OF ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL CONSUMPTION, SELECTED PRIMARY COMMODITIES, 1925-1929**

(1925 [1924/25] = 100)

	1926 1924/25	1926 1924/25	1927 1926/27	1928 1927/28	1929 1928/29	
<i>Rayonne</i>	100	114	127	122	930	Rayon
Sulfate d'ammoniaque	100	102	126	151	171	Ammonium sulphate
Caoutchouc	100	119	115	125	164	Rubber
Aluminium	100	110	119	135	153	Aluminium
Café	100	102	118	135	149	Coffee
Energie hydroélectrique	100	110	123	137	145	Hydroelectric power
Pétrole	100	102	111	123	138	Petroleum
Pâte de bois	100	111	116	122	138	Wood pulp
Cuivre	100	102	105	119	135	Copper
Acier	100	102	113	121	133	Steel
Ciment	100	103	117	124	131	Cement
Sole	100	107	114	124	130	Silk
Automobiles	100	102	86	107	129	Automobiles
Potasse	100	88	102	116	126	Potash
Production laines	100	109	116	116	123	Wool manufacturing
Fibres d'usage personnel	100	107	112	112	115	Personal consumption fibres
Ensemble des fibres textiles	100	106	114	112	115	All textile fibres
Sucres de canne	100	100	104	113	114	Cane sugar
Viande de porc	100	101	110	119	114	Pig meat
Fonte (a)	100	87	112	104	143	Pig iron (a)
Charbon	100	100	108	105	143	Coal
Coton	100	105	113	112	113	Cotton
Fibres d'usage industriel et agricole	100	103	120	111	112	Industrial-agricultural consumption fibres
Lain	100	82	82	98	112	Wool
Lait	100	102	104	107	108	Milk
Jute	100	97	97	103	106	Jute
Bois tendre	100	101	105	103	106	Soft wood
Tabac	100	97	97	96	103	Tobacco
Beuf	100	101	104	100	103	Beef
Blé	100	104	106	110	102	Wheat
Chaux	100	82	95	94	94	Hemp



NOTES AU TABLEAU 1 — NOTES TO TABLE 1

NOTE — Les « fibres d'usage personnel » comprennent le coton, la laine, le lin, le jute et le chanvre. Les « fibres d'usage industriel et agricole » comprennent le jute et le chanvre. La production de la laine, celle de la soie grège, celle de la laine, la fabrication en Belgique, au Japon, dans le Royaume-Uni, aux États-Unis, en France, dans le Royaume-Uni, en République tchèque et dans l'U.R.S.S., pondérée par les quantités de laine brute disponibles en 1929, celui du jute, la consommation par les filatures de fil, celui du coton, la consommation mondiale des filatures, les productions du lin et du chanvre (et de la laine dans les toiles) représentent la production du fibre brut. Tous les autres chiffres se rapportent à la production mondiale des différents produits de base. Les années indiquées sont l'année civile, soit l'année agricole.

(a) Production non utilisée pour la fabrication de l'acier.

SOURCES D'après les *Annales statistiques de la Société des Nations*, 1927-1934, *La production mondiale et les prix* 1935/36, *Cotton Trade Statistics*, 1936, *World Consumption of Wool*, 1928-1935, *Industrial Fibres*, 1936.

NOTE — Personal consumption fibres include cotton wool, flax, jute and hemp. Industrial-agricultural consumption fibres comprise silk and rayon. Rayon index represents yarn output, silk raw silk output wool, indices of manufacturing activity for Belgium, Spain, United States, France, Japan, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R., weighted by their available supplies of raw wool in 1929. Jute, Indian mill consumption cotton world mill consumption. The indices for flax and hemp and (in the fibre totals) for wool represent production of the raw fibre. All other data refer to world output of the primary commodities specified. Years are calendar or crop years.

(a) Other than for steel-making

SOURCES Computed from *Statistical Year-Books of the League of Nations* 1927-1935, *World Production and Prices* 1935/36, *Cotton Trade Statistics*, 1936, *World Consumption of Wool* 1928-1935, *Industrial Fibres*, 1936.

Section 11 (*suite*)

Section 11 (*continued*)

TABLEAU 2 INDICES DE LA CONSOMMATION DE CINQ FIBRES TEXTILES  
PAR L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE DES ÉTATS-UNIS, 1925-1929

TABLE 2 INDICES OF UNITED STATES MILL CONSUMPTION, FIVE TEXTILE  
FIBRES, 1925-1929

(1925 = 100)

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
Coton	100	104	117	109	111	Cotton
Laine	100	100	103	92	100	Wool
Soie	100	100	109	113	122	Silk
Jute	100	97	98	98	99	Jute
Rayonne	100	103	169	169	222	Rayon

Source d'après, États-Unis — computed from, UNITED STATES Cabinet Committee Report  
on the Cotton Textile Industry, 1935, p. 82

TABLEAU 3 INDICES DE LA CONSOMMATION RÉELLE OU POTENTIELLE  
DE CERTAINS PRODUITS DE BASE, AVANT-GUERRE ET APRÈS-GUERRE

TABLE 3 INDICES OF ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL CONSUMPTION, SELECTED  
PRIMARY COMMODITIES, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR

(1909-1913 = 100)

	1909-1913	1926 1929/37	1929 1929/30	
Rayonne	100	827	1,636	Rayon
Caoutchouc	100	580	774	Rubber
Cyanamide de calcium	100	525	750	Calcium cyanamide
Pétrole	100	284	381	Petroleum
Sulfate d'ammoniaque	100	219	368	Ammonium sulphate
Soufre	100	240	298	Sulphur
Soie	100	172	207	Silk
Pâte de bois	100	163	202	Wood pulp
Culvre	100	145	185	Copper
Acier	100	122	158	Steel
Sucre	100	139	158	Sugar
Tabac	100	151	156	Tobacco
Café	100	118	154	Coffee
Fonte (a)	100	118	144	Pig iron (a)
Étain	100	117	143	Tin
Laine	100	114	127	Wool
Fibres d'usage personnel	100	115	124	" Personal consumption " fibres
Coton	100	114	122	Cotton
Charbon	100	108	121	Coal
Ensemble des fibres textiles	100	112	121	All textile fibres
Jute	100	105	119	Jute
Fibres d'usage industriel ou agricole	100	105	114	" Industrial-agricultural " consumption fibres
Riz	100	109	113	Rice
Blé	100	111	110	Wheat
Chanvre	100	106	104	Hemp
Lin	100	101	89	Flax

(a) Production non utilisée pour la fabrication de l'acier

(a) Other than for steel-making

NOTE. — Pour les sources et les explications, voir tableau 1 ci-dessus, les chiffres pour la laine du présent tableau se rapportent cependant à la production mondiale de la laine brute

NOTE. — For sources and explanations see table 1 above, wool figures in this table refer, however, to world production of raw wool.

**Section 12. Productivité des machines de l'industrie cotonnière des Etats-Unis, 1922-1935**

En ce qui concerne l'industrie cotonnière des Etats-Unis, on dispose de données statistiques relatives, d'une part, à l'activité des broches (exprimée en heures-broches) et, d'autre part, à la consommation de coton brut par les filatures ainsi qu'à la production de tissus finis. L'étude de ces chiffres permet d'en tirer des conclusions provisoires sur l'évolution de la productivité des machines textiles au cours de ces dernières années, pour ce qui est tout au moins de l'industrie du coton — la plus importante de toutes les branches de la fabrication des textiles — et des Etats-Unis, dont les entreprises traitent un quart environ du total mondial du coton brut.

En présentant ici les résultats de l'analyse à laquelle on a soumis ces chiffres, il est nécessaire de faire à leur sujet de nombreuses réserves. Premièrement, lesdits résultats reflètent peut-être en partie les variations du titre moyen des fils ou du type courant des tissus fabriqués<sup>1</sup>. Deuxièmement, les fluctuations d'année en année du rendement moyen des machines peuvent être attribuées — pour une part — aux variations du degré d'utilisation des installations « marginales » qui, tour à tour, sont admises dans le champ de la production ou doivent le quitter, suivant la direction que prend la courbe de l'activité économique.

<sup>1</sup> Le risque d'erreur découlant de ce fait est d'ailleurs faible. Pour toute la période 1922-1933 et dans l'ensemble des Etats-Unis, la finesse des fils et le type des tissus n'ont en effet pas varié dans une forte mesure. Cf. *Cabinet Committee Report*, p. 39 et *Cotton Cloth Report*, p. 39.

**Section 12: Machine productivity, United States cotton manufacturing, 1922-1935**

For cotton manufacturing in the United States, statistics are available relating to active spindle hours on the one hand, and to mill consumption of raw cotton and output of finished cloth on the other. Study of these figures permits the drawing of provisional conclusions as to recent developments in textile machine productivity, at least for this industry—the most important of the textile industries—and for this country, whose mills process about a fourth of the world's raw cotton.

In presenting the results obtained from analysis of these figures, many reservations must be made. First, part of the observed results may reflect fluctuations in average yarn count or cloth construction<sup>1</sup>. Second, the year to year fluctuations in average machine efficiency may be attributable in part to the movement of "marginal" plant and equipment into and out of produc-

<sup>1</sup> The possible error here is small. For the period and country as a whole, yarn counts and cloth constructions did not vary considerably in the United States between 1922 and 1933. See *Cabinet Committee Report*, p. 39, and *Cotton Cloth Report*, p. 39.

ainsi que — pour une autre part — aux changements concomitants de l'habileté professionnelle moyenne de la main-d'œuvre employée<sup>1</sup> Troisièmement, il faut que certaines conditions soient réalisées pour que l'on puisse utiliser le rapport du volume de la production de tissus au nombre des heures-broches effectuées pour mesurer — ne serait-ce que de façon approximative — la productivité globale des machines de l'industrie du coton.<sup>2</sup> Quatrième-

tion during various phases of the business cycle, together with associated changes in the average skill of the labour force<sup>1</sup> Third, certain postulates must be admitted before the ratio of cloth output to spindle hours operated may be used as even a rough measure of the overall machine efficiency of cotton manufacturing establishments<sup>2</sup> Fourth, it is probably true that the observed changes in machine efficiency mainly reflect the shift of plant and equip-

<sup>1</sup> Là aussi le risque d'erreur paraît être faible. En effet, les fluctuations du rendement des machines auxquelles on fait allusion ici ont une allure si constante que l'influence, indubitable pourtant, des mouvements cycliques de l'économie s'en trouve masquée.

<sup>2</sup> Voici les plus importantes de ces conditions 1) il doit y avoir une nette différence entre les variations du rendement global ainsi déterminé et celles de la productivité des installations de filage, calculée en divisant le chiffre du volume de coton brut consommé dans les filatures par le nombre des heures-broches effectuées 2) la répartition des fins de coton entre les entreprises de tissage et les tissages, si elle change, doit le faire selon un rythme relativement lent 3) le volume des importations et des exportations de fils de coton ne doit constituer qu'une proportion très faible de la production nationale totale de fils, 4) certaines fluctuations occasionnelles mises à part, le total des tissus de coton produits au cours d'un exercice déterminé doit correspondre au volume global des fils fabriqués pendant la même période, de même, tous les fils de coton fabriqués au cours d'un exercice déterminé doivent être transformés en tissus de coton pendant la même période, 5) enfin, la condition la plus importante de toutes est qu'il doit y avoir des raisons étrangères aux données statistiques de supposer que la technique du tissage du coton s'est améliorée quelque peu pendant la période envisagée. Aucun de ces postulats ne semble s'éloigner beaucoup de la réalité, pour l'industrie cotonnière des États-Unis, de 1923 à 1933; dans leur ensemble, on peut considérer qu'ils étaient réalisés, approximativement tout au moins.

<sup>1</sup> Again the possible error seems to be small. The observed movements in machine efficiency here in question show a substantially continual trend, so persistent as to obliterate the undoubted operation of cyclical influences.

<sup>2</sup> The major postulates are (1) there must be a significant difference between the movement of overall efficiency thus determined and that of spinning efficiency determined by dividing spindle hours into volume of raw cotton mill consumed, (2) the proportion of cotton yarn going to knitting rather than weaving mills, if changing at all, must be changing at a relatively slow rate, (3) the amounts of cotton yarn imported and exported must be in very low ratio to total yarn domestically produced, (4) giving due weight to occasional fluctuations, all the cotton cloth produced in a given year of operation must represent yarn manufactured in that same period, conversely, all the cotton yarn manufactured in a given year of operation must be transformed into cotton cloth during that same period, (5) and most important, there must be reasons, *external to the statistical data*, for supposing that cotton weaving technology was improving somewhat. None of these postulates, for United States cotton manufacturing from 1923 to 1933, would seem to be unreasonable, in their totality they may be accepted as approximately valid.

ment il est probablement exact que les changements constatés dans la productivité des machines résultent principalement du déplacement de l'équipement industriel des anciens centres de production de la Nouvelle Angleterre vers les localités industrielles de création récente des États du sud et ne sont dus que subsidiairement à l'introduction de machines d'invention nouvelle dans les centres existants<sup>1</sup>

Compte tenu de ces réserves nécessaires, on peut estimer *grossa modo*, que le rendement des broches à coton utilisées dans les filatures des États Unis a augmenté de façon constante, entre 1923 et 1935 à concurrence de 1 pour cent environ par année et entre 1924 et 1929 plus particulièrement, suivant un rythme à peu près pareil. Bien que les chiffres que l'on a établis indiquent une chute de la productivité par broche au cours de deux années différentes, un mouvement ascendant général ne se manifeste pas moins de façon non équivoque.

On peut estimer en outre avec beaucoup moins de certitude toute fois que, entre 1925 et 1933 la productivité *globale* de l'équipement de l'industrie cotonnière des États-

ment from old New England centres to young mill villages in the South, and only secondarily the introduction of newly invented machines into existing mills<sup>1</sup>

Having due regard for the necessary reservations it may be estimated roughly, that the mechanical efficiency of cotton spindles operating in United States mills was steadily increasing, between 1923 and 1935 at an approximate rate of 1 per cent yearly and between 1923 and 1929 in particular at a rate not essentially different. Although the figures indicate a fall in spindle productivity in two different years the general upward trend is unequivocal.

With much less confidence in the result it may be further estimated that between 1925 and 1933 the *overall* efficiency of cotton manufacturing equipment operating in

<sup>1</sup> Ce déplacement de la production de la Nouvelle Angleterre vers le sud s'est effectué principalement par la désaffectation des installations de vieux modèle de la région textile « ancienne » et l'introduction de machines modernes dans la région de la production « nouvelle ». Dans une certaine mesure toutefois des machines installées ont été réellement transférées d'une zone à l'autre. Ce double mouvement de retrait des installations anciennes et d'introduction de machines nouvelles a eu pour effet de relever le niveau national moyen du rendement, indépendamment de l'influence que pouvait exercer le développement constant de l'utilisation des machines ou des techniques de fabrication d'invention nouvelle.

<sup>1</sup> In the movement from New England to the South the larger part of the shift has taken the form of retiring obsolete equipment in the "old" textile area and of introducing new equipment in the young one. To some extent however machinery in place has been actually transplanted. This retirement of obsolescent equipment together with the introduction of new machinery has operated to raise the average national level of efficiency independently of the growing use of newly invented machines or newly-devised manufacturing techniques.

Unis augmenta d'environ 1,5 pour cent par année <sup>1</sup> Si les postulats sur lesquels cette analyse est basée sont acceptables, il s'ensuit que l'augmentation constatée doit être attribuée à l'amélioration du rendement moyen et des broches et des métiers à tisser

Les chiffres sur lesquels ces conclusions sont fondées ont été réunis dans le tableau ci-dessous

United States mills was rising at about 1 5 per cent yearly <sup>1</sup> If the postulates upon which this analysis is based are acceptable, it would follow that the rise was attributable to improvement in the average efficiency both of spindle and of loom operation

The figures forming the basis of these conclusions are presented below

Année Year	Durée d'activité des broches (en million d'heures broches) Active spindle-hours (millions)	Consommation de coton brut par les filatures (en milliers de balles de poids divers) Raw cotton mill consumed (thousand running bales)	Production (a) d'articles de coton tissés (en millions de yards carrés) Production (a) of woven cotton goods (million square yards)	Consommation de coton par million d'heures broches (en balles) Bales of cotton consumed per million spindle-hours	Production (b) d'articles de coton par millier d'heures broches (en yards carrés) Square yards of cotton goods produced per thousand spindle-hours (b)
1922/23	101,931	6,666	8,264	65 4	81 1
1924/25	91,055	6,193	7,742	68 0	85 0
1926/27	102,605	7,180	8,980	70 1	87 5
1928/29	99,604	7,091	8,542	71 2	85 8
1930/31	75,264	5,263	7,142	69 9	94 9
1932/33	85,265	6,197	8,089	72 0	04 9
1933/34	80,419	5,700		70 9	
1934/35	72,526	5,361		73 9	

(a) Années civiles 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929,

(a) Calendar years 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929,

**Section 13: Commerce mondial des machines textiles**

**Section 13: World trade in textile machinery**

**TABEAU 1 EXPORTATIONS DE MACHINES TEXTILES, PRINCIPAUX PAYS EXPORTATEURS, 1911-1930**

**TABLE 1. EXPORTS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY, MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1911-1930**

(En millions de marks ou reichsmarks — In million marks or Reichsmarks)

Pays	1911	1912	1917	1923	1924	1925	1927	1928	1929	1930	Country
<b>A Exportations de machines à carder, à peigner et à filer</b>											
<b>A Exports of carding, combing, and spinning machinery</b>											
Royaume-Uni	101.7	107.9	126.9	247.0	154.0	153.4	154.1	180.3	177.4	185.0	United Kingdom
Allemagne	17.8	16.4	15.2	12.7	15.6	15.7	23.4	20.8	37.1	25.1	Germany
France	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	8.6	17.6	12.3	12.3	France
Suisse	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.6	5.3	7.6	7.0	7.6	11.6	6.3	Switzerland
Etats-Unis	1.2	1.2	1.1	8.0	4.4	6.5	3.8	4.1	1.2	7.1	United States
Total	125.6	128.4	147.7	256.3	186.4	170.5	198.9	226.9	232.6	250.4	Total
<b>B Exportations de métiers à tisser</b>											
<b>B Exports of looms</b>											
Royaume-Uni	22.2	23.0	27.3	19.5	32.3	41.1	35.2	41.4	42.3	34.7	United Kingdom
Suisse	4.0	9.1	6.1	11.9	14.4	16.9	11.7	17.8	23.5	19.2	Switzerland
Allemagne	8.0	7.6	7.8	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.4	14.9	8.2	Germany
France	1.3	1.1	0.8	5.2	2.1	5.9	4.0	6.1	6.9	6.7	France
Etats-Unis	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.7	2.4	5.5	4.1	3.5	4.2	1.6	United States
Total	37.1	37.7	42.5	66.5	55.5	78.7	69.5	71.3	92.0	61.4	Total
<b>C Exportations de machines à tricoter</b>											
<b>C Exports of knitting machinery</b>											
Allemagne	19.8	41.5	13.5	26.1	25.6	33.2	17.9	37.3	28.6	27.7	Germany
Etats-Unis	3.0	1.3	2.7	7.0	1.8	10.8	18.7	23.1	29.0	21.6	United States
Suisse	1.1	1.7	1.7	9.0	9.0	8.1	9.8	27.0	8.8	17.2	Switzerland
Royaume-Uni	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	4.7	1.1	1.2	4.9	6.2	United Kingdom
France	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	France
Total	17.5	21.1	20.0	46.3	51.5	56.4	77.1	94.2	109.2	81.5	Total

SOURCE: H. Grünbaum, Die Welttextilindustrie. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Berlin, 1931, pp. 36-50.

Section 13 (suite)

Section 13 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 IMPORTATIONS (a) DE MACHINES TEXTILES, PRINCIPAUX PAYS IMPORTATEURS, 1911-1929

TABLE 2 IMPORTS (a) OF TEXTILE MACHINERY, MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES, 1911-1929

Pays	Millions de marks ou reichsmarks (moyenne annuelle)			Accroissement en pourcentage (b) par rapport à 1911 1913		Country
	Million marks or Reichsmarks (yearly average)			Percentage increase (b) over 1911 1913 of		
	1911 1913	1924 1925	1927 1929	1923 1925	1927 1929	
<i>Europe</i>						
France	26 3	29 1	37 1	10 9	41,2	France
Italie	9 4	30 6	26 2	225 2	178 7	Italy
Belgique	12 1	16 2	22 5	33 5	65 3	Belgium
Royaume-Uni	4 2	13 4	24 6	223 8	492 1	United Kingdom
Allemagne	21 6	11 0	31 1	(—30 8)(c)	(43 9)	Germany
U R S S	60,9 {	4 4	26 5	—60 0 (c)	—31 8 (c){	U S S R
Pologne		4 0	15 2			Poland
Tchécoslovaquie	42 9 {	6 1	14 7	—62 3 (c)	—39 8 (c){	Czechoslovakia
Autriche		4 9	6 7			Austria
Hongrie		3 1	4 7			Hungary
Pays-Bas	7 4	13 4	21 2	61 1	166 5	Netherlands
Espagne	4 6	10 2	11 2	122 9	145 4	Spain
Suède	2 6	4 7	6 8	80 6	156 6	Sweden
Suisse	5 2	5 1	5 6	—2 0 (c)	6 0	Switzerland
Grèce	0 4	1 7	3 4	309 1	740 5	Greece
Roumanie	0 5	1 2	4 5	114 7	723 3	Rumania
Danemark	0 8	1 2	2 3	—55 7	169 6	Denmark
Finlande	0 2	2 4	2 9	1,226 1	1,503 4	Finland
Norvège	0 6	0 9	1 4	37 1	116 8	Norway
<i>Asie</i>						
Inde	28 9	75 9	57	162 5	99 4	India
Japon	11 7	31 6	23 5	169 2	100 2	Japan
Chine	1 8	10 3	10 9	485 6	523 8	China
<i>Amerique</i>						
Canada	10 9	19 5	41 5	79 9	282 1	Canada
Etats-Unis	13 2	21 3	29 2	61 4	122 1	United States
Brazil	11 9	23 4	14 3	97 7	20 6	Brazil
Argentine	0 6	4 1	5 4	581 2	801 3	Argentina
Mexique	2 9	3 8	4 8	32 8	64 7	Mexico
Chili	0 04	0 8	1 3	1,636 4	2,609 1	Chile
<i>Océanie</i>						
Australie	1 5	6 0	8 4	438 7	466 6	Australia



**Section 14: Rapport des exportations à la production (contingents d'exportation) dans l'industrie textile de certains pays**  
**Section 14: Ratios of exports to production (export quotas) in the textile industry, selected countries**

**TABEAU 1 EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS DE COTON EN POURCENTAGE DE LA PRODUCTION DE CERTAINS PAYS, 1929 ET 1935**

**TABLE 1 EXPORTS AS PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION, COTTON MANUFACTURES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1929 AND 1935**

(En volume — By volume)

Pays	Filés — Yarn		Tissus — Piece goods		Country
	1929	1935 (a)	1929	1935 (a)	
Royaume-Uni	141 (b)	109	708 (b)	576	United Kingdom
Belgique	90	86	476	416	Belgium
Japon	24	27	448 (b)	545	Japan
Pays-Bas	52	86	444	126	Netherlands
Italie	107	150	404	215	Italy
France	47 (b)	19 (c)	318 (b)	307 (c)	France
Tchécoslovaquie	(286)		(106)		Czechoslovakia
Autriche	460		251		Austria
Estonie	(100)		(210)		Estonia
Suisse	(294)		(203)		Switzerland
Inde	35	10	105	51	India
Portugal			(101)		Portugal
Hongrie			(92)		Hungary
Allemagne	10 (d)	16	82 (d)		Germany
Pologne	(10) (d)		(75)		Poland
Etats-Unis	09		67	38	United States
Espagne			(60)		Spain
U R S S			41	80	U S S R
Chine	49	66		70	China
Canada			03		Canada

**NOTE — Les chiffres entre parenthèses sont des évaluations**

**NOTE — Figures in parentheses are estimates**

(a) Ces chiffres se rapportent pour la période spécifiée à la dernière année pour laquelle on possède des données

(a) The figures for this period relate to the latest year for which data are available

(b) 1930

(b) 1930

(c) 1932

(c) 1932

(d) 1928

(d) 1928

**SOURCES: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations. *The Changing Conditions of World Trade*, I, table 7, *Cotton Trade Statistics 1930*, tables 73, 97, 111, 147**

Section 14 (suite)

Section 14 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS DE LAINE EN POURCENTAGE  
DE LA PRODUCTION DE CERTAINS PAYS, 1930 ET 1935

TABLE 2 EXPORTS AS PERCENTAGES OF PRODUCTION, WOOL  
MANUFACTURES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1930 AND 1935

(En volume — By volume)

Pays	Peléris — Tops		Filés — Yarns		Tissus — Tissues		Country
	1928-1930	1934 1935	1928 1930	1933 1935	1928 1930	1934 1935	
France	(25)	(33)	(13)	(6)	(38) (a)	(13) (a)	France
Royaume-Uni	12 0	15 0	0 6	8 3	30 2	23 6	United Kingdom
Allemagne	(20)	(4)	(8)	(4)	(27) (a)	(13) (a)	Germany
Italie			(3)	(1)		(20)	Italy
Tchécoslovaquie			(33)	(20)	(8)	(2)	Czechoslovakia
Suède				1 1	6 3	3 6	Sweden
Pologne			5 6	5 8	4 6	7 3	Poland
Japon				(4)	2 0 (a)	11 3 (a)	Japan
États-Unis					0 2		United States

NOTE — Les chiffres entre parenthèses sont des évaluations. Pour chaque période, les chiffres se rapportent à la dernière année pour laquelle on possède des données.

NOTE — Figures in parentheses are estimates. For each period, figures relate to the latest year for which data are available.

**Section 14 (suite)**

**Section 14 (continued)**

**TABEAU 3 EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS DE SOIE ET DE RAYONNE EN POURCENTAGE DE LA PRODUCTION DE CERTAINS PAYS, 1933-1935**

**TABLI 3 EXPORTS AS PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION, SILK AND RAYON MANUFACTURES, SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1933-1935**

Pays	En volume — By volume		En valeur By value	Country
	Soie grège Raw silk	Filés de rayonne Rayon yarns	Tissus de soie et (ou) de rayonne Silk and/or rayon tissues	
Allemagne		10 (b)		Germany
Belgique		20 (b)		Belgium
France	(50) (a)	21	50, 24 (d)	France
Italie	70	53		Italy
Japon	75	16	18 (e)	Japan
Pays-Bas		(79) (c)		Netherlands
Royaume-Uni		9	30, 7, 40 (f)	United Kingdom
Suisse		78 (b)		Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie		20		Czechoslovakia

NOTE — Les chiffres se rapportent à la dernière année de la période pour laquelle on possède des données

NOTE — Figures relate to the latest year for which data are available

(a) Soie moulinée, en valeur  
(b) A l'exclusion du trafic de perfectionnement

(a) Thrown silk, by value  
(b) Excluding improvement trade

(c) Exportations en pourcentage du total de la production et des importations

(c) Exports as percentage of production plus imports

(d) Tissus de soie et de rayonne, rubannerie stéphanoise

(d) Silk and rayon tissues, stephanoise ribbons

(e) Tissus de soie

(e) Silk tissues

(f) Tissus de soie, rayonne, mi-soie.

(f) Tissues of silk, rayon, silk mixtures

Section 14 (*suite*)

Section 14 (*continued*)

NOTE SUR LES CONTINGENTS  
D'EXPORTATION DES AUTRES  
PRODUITS TEXTILES

NOTE ON EXPORT QUOTAS  
OF OTHER TEXTILE  
PRODUCTS

On pourrait multiplier indéfiniment les exemples de contingents élevés d'exportation d'articles textiles, voici, pour les dernières années quelques chiffres typiques

Examples of high export quotas in the field of textile manufactures might be multiplied indefinitely, a few representative figures for recent years are noted here

En ce qui concerne le jute, l'Inde exporte un volume de filés, de tissus et de sacs qui correspond à près de 85 pour cent de la consommation totale de jute brut par son industrie textile, le Royaume Uni envoie à ses marchés d'outre mer près d'un tiers des tissus de jute qu'il fabrique, et plus de 7 pour cent de ses filés

In the case of jute, India exports a volume of yarn, cloth, and bags amounting to about 85 per cent of its total mill consumption of raw jute the United Kingdom ships overseas close to a third of its jute piece goods and more than 7 per cent of its yarn

Quant aux tissus de lin ou de chanvre, les données dont on dispose indiquent que le Royaume Uni vend à l'étranger près de 95 pour cent de sa production de toiles à voiles légères et lourdes et plus de 40 pour cent de l'ensemble des autres produits du lin et du chanvre

In linen and hemp piece goods available data indicate that the United Kingdom sells abroad close to 95 per cent of its sailcloth and heavy canvas output and over 40 per cent of all other linen and hemp materials taken together

Pour ce qui est des tricots, enfin, l'Allemagne exporte approximativement un cinquième de sa production totale calculée en valeur, et le Royaume Uni plus d'un quart en quantité de ses gants tricotés<sup>1</sup>

As regards knit goods, finally, Germany exports approximately a fifth of the value of its total production, the United Kingdom over a fourth by quantity in the case of knitted gloves<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calculé sur la base des données des documents suivants

<sup>1</sup> Computed from

Imperial Economic Committee, *Industrial Fibres, 1936*, p. 79; *Annual Statement of the Sea Borne Trade of British India, 1934*, Vol. I, pp. 876-887; *Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry (1933)*, Part I, pp. 81, 86, 74; R. Wagenfür, *Die Bedeutung des Ausenmarktes für die deutsche Industrie- und Wirtschaft*, Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Berlin, 1936, p. 27

**Section 15 La protection des marchés nationaux métropolitains et d'outre-mer**

**Section 15 The sheltering of home and empire markets**

**TABEAU 1 CLASSIFICATION DES MARCHÉS D'IMPORTATION DES FILS ET TISSUS DE COTON D'APRÈS LA POLITIQUE DOUANIÈRE ET MONÉTAIRE EN VIGUEUR, 1935/36**

**TABLE 1 CLASSIFICATION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH MARKETS BY TARIFF AND MONETARY POLICIES IN FORCE, 1935/36**

		Code	
Tarif bas non discriminatoire	LT	Non discriminatory low tariff	
Tarif protecteur non discriminatoire	PT	Non discriminatory protective tariff	
Contingentement des importations combine généralement dans les pays fabricants de textiles avec un tarif protecteur	Q	Import quotas usually combined in textile manufacturing countries with protective tariff	
Contingentement dirigé principalement ou exclusivement contre les produits japonais	QJ	Quota restriction largely or exclusively applied to imports from Japan	
Tarif préférentiel en faveur du Royaume Uni	FI	Tariff preference in favour of United Kingdom	
Tarif préférentiel (en faveur du Royaume Uni) combiné avec un tarif protecteur	IFI	Tariff preference (in favour of United Kingdom) superimposed on protective tariff	
Restrictions de change presque toujours combinées dans les pays fabricants de textiles avec un tarif protecteur	E	Exchange restrictions almost always coupled with protective tariff in textile manufacturing countries	

Pays	Régime	Country
Afrique occidentale britannique	QJ	British West Africa
Afrique occidentale française	Q	French West Africa
Afrique orientale britannique	LI	British East Africa
Afrique orientale portugaise	LT	Portuguese East Africa
Allemagne	L	Germany
Antilles britanniques	QJ	British West Indies
Argentine	E	Argentina
Australie	IPP	Australia
Autriche	Q I	Austria
Belgique	Q	Belgium
Bésil	E	Brazil
Canada	TPP	Canada
Ceylan	QJ	Ceylon
Chili	E	Chile
Chine	LI	China
Colombie	E	Colombia

Pays	Régime	Country
Congo belge	LT	Belgian Congo
Cuba	E	Cuba
Danemark	Q, E	Denmark
Egypte	TP	Egypt
Espagne (y compris les ports espagnols dans l'Afrique du Nord)	E	Spain (including Spanish ports in North Africa)
Etats-Unis	PT	United States
Equateur	E	Ecuador
Finlande	LT	Finland
France	Q	France
Grèce	Q, E	Greece
Guyane britannique	Qj	British Guiana
Inde	Qj, TPP	India
Indes néerlandaises	Qj	Netherlands Indies
Irak	LT	Iraq
Iran	Q	Iran
Etat libre d'Irlande	LT	Irish Free State
Italie	Q, E	Italy
Japon	PT	Japan
Lettonie	LT	Latvia
Malaisie britannique	Qj	British Malaya
Maroc	LT	Morocco
Mexique	PT	Mexico
Norvège	LT	Norway
Nouvelle-Zélande	TP	New Zealand
Pays-Bas	Q	Netherlands
Pérou	Qj	Peru
Philippines	Qj	Philippines
Portugal	LT	Portugal
Rhodesie du Sud	TP	Southern Rhodesia
Roumanie	Q, E	Rumania
Royaume-Uni	PT	United Kingdom
Siam	LT	Siam
Soudan	LT	Sudan
Suède	LT	Sweden
Suisse	LT	Switzerland
Syrie	LT	Syria
Turquie	Q; E	Turkey
Union Sud-Africaine	TP	Union of South Africa
Uruguay	E	Uruguay
Venezuela	E	Venezuela
Yugoslavie	E	Yugoslavia

Source. Sauf pour le Japon et le Royaume-Uni d'après — Based, except for Japan and United Kingdom, on: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations. *The Changing Conditions of World Trade in Cotton and Rayon Goods*, V, *The Commercial Policies of Foreign Countries*, Statistical Appendix, tables 2, 12, 13

Section 15 (continued)

Section 15 (suite)

TABLEAU 2. MARGES DE PRÉFÉRENCE (a) ACCORDÉES PAR L'INDE ET LES DOMINIONS AUX ARTICLES DE COTON ET DE RAYONNE DE PROVENANCE DU ROYAUME-UNI, JUILLET 1932 ET JUILLET 1935

TABLE 2. PREFERENTIAL MARGINS (a) GRANTED TO COTTON AND RAYON GOODS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN BY INDIA AND THE DOMINIONS, JULY 1932 AND JULY 1935

(En pourcentage — In percentage)

Pays	Année Year	Fûls de coton (autres 20 et (not 60) Cotton yarns (20 e (not 60 e and 60 e))	Poids de rayon e Rayon yarns	Tissus de coton Cotton piece goods	Tissus mélangés de coton et rayon Cotton and rayon mixture piece goods	Ta 12 de rayon 12 yon piece goods	Country
Inde	1932	—	—	—	—	—	India
Canada (g)	1932	1 1/2 (b)	—	6 1/2	—	20 (b)	Canada (g)
Australie	1932	10 (c)-15	10	7 1/2 (c)-10 (c)	17 1/2 (c)	17 1/2 (c)	Australia
Union Sud-Africaine	1932	10 (d)-25	10	7 1/2 (d)-10 (d)	17 1/2 (d)	17 1/2 (d)	Union of South Africa
Nouvelle-Zélande	1932	5-20 (e)	—	20	20	20	New Zealand
Etat libre d'Irlande	1932	15-25 (e)	—	25	25	25	Irish Free State
Rhodésie du Sud	1932	9 1/2	9 1/2	9-10 (e)	5-10 (e)	— (f)	Southern Rhodesia
Terre-Neuve	1932	9 1/2	9 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Newfoundland
	1935	—	—	45 1/2	48 1/2	—	
	1935	10	10	10 (f)	13	43	
	1935	10	10	10 (f)	13 (f)	13 (f)	
	1935	—	—	14	10	10	

Pour les notes, voir p. 116

For footnotes, see p. 116

## NOTES AU TABLEAU 2 — NOTES TO TABLE 2

(a) Les marges indiquées ici représentent l'écart entre les droits (*ad valorem* ou suivant le volume) qui frappent à la date spécifiée d'une part les marchandises britanniques et d'autre part les produits étrangers. Lorsque l'on indique deux chiffres pour la même date, ces chiffres représentent l'écart entre la plus large et la plus étroite des marges que quittaient les droits applicables aux diverses classes de filés ou de tissus.

(b) Marge *ad valorem*, sinon marge de  $\frac{1}{4}$  à  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna par livre suivant le tarif spécifique appliqué.

(c) Plus marges diverses par livre.

(d) Plus 2 cents par livre contre 1 cent en 1932.

(e) Marges adossées aux articles valant au maximum 1 shilling 3 pence par yard, aucune préférence pour les articles valant plus de 1 shilling 3 pence par yard.

(f) On 3 pence par yard cette dernière marge égale le droit (frappant les produits non britanniques seulement) qui est perçu lorsqu'il a un rendement meilleur que le tarif *ad valorem*.

(g) Les marges de préférences sont égales à la différence entre le tarif relatif aux produits britanniques et le tarif général. De plus, en 1932 tous les produits importés mais en 1935 les produits non britanniques seulement étaient soumis à un droit d'accise de 3 pour cent. Les droits frappant les produits britanniques sont réduits de 10 pour cent si les envois sont faits directement à destination des ports canadiens.

Sousses Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations  
Before and After Ottawa, Statistical Appendix table 7

(a) The margins given here measure the difference between the duties (*ad valorem* or specific) on British and those on foreign goods as of the date specified. Where two figures are given for the same date, this indicates the spread between the highest and the lowest margins arising out of the duties applicable to various grades of yarn or piece goods.

(b) *Ad valorem* margin margins of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna per lb on alternative specific rates.

(c) Plus varying margins per lb

(d) Plus 2 cents per lb as compared with 1 cent in 1932.

(e) Margins on goods valued at 1s. 3d or less per yard no preferences on goods over 1s. 3d per yard

(f) Or 3d per yard the latter is the duty (on non British goods only) paid when yield exceeds that of *ad valorem* rate

(g) Preference margins are differences between British and *General* rates. In addition all imported goods in 1932 but only non British goods in 1935 were subject to a 3 per cent excise duty. British rate reduced by 10 per cent (of duty) if goods directly consigned to Canadian ports

Conditions of World Trade in Cotton and Rayon Goods V Empire Trade



Section 15 (continued)

Section 15 (suite)

TABLEAU 3. DROITS DE DOUANE TRAPPANT LES ARTICLES DE COTON EN PROVENANCE DU ROYAUME-UNI  
DANS LES PAYS ETRANGERS A L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE, 1914, 1929, 1936  
TABLE 3. TARIFF DUTIES IN COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON COTTON MANUFACTURES  
OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1914, 1929, 1936

*A Fines simples, titre 40 (métrique 34) — Yarns singles, 40 s (34 metric)*

(En pence par livre ou pourcentage *ad valorem* — Pence per lb or percentage *ad valorem*)

Pays	Fines — Grey			Blanches — Bleached			Country
	1914	1929	1936	1914	1929	1936	
Pays-Bas	—	—	10% L	—	—	10% E	Netherlands
Allemagne	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	—	4.3 E	Germany
Belgique	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	—	1.2	Belgium
Suisse	1.2	1.3	1.1	—	—	—	Switzerland
Suède	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	Sweden
Norvège	0.6	0.6	0.5 L	—	0.6	0.5 F	Norway
Danemark	—	2.1	1.1	—	—	—	Denmark
Pologne	0.1	0.2	1.1 OL	—	—	—	Poland
Roumanie	1.0	—	1.1 OL	—	—	—	Romania
Turquie	1.50	1.07	0.5 L	—	—	—	Turkey
Tchécoslovaquie	0.13	0.13	0.15 L	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia
Yugoslavie	8.0	8%	2.4b	—	—	—	Yugoslavia
Egypte	15.0	3.9 (a)	1.7 E	—	—	—	Egypt
Etats-Unis	0.7	0.7	1.3 E	—	—	—	United States
Argentine	1.1	1.8	1.3 E	—	—	—	Argentina
Colombie	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	Colombia
Venezuela	6.1	8.0 (c)	1.1 L	—	—	—	Venezuela
Brazil	—	8.5	1.1 L	—	—	—	Brazil

E = Restrictions de change  
Q = Contingentement  
(a) Moins au minimum 15 pour cent *ad valorem*  
(b) Moins au minimum 20 pour cent *ad valorem*  
(c) 1931

Section 15 (suite)

Section 15 (continued)

TABLEAU 3 (suite) — TABLE 3 (continued)

B. Tassus. unis, pesant 100 grammes au mètre carré (soit 5,4 yards carrés à la livre) et comptant 35 fils par carré de 5 mm de côté  
 B Piece goods plain, weighing 100 grams per square metre (5 4 square yards per lb) with 35 threads in a square of 5 mm side

(En pence par livre ou pourcentage ad valorem — Pence per lb or percentage ad valorem)

Pays	Non blanchie — Unbleached				Blanchie — Bleached				Imprimée — Printed				Tissus en pièce — Piece dyed				Country
	1914	1929	1936		1914	1929	1936		1914	1929	1936		1914	1929	1936		
Pays-Bas	5%	8%	10% Q		5%	8%	10% Q		5%	8%	10% Q		5%	8%	10% Q		Netherlands
Allemagne	27	40	124 E		37	61	155 E		54	80	230 E		54	79	185 E		Germany
Belgique	26	40	62		30	39	80		35	45	92		35	45	92		Belgium
Autriche	04	09	79		22	52	122		22	45	143		22	45	143		Switzerland
Suède	39	39	36		70	70	59		70	69	59		70	69	59		Sweden
Norvège	15	15	34		30	30	54		45	36	64		45	36	64		Norway
Danemark	74	24	17 E		26	26	23 E		42	42	42		42	42	42		Denmark
Turquie	11%	24	24 6QD		11%	30	29 2QD		11%	30	33 5E		11%	27	30 5E		Turkey
Grece	39	10 9 (b)	22 6QE		47	45 (a)	23 2QE		47	45	38 0E		47	42 7	32 9QE		Greece
Roumanie	40 (c)	11 3 (c)	7 1 (a)		48 (c)	13 3 (c)	3 3		29 (c)	10 3 (c)	23 1		53 (c)	14 2 (c)	8 3		Rumania
Chine																	China
Indes néerlandaises																	Netherlands
Indes																	India
Etats-Unis	6%	10%	14% Q		6%	10%	14% Q		6%	10%	18% Q		6%	10%	18% Q		United States
Irak	17 1/2%	7 9 (e)	5 6 (f)		30%	8 9 (h)	29 1%		20%	10 8 (g)	32 1%		20%	10 8 (g)	32 1%		Iraq
Egypte					11%	15%	0 3										Egypt
Maroc					8%	8%	4 0		8%	8%	7 3		8%	8%	6 9		Morocco
Afrique occidentale					12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%										French West Africa
Syrie	11%	20%	32		27	24	9 4 Q		40	35	15 4 Q		32	29	12 1 Q		Syria
Argentine	22	38	40 E		44	88	5 6 E		50	99	6 2 E		50	99	6 8 E		Argentina
Colombie	74	84	7 6 E		109	149	7 6 E		137	150	9 8 E		137	150	9 8 E		Colombia
Venezuela		14 0 (b)	27 9			9 6 (b)	23 0 (b)			20 0 (b)	40 3			20 0 (b)	40 3		Venezuela
Chili					49	102	25 3 E		88	168	44 1 E		88	168	44 1 E		Chile
Brazil	20 0	20 2	34 8 E		20 0	20 2	34 8 E		27 2	26 9	38 2 E		20 2	20 2	38 2 E		Brazil

E = Restrictions de change

Q = Contingentement

(a) Non compris les droits d'octroi, service d'emprunt, et autres surtaxes

atteignant environ 30 pour cent du montant des droits proprement dits

(b) 1931

(c) A la pièce, à condition qu'elle ne dépasse pas 40 pences de largeur

et 40 yards de longueur

(d) Au mètre

(e) Mais au minimum 20 pour cent ad valorem

(f) Mais au minimum 28,1 pour cent ad valorem

(g) Mais au minimum 40 pour cent ad valorem

(h) Mais au minimum 23 pour cent ad valorem

E = Exchange restriction

Q = Quota restriction

(a) Excluding octroi, loan service and other surtaxes amounting to about 50 per cent of the duty

(b) 1931

(c) Per piece not exceeding 40 inches wide by 40 yards long

(d) Per metre

(e) But not less than 20 per cent ad valorem

(f) But not less than 26 1/2 per cent ad valorem

(g) But not less than 40 per cent ad valorem

(h) But not less than 23 per cent ad valorem

Source: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations The Changing Conditions of World Trade in Cotton and Rayon Goods, V, The Commercial Policies of Foreign Countries, 1936, Statistical Appendix, tables 12, 13

Section 15 (suite)

Section 15 (continued)

TABLEAU 4. CONSOMMATION INTÉRIEURE ET EXPORTATIONS DE COTONNADES DE CERTAINS PAYS AU COURS DES DERNIÈRES ANNÉES

TABLE 4. HOME MARKET CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH, SELECTED COUNTRIES, RECENT YEARS  
(En volume — By volume)

S = Millions de yards carrés — Million square yards  
L = Millions de yards linéaires — Million linear yards  
Q = Milliers de quintaux — Thousand quintals

Pays	Année Year	Unité (a) Unit (a)	Consommation intérieure (b) Home market consumption (b)	Exportations — Exports		Country
				En chiffres absolus Amount	En pourcentage de la consommation intérieure As percentage of home market consumption	
Afrique occidentale française <sup>a</sup>	1935	XQ	(c)	177	—	French West Africa
Allemagne	1928	Q	(c)	—	53	Germany
Argentine	1934	Q	(c)	—	—	Argentina
Australie	1934/35	Q	(c)	158	66 0	Australia
Belgique	1933	XL	(c)	15	52	Belgium
Bresil	1929	XL	(c)	66	66	Brazil
Canada	1934	L	(d)	—	—	Canada
Chine	1934	L	(c)	302	—	China
Egypte	1935	S	(c)	35	54	Egypt
Etats-Unis	1931	XL	(d)	18	12	United States
France	1927	XL	(c)	242	—	France
Inde	1935	Q	(c)	272	—	India
Indes néerlandaises	1934	L	(c)	272	—	Netherlands Indies
Italie	1934	Q	(c)	272	—	Italy
Japon	1935	Q	(c)	272	—	Japan
Malaisie	1935	Q	(c)	—	—	Malaya
Mexique	1935	Q	(c)	—	—	Mexico
Nigeria	1935	Q	(c)	—	—	Nigeria
Pays-Bas	1937	Q	(c)	77	—	Netherlands
Philippines	1935	Q	(c)	—	—	Philippines
Royaume-Uni	1934	Q	(c)	199	137	United Kingdom
Turquie	1934	Q	(c)	—	—	Turkey
U. R. S. S.	1934	L	(c)	208	87	U. S. S. P.
Union Sud-Africaine	1935	L	(c)	—	—	Union of South Africa

Pour les notes, voir p 120

For footnotes, see p 120

NOTES AU TABLEAU 4 — NOTES TO TABLE 4

(a) Pour les conversions nécessaires un million de yards linéaires (L) ou yards (S) ont été considérés comme équivalant à 1 000 quintaux (Q), les totaux approximatifs calculés sur cette base sont indiqués par un X dans la colonne des notes, avec mention de l'unité selon laquelle la plus grande partie de la consommation a été recensée.

(b) Production moins exportations plus importations non déterminée, négligeable en mille.

(c) Importations seulement, production intérieure.

(d) Non compris les tissus faits à la main. En 1929 la production de ces tissus a été estimée à environ un quart des quantités disponibles pour la consommation intérieure dans l'Inde, et à près de trois quarts en Chine.

Sources: Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations. *Cotton Trade Statistics, 1936 passim*, pp 139-141.

(a) For necessary conversions one million linear (L) or square (S) yards taken equal to one thousand quintals (Q), figures indicating such approximate conversions are indicated by an X in the first column together with the unit in which the greater part of consumption was recorded.

(b) Production less exports plus imports

(c) Imports only, domestic production unknown, negligible or nil

(d) Excluding hand-loom cloth. In 1929, hand-loom cloth was estimated at about one-fourth of total available for consumption in India, at almost three-fourths in China.

Sources: *Cotton Trade Statistics, 1936 passim*, UNITED STATES Tariff Commission

**Section 16 Prix de matières premières et produits textiles**  
**Section 16 Prices of textile raw materials and manufactures**

**TABEAU 1 PRIX MONDIAUX DE MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES TEXTILES, 1926-1935**  
**TABLE 1 WORLD MARKET PRICES, TEXTILE RAW MATERIALS, 1926-1935**

(En francs-or par quintal — In gold francs per quintal)

Année — Year	Coton Cotton		Lain (base) Flax (base)		Chanvre Hemp		Lain- Wool		Prix de base Wool price		June
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1926	(145)	(128)	(389)	(131)	(110)	103	992	401	485	2 98	(89)
1927	(228)	(209)	(394)	(250)	(136)		1 407	968	571	2 79	(92)
1928	217	183	402	205	(136)	93	1 403	1 015	687	2 67	(91)
1929	185	149	324	144	(106)	92	873	787	532	2 61	(84)
1930	145	96	183	86	(65)	65	586	466	334	2 31	41
1931	71	75	108	73	69 0	43	402	365	215	2 06	39
1932	77	75	112	91	77 8	43	582	307	145	1 31	38
1933	78	67	105	85	78 9	27	155	347	169	1 44	25
1934	84	74	104	112	88 4	27	190	357	182	1 06	25
1935	(80)	(59)	(119)	(115)	(128 9)	26	312	287	152		(30)

A = American middling, à La Nouvelle-Orléans, moyenne VIII-VII  
 B = Indien, Braché m. g. F. G. à Bombay, moyenne VIII-VII  
 C = Égyptien, Sakellariou, F. G. F. à Alexandrie, moyenne VIII-VII  
 D = Riga - ZK, à Londres, moyenne X-IX  
 E = Qualité Bologna, à Milan, moyenne X-IX  
 F = Chanvre de Marille, qualité J2, à Londres, moyenne I-VII  
 G = Mérmes, pièces courantes à Londres, moyenne  
 H = Croisés, toisons fines n° I/prime, à Londres, moyenne  
 I = Croisés toisons moyennes, n° IV-III à Londres, moyenne  
 J = Mécanique, suédoise, moyenne  
 K = Chimique suédoise, moyenne  
 L = "First Marks", à Londres, moyenne

Note — Les chiffres figurant entre parenthèses ne sont pas strictement comparables avec les autres donnés en raison de différences dans la période considérée, la qualité ou l'un ou l'autre de ces éléments. On en a fait tout de même mention car ils indiquent les tendances.

Sources: *Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1930-1936*, passim d'après les données communiquées par l'Institut international de l'agriculture.

A = American middling at New Orleans, average VIII-VII  
 B = Indian Braché m. g. F. G. at Bombay, average VIII-VII  
 C = Egyptian, Sakellariou, F. G. F. at Alexandria, average VIII-VII  
 D = Riga - ZK, at London, average X-IX  
 E = Quality Bologna, at Milan, average X-IX  
 F = Manilla hemp quality J2, at London, average I-VII  
 G = Merinos, current pieces at London, average  
 H = Cross-breds fine fleeces No I/prime at London, average  
 I = Cross-breds medium fleeces No IV/III, at London, average  
 J = Mechanical Swedish, average  
 K = Chemical Swedish, average  
 L = "First Marks", at London, average

Note. — Figures in parentheses are not strictly comparable with other figures because of differences in months covered in quality or both. They are nevertheless included as indicative of trends.

Sources: *Statistical Year-Books of the League of Nations 1930-1936*, passim quoted, data supplied by the International Institute of Agriculture.

**Section 16 (suite)**

**Section 16 (continued)**

**TABEAU 2. PRIX MONDIAUX DE PRODUITS TEXTILES SEMI-FINIS, 1927-1936**

**TABLE 2 WORLD MARKET PRICES, TEXTILE SEMI-MANUFACTURES, 1927-1936**

(En reichsmarks-or par quintal — In gold Reichsmarks per quintal)

Année Year	Soie grège Raw silk		Filés de rayonne Rayon		Filés de coton Cotton yarn	Peignés de laine Wool tops
	A	B	C	D	F	F
1927	5,418	5,111	960	(1,378) (a)		
1928	4,843	4,886	671	(1,389) (a)		
1929	4,381	4,713	609	(1,154) (a)		
1930	2,912	3,333	597	(981) (a)		
1931	2,084	2,314	589	684	157	
1932	1,522	1,519	388	594	122	301
1933	1,271	1,194	409	456	117	359
1934	1,886	731	418	319	118	359
1935	(1,413) (b)	926	401	316	115	314
1936		987	384	310	114	373
1936 III VII		935	383	329	126	388

Section 16 (*suite*)

Section 16 (*continued*)

TABLEAU 3 PRIX DE GROS DE CINQ FIBRES TEXTILES AUX ÉTATS-UNIS,  
1911-1934

TABLE 3 WHOLESALE PRICES, FIVE TEXTILE FIBRES, UNITED STATES,  
1911-1934

Année Year	Coton (a) Cotton (a)	Rayonne (b) Rayon (b)	Soie (c) Silk (c)	Laine (d) Wool (d)	Jute (e)
<p align="center">A Moyennes annuelles, en dollars par livre A Yearly averages, dollars per lb</p>					
1911-1914	0.124	1.907	3.563	0.51	0.037
1915	0.102	2.125	4.318	0.66	0.053
1917	0.235	3.861	5.494	1.16	0.101
1919	0.325	4.767	8.880	1.96	0.111
1921	0.451	2.671	6.035	0.91	0.073
1923	0.293	2.600	8.288	1.06	0.081
1925	0.275	2.004	6.441	1.10	0.101
1926	0.175	1.810	5.937	0.92	0.090
1927	0.176	1.489	5.109	0.91	0.071
1928	0.200	1.500	4.859	1.04	0.075
1929	0.191	1.246	4.777	0.92	0.072
1930	0.145	1.059	3.193	0.63	0.050
1931	0.095	0.758	2.231	0.50	0.017
1932	0.064	0.560	1.473	0.40	0.010
1933	0.087	0.609	1.536	0.61	0.011
1934	0.121	0.587	1.900	0.74	0.017
<p align="center">B Moyennes annuelles, prix du coton — 100 B Yearly averages, price of cotton — 100</p>					
1911-1914	100	1,540	2,880	412	46
1915	100	2,090	3,250	640	59
1917	100	1,640	2,350	536	44
1919	100	1,470	2,730	388	36
1921	100	1,770	4,000	351	35
1923	100	960	2,840	362	31
1925	100	850	2,700	470	41
1926	100	1,040	3,400	516	51
1927	100	847	2,900	528	40
1928	100	750	2,130	520	38
1929	100	652	2,500	482	34
1930	100	785	2,350	467	37
1931	100	592	2,630	588	44
1932	100	1,030	2,100	625	47
1933	100	700	1,750	702	39
1934	100	477	975	625	40

(a) Middling upland, a New-York  
(b) Qualité A, 150 deniers, à New-York  
(c) Japonaise 13/15, à New-York.  
(d) L'anglais, titre 56 ½ blood straight  
combing, à Boston  
(e) Brut, qualités moyennes, à New-York

(a) Middling upland, at New York  
(b) 150 denier, A quality, at New York  
(c) Japanese 13/15, at New York  
(d) Secured, 56's ½ blood straight combing,  
at Boston  
(e) Raw, medium grades at New York.

SOURCE: ÉTATS-UNIS — UNITED STATES Cabinet Committee Report on the Cotton Textile  
Industry, 1936, p. 86

Section 16 (*suite*)

Section 16 (*continued*)

TABLEAU 4 INDICES DES PRIX DE CERTAINS ARTICLES DE LAINE  
REPRESENTATIFS DANS CERTAINS PAYS, 1928-1935

TABLE 4 PRICE INDICES, REPRESENTATIVE WOOL MANUFACTURES,  
SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1928-1935

(1926-1928 = 100)

Pays	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Country
<i>Allemagne</i>									<i>Germany</i>
Peignés	102	81	56	47	37	39	53	47	Tops
Filés									Yarns
Tissus	113	94	71	61	50	64	96	96	Tissues
<i>Etats-Unis</i>									<i>United States</i>
Peignés	113	98	70	54	47	74	79	99	Tops
Filés	100	94	80	69	57	70	79	74	Yarns
Tissus	101	89	80	69	58	70	80	77	Tissues
<i>France</i>									<i>France</i>
Peignés	106	97	55	49	38	42	47	38	Tops
Filés	97	90	62	53	40	41	41	40	Yarns
Tissus									Tissues
<i>Japon</i>									<i>Japan</i>
Peignés									Tops
Filés									Yarns
Tissus	98	88	69	60	63	66	75	69	Tissues
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>									<i>United Kingdom</i>
Peignés	105	79	55	47	47	58	63	57	Tops
Filés	103	85	67	57	54	62	67	62	Yarns
Tissus	100	85	68	57	56	61	65	67	Tissues

SOURCE: ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM Imperial Economic Committee *World Consumption of Wool, 1928-1935, passim*



**Section 17 Répartition de la production de fibres textiles dans le monde, 1925-29, 1933-34**

**Section 17 Percentage distribution of world production of textile fibres, 1925-29, 1933-34**

(Total mondial = 100) (World total = 100)

	Coton (grains) Cotton (grain)		Laine Wool		Soie (grèges) Silk (reew)		Lan (filasse) Flax (fibres)		Chambre Hemp		Jute		
	1925-9	1933-4	1925-9	1933	1925-9	1933	1925-9	1934	1925-9	1934	1925-9	1933	
<b>TOTAL MONDIAL</b> (milliers de quintaux)	57.7	57.9	10.7	16.6	0.6	0.7	5.3	6.8	5.4	5.3	18.8	14.6	<b>WORLD TOTAL</b> (million quintals)
<b>EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b>
ROYAUME-UNI	—	0.1	3.0	27.0	—	—	1.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>
AUSTRALIE	—	—	25.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>AUSTRALIA</b>
CANADA	17.8	15.6	2.7	2.7	0.3(E)	0.1(E)	—	—	—	—	99.0	98.8	<b>CANADA</b>
IRLANDE	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>IRELAND</b>
ETAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE	—	—	7.7	7.7	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	—	—	7.7	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>
L'UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	—	—	0.8(E)	0.2(E)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Basutoland</b>
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Nigeria</b>
Soudan	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Sudan</b>
Ouganda	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Uganda</b>
Territoires sous mandat	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Mandates</b>
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Tanganyika</b>
<b>FRANCE</b>	18.9	17.3	16.7	30.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.6	—	—	99.0	98.8	<b>FRANCE</b>
Algérie	—	—	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.9	0.9	0.5	—	—	<b>Algeria</b>
Maroc français	—	—	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	<b>French Morocco</b>
Afrique occ. française	0.1	—	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>French W. Africa</b>
Indochine	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Indo-China</b>
Tunisie	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Tunisia</b>
Territoires sous mandat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Mandates</b>
Syrie et Liban	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	<b>Syria and Lebanon</b>
<b>PAYS-BAS</b>	0.1	—	3.2	3.2	1.0	0.3	4.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	—	—	<b>NETHERLANDS</b>
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	<b>Belgium</b>
Congo belge	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	4.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	<b>Belgian Congo</b>
<b>ITALIE</b>	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	4.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	<b>ITALY</b>
Espagne	—	—	0.8	0.7	8.2	6.3	0.4	0.3	18.1	17.8	—	—	<b>Spain</b>
Japon	—	—	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	—	1.3	1.1	—	—	<b>Japan</b>
Formose	—	—	—	—	69.5	80.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	<b>Formosa</b>
Corée	0.5	0.5	—	—	1.1	2.4	—	—	1.8	6.0	0.2	0.3	<b>Korea</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	65.5	65.5	—	—	70.9	80.0	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.3	0	0.4	<b>TOTAL</b>

Pour les notes voir p 126

For footnotes, see p 126

Section 17 (continued)

Section 17 (suite)

	Coton (ginned)		Laines		Soie (grège)		Lin (flax)		Chambre		Jute	
	1925-9	1928-9	1925-8	1928	1925-9	1928-9	1925-9	1928	1925-9	1928-9	1925-9	1928
ETATS-UNIS	57.4	43.0	10.3	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	57.4	43.0	10.3	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URSS	37	71	10.2	37	2.0	2.3	56.5	77.3	58.3	46.6	—	—
AFRIQUE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EGYPTE	6.0	6.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—
AMÉRIQUE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ARGENTINE	0.4	0.8	9.2	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRESIL	2.0	4.7	0.8	1.0?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILI	—	—	0.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEXIQUE	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PÉROU	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URUGUAY	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFGHANISTAN	7.7	10.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINE	—	—	1.8(E)	1.6(E)	16.4(E)	8.5(E)	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRAK	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRAN	0.3	0.4?	1.3	1.3?	0.6(E)	0.4(E)	—	—	—	—	0.6(E)	0.7(E)
NEPAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Autriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
BULGARIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAQUIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	—	—
ESTONIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	—	—
FINLANDE	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3?	—	—	—	—
ALLEMAGNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.8	—	—	—	—
GRECE	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
HONGRIE	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.4	—	—
LETTONIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	2.3	—	—	—	—
LITHUANIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	3.1	—	—	—	—
NORVÈGE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POLOGNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROUMANIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TURQUIE	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	3.5	8.1	—	—
YUGOSLAVIE	—	—	0.7	0.8	—	—	1.5	1.5	3.0	7.9	—	—
YUGOSLAVIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	8.4	—	—

Sources: Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, Annuaire international de statistique agricole. Sources: Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics.

E = Exports  
 † = The Philippines are the sole producers of manila hemp  
 † = Les Philippines produisent la totalité du chanvre de Manille  
 Extrait de — reprinted from Royal Institute of International Affairs, Raw Materials and Colonies, London, 1936, Appendix V

**Section 18: Dépréciation des monnaies: Valeur des monnaies en pourcentage de leur parité-or en 1929<sup>1</sup>**  
**Section 18: Currency depreciation: Value of currencies as percentage of their gold parity in 1929<sup>1</sup>**

Pays — Country	Ch. S. Air U of S. Air	Allemagne Germany	Argentine Argentina	Autriche Austria	Belgique Belgium	Espagne Spain	Brésil Brazil	Bulgarie Bulgaria	Chili — Chile
Parité 1929 en centes-or Parity 1929 in gold cents	1 S. A. \$ = 19.30 c	1 R. mark = 23.82 c	1 peso papel = 43.43 c official	1 A. S. = 45.66 c	1 schilling = 13.90 c	1 bolivarano = 35.50 c	1 milreis = 11.96 c	1 lev = 0.7254 c	1 peso = 12.1 c official
Moyenne — Average	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1931	98.6	99.2	95.2	72.2	96.9	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.2
1932	97.9	99.7	96.4	57.5	82.4	58.1	99.6	99.6	99.6
1933	97.2	99.4	96.6	54.2	78.2	46.7	97.1	97.1	97.1
1934	96.1	99.4	96.6	49.1	79.2	41.5	96.2	96.2	96.2
1935	95.2	99.5	96.6	47.4	78.6	39.9	98.4	98.4	98.4
1936	95.6	99.6	96.6	47.9	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
I	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
II	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
III	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
IV	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
V	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
VI	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
VII	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
VIII	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
IX	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
X	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
XI	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
XII	95.6	99.6	96.6	48.1	79.1	38.6	98.5	98.5	98.5

  

Pays — Country	Canada	Colombie Colombia	Cuba	Danemark Denmark	Danzig Danzig	Egypte Egypt	Equateur Ecuador	Espagne — Spain P. 1931	Estonie Estonia	Grèce Greece	Haïti Haiti	Indes India
Parité 1929 en centes-or Parity 1929 in gold cents	1 S. A. \$ = 41.70 c	1 peso oro = 37.33 c	1 peso = 100 cents	1 krona = 25.80 c	1 T. Gulden = 19.47 c	1 E. £ = 43.12 c	1 sucre = 20 cents	1 peseta = 14.93 c	1 E. kr = 20.80 c	1 Sing \$ = 45.78 c	1 unita = 100 cents	1 rupee = 2.50 c
Moyenne — Average	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1931	96.2	98.3	99.9	93.5	99.9	93.2	93.2	93.2	99.8	92.4	92.4	94.8
1932	78.2	97.9	99.9	70.3	100.0	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	61.7
1933	73.2	97.9	99.9	55.8	100.0	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
1934	60.2	97.9	99.9	50.1	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
1935	59.1	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
1936	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
I	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
II	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
III	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
IV	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
V	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
VI	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
VII	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
VIII	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
IX	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
X	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
XI	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1
XII	58.7	97.9	99.9	48.9	99.9	92.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	71.2	71.2	58.1

For les notes, voir p 129.

For footnotes, see p 129.



## NOTES A LA SECTION 18 — NOTES TO SECTION 18

NOTES. — Quand divers cours sont cotés pour différentes espèces de transactions, on a choisi la catégorie de cours représentant la plus grande somme de transactions. Voir notes pages 231-234, *Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1935/36*. — • Contrôle officiel des changes en vigueur — • Suppression du contrôle des changes — • Cours officiel (Argentine, cours d'achat, Equateur 1931-1932) — • Cours libre (Argentine, depuis 1/34, Brésil, VI/34, Chili (traités d'exportation), VIII/34, Equateur, I/34)

<sup>1</sup> Sauf indication contraire voir notes 2 à 4 — <sup>2</sup> Cours moyen 1929 Chine Espagne, Hong-Kong, Iran, Turquie — <sup>3</sup> Parité-or 1868 — <sup>4</sup> Parité-or 1901 P-Croix, Portugal, Yougoslavie — <sup>5</sup> Valeur-or de la monnaie fixée provisoirement en Autriche (30/IV/24), à 78 7 %, aux Etats-Unis (31/I/34), à 59,06 %, en France (1/X/36), entre 74,5 % et 65,7 %, en Italie (7/X/36), à 59,06 %, en Suisse (27/IX/36) entre 74 1 % et 63,4 %, en Tchécoslovaquie (9/X/36), à 70,9 %, de l'ancienne parité — <sup>6</sup> Nouvelle parité-or légale fixée en Belgique (31/III/36) à 72 %, à Dantzig (2/V/35) à 57,63 %, de l'ancienne parité — <sup>7</sup> 1 once de fin = 31,1035 grammes — <sup>8</sup> Jusqu'à fin juin 1935, d'après les cours à Bâle — <sup>9</sup> D après les cours dans le pays — <sup>10</sup> D après les cours à Bâle — <sup>11</sup> D après les cours à Londres

(a) VI-XII — (b) VIII-XII — (c) II-XII — (d) XI — (e) X — (f) VIII — (g) 1-25 IX — (h) 1-21 IX — (i) 2-31 X — (j) 7-31 X — (k) 10-31 X

Extrait de Société des Nations Bulletin mensuel de Statistique janvier 1937, pp 31-52  
Reprinted from League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics January 1937, pp 31-32

NOTE — When different rates of exchange are quoted in respect of different kinds of transactions the rate of the greatest turnover has been chosen. See notes on pages 231-234 *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations 1935/36*. — • Official exchange control in force — • Suppression of exchange control — • Official rate (Argentina, buying rate, Ecuador 1931-1933) — • Free rate (Argentina since 1/34, Brazil, VI/34, Chile (export draft) VIII/34, Ecuador I/34)

<sup>1</sup> If not otherwise stated, see notes 2 to 4 — <sup>2</sup> Average rate 1929 China, Spain, Hong Kong, Iran Turkey — <sup>3</sup> Gold parity 1868 — <sup>4</sup> Gold parity 1901 Peru, Portugal Yugoslavia — <sup>5</sup> Gold value of currency provisionally fixed in Austria (30/IV/24) at 78 7 %, in the U S A (31/I/34) at 59 06 %, in France (1/X/36) between 74 5 % and 65 7 %, in Italy (7/X/36) at 59 06 %, in Switzerland (27/IX/36) between 74 1 % and 65 4 %, in Czechoslovakia (9/X/36) at 70 0 % of the old parity — <sup>6</sup> New legal gold parity fixed in Belgium (31/III/36) at 72 %, in Danzig (2/V/35) at 57 63 % of the old parity — <sup>7</sup> 1 fine ounce = 31 10 5 grammes — <sup>8</sup> Up to end of June 1935, according to quotations in Basle — <sup>9</sup> According to quotations in the country — <sup>10</sup> According to quotations in Basle — <sup>11</sup> According to quotations in London

(a) I-XII — (b) VIII-XII — (c) II-XII — (d) XI — (e) X — (f) VIII — (g) 1-25 IX — (h) 1-21 IX — (i) 2-31 X — (j) 7-31 X — (k) 10-31 X

# ADDENDUM

## COEFFICIENTS DE CONVERSION DE POIDS ET MESURES CONVERSION COEFFICIENTS FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Unités métriques Métric units	Equivalents en mesures anglaises ou américaines British or U S equivalents	Unités anglaises ou américaines British or U S units	Equivalents en mesures métriques Métric equivalents
<b>Longueur — Length</b>			
1 mètre (m = 100 cm)	39 37 inches (pouces) 3 2808 feet (pieds) 1 0886 yard	1 inch 1 foot (12 inches) 1 yard (3 feet)	2 54 cm = 0 0254 m 30 48 cm = 0 3048 m 91 44 cm = 0 9144 m
<b>Superficie — Surface</b>			
1 centimètre carré (cm²)	0 15498 square inches 10 76365 square feet 1 19596 square yards	1 sq inch 1 sq foot (144 sq inches) 1 sq yard (9 sq feet)	6 4516 cm² 0 8099 m² 0 83613 m²
<b>Poids — Weight</b>			
1 kilogramme (kg = 1 000 g.)	35 2734 ounces avoirdupois 2 2046 lb avoirdupois (livres) 220 46 lb avoirdupois	1 oz avoirdupois 1 lb (= 16 oz avoirdupois) 1 cental (= 100 lb) 1 cwt (= 112 lb)	28 35 g = 0 02835 kg 453 6 g = 0 4536 kg 45 36 kg = 0 4536 q 50 8 kg = 0 508 q
1 quintal t (q = 100 kg)	1 968 cwt (hundredweight) 1 10231 short ton 0 98421 long ton	1 short ton (= 2 000 lb) 1 long ton (2 240 lb)	0 90717 t = 907 18 kg 1 01605 t = 1016 05 kg
1 tonne (t = 10 q = 1 000 kg.)			
<b>Unités métriques Métric units</b>	<b>Equivalents en mesures japonaises Japanese equivalents</b>	<b>Unités anglaises ou américaines British or U S units</b>	<b>Equivalents en mesures japonaises Japanese equivalents</b>
1 mètre 1 kilogramme 1 tonne	3 3 shaku 0 267 kwan 266 67 kwan	1 yard 1 lb 1 short ton 1 long ton	3 02 shaku 0 424 kwan 241 92 kwan 270 95 kwan

† Quintal en allemand — in German, Doppelzentner (dz)

Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations, 1935/36, p 44

Reprinted from Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1935/36, p 44

**PARTS II-V**

**LABOUR STATISTICS**





## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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The following tables form a summary of available statistics on numbers engaged, employment and unemployment, wages and hours of work in the textile industry in the principal textile producing countries. Most of the data are drawn from official sources, in some cases they come from private sources accepted as authorities in the country in question <sup>1</sup>

While the data available are numerous, the many differences in the methods of compiling and presenting the data make it extremely difficult to compare them, not only as between countries, but even on the different subjects in the same country. In particular it should be remembered that the definition and delimitation of the different branches of the textile industry may differ for the various statistical series even though the terminology adopted is the same.

In spite of the various reservations attaching to these figures, the more important of which will be mentioned below, the statistics nevertheless provide useful information on several points and the general conclusions to be drawn from them have been set forth as clearly as possible in Volume I of the Report.

### PART II. — PERSONS OCCUPIED

This part of the Appendix presents statistical data on persons gainfully occupied or engaged in the textile industries in twenty-two countries. The most general source of information on this subject

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<sup>1</sup> See also, *Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1935-36, I L O Year-Book, 1934-35, Vol II, International Labour Review*

is the census of population which is taken in most countries usually at decennial intervals, in which persons are classified according to the industry in which they are usually employed and according to the occupation they normally follow. For some countries, information is also available as to the number of workers employed in textile factories, as obtained by censuses of production or establishments or from returns of factory inspectors. These figures, however, are usually limited to factories above a certain size or employing mechanical power or having an output above a certain value, and they cover only persons actually employed at the date of the return, to the exclusion of persons unemployed. For an international survey, the national population censuses form the most complete and satisfactory source. Even where based on population censuses, such data are not exactly comparable, since the methods of classification and grouping of the data differ considerably from country to country. In the tables presented here an attempt has been made, so far as the sources permit, to select and arrange the national data so as to cover as far as possible the same categories of workers in accordance with the definition of industry used in this Report. With reference to the inclusion of the ancillary textile industries in the textile group, the tables indicate in most cases the list of such industries included in the group of "other" textiles, that is, other than cotton, wool, silk, rayon, flax, hemp and jute.

The tables showing the grouping of persons engaged in the textile industries according to industrial status, as employers, salaried employees and workers, show many divergencies in the practice of different countries. In many countries this type of classification is not attempted. In others, special conditions obtain or special definitions are applied which impair the comparability of the statistics.

The data on the relative proportion of female workers are affected by such points as the treatment of home workers and family assistants, as well as the relative preponderance of several branches of the industry, some of which have larger proportions of women workers than others.

Finally, a table is given showing the number of young persons of different ages employed in textiles. These data are limited to relatively few countries. Their comparability is impaired by the lack of uniformity in the age groupings presented in the original sources.

### PART III — UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

#### (a) *Unemployment*

The unemployment statistics available in the various countries are drawn from very different sources, the more important of which are the following: (a) compulsory insurance statistics, (b) voluntary insurance statistics, (c) trade union fund statistics, (d) trade union returns, (e) employment exchange statistics.

The principal value of these statistics is in indicating the fluctuations over periods of time, and only between such movements are comparisons possible, the various series are not equally sensitive to changes on the labour market and an equal change in two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned. Moreover, changes in legislation, in administrative practice, in the frequency of registration of the unemployed, in the amount of short time worked and in "normal" hours often result in a decrease (or increase) in the recorded level of unemployment which does not correspond to changes in employment. Percentages are, however, more reliable than absolute numbers as measures of changes in the level of unemployment. If not otherwise stated, the figures relate to persons recorded as "wholly unemployed" and in most cases fall short of the reality. Where available, figures of "partial unemployment" are also given, but they are uncertain, incomplete and based on different definitions; thus here, too, international comparisons are not possible.

#### (b) *Employment*

The series in the following tables are with one exception based on employers' returns and indicate changes in the number of workers employed or hours worked in a sample of mainly industrial establishments; these statistics do not furnish information on the absolute extent of employment, and index numbers only are reproduced here, one series is based on returns of employed members in a compulsory unemployment insurance scheme which covers the great majority of the working population, absolute figures are therefore given as well as index numbers.

In the great majority of cases the figures relate to the workers recorded as in employment at a certain date, irrespective of the number of hours worked per day and per worker. In some cases,

however, the statistics relate to the number of hours worked during a certain period of time, and in this case they record the fluctuations in the volume of employment

#### PART IV — AVERAGE WAGES AND ACTUAL HOURS OF WORK

##### (a) *Statistics of Average Wages per Worker*

These data can be further subdivided according as they relate to what are known as rates, earnings, or insured wages

The data relating to *rates* are usually derived from conditions laid down in collective agreements or individual contracts, decisions of arbitration or other courts, legal provisions and, in some cases, conditions fixed unilaterally by employers or wages offered at the employment exchanges. In a general way they express a theoretical norm applicable or applied to the workers engaged in the occupation in question to a degree which varies from one case to another, so that the figures may be more or less representative. In general they refer exclusively to normal hours of work, but may also include certain supplementary forms of remuneration (cost-of-living bonuses, allowances for tools, etc.) In most cases they relate to time workers only, but sometimes data are available for piece workers in the form of percentage increases or decreases on the basic rates

It is always difficult to determine how far the data concerning rates are representative of the wages actually paid in the occupations in question. At all events it is necessary to point out that the occupations for which rates are recorded comprise only a proportion of the workers in the industry, and that the categories of workers left out of account often include the less well paid. These data can, however, serve as an indication of the *movement* of wages. Statistics of wage rates sometimes also provide data on normal hours of work in the occupations to which they relate.

The data relating to *earnings* are derived from the payrolls of a certain number of representative undertakings; they give the average wages actually paid (including as a rule all bonuses, allowances, etc.) to workers in the branch of industry in question, without usually making a distinction between time workers and

piece workers, and they refer generally to earnings for hours actually worked

There are two sets of statistics of this kind (1) periodical statistics compiled regularly for the month, quarter or year, which usually give only fairly condensed data such as average earnings per hour, or more rarely per week, for all workers in the branch, and distinguish at most between men and women and occasionally between various degrees of skill, (2) statistics obtained from special enquiries carried out at irregular intervals or only once every few years, which give more detailed information on the various bonuses and allowances, sometimes also on social insurance contributions, and usually distinguish between the different occupations and sometimes between time work, piece work, etc

The degree to which these statistics are representative is, however, not precisely known. The undertakings selected for making the returns are as a rule of a certain size and stability, and their workers are sometimes better paid than those in other undertakings. Consequently the data may tend to be somewhat too high, but the fluctuations they show from year to year may be regarded as representative.

The data relating to *insured wages* are derived from the records required for the purposes of compulsory social insurance schemes, as a rule the declarations made by employers for the fixing of their contributions. In some cases employers declare the total wages paid and the total number of days worked, from which the average wage per day can be calculated. In other cases they declare the number of workers employed whose wages fall into certain wage classes. In this case the average wage per worker may be theoretically calculated on the assumption that the wages paid in the different wage classes fall on the average at the middle of the range for that class.

These insurance statistics usually cover nearly all workers and are thus much wider in scope than the two series mentioned above. In particular, they comprise as a rule the less well paid workers, who are sometimes omitted from the other statistics. On the other hand, the insurance schemes in force generally fix a maximum above which wages are not taken into account for insurance purposes and therefore cease to come into the statistics. Taken altogether, these circumstances may mean that the averages obtained will usually be somewhat lower than those shown by other kinds of data.

### (b) *Statistics of Hours Worked*<sup>1</sup>

These data are often obtained from the same returns as those used for the data relating to earnings and form, so to speak, part of the same periodical statistics or special enquiries. In some cases data as to hours are obtained either separately or in connection with employment statistics. Here too, however, they are based on returns made by certain representative establishments. In any case the observations made above as to the more or less representative character of the statistics of earnings apply in a general way to the statistics of hours worked.

The data show either the average number of hours worked per worker, or the percentage of workers working hours within a certain range of time, or both. The time unit—the day, the week or the month—varies according to circumstances. For several reasons, in particular owing to the Saturday half-holiday, the varying number of days in the different months, and the labour turnover during the period, it is not possible to transform the series directly from one time unit to another. Thus, it may not be concluded from an average working day of seven hours that the average working week is forty-two hours, or vice versa.

## PART V — TOTAL WAGES AND VALUE OF OUTPUT

The principal sources used here for estimating the total wages (and salaries) paid to all workers (and salaried employees) in the branches of industry considered are the censuses of production and, in some cases, social insurance statistics<sup>1</sup>.

The production statistics (periodical or occasional censuses) usually cover the great majority of the undertakings considered, except for small undertakings, which are in most cases excluded (the limit for exclusion varies from one country to another). The absolute figures of total wages and salaries obtained from these statistics cannot, therefore, be taken as an absolutely complete and comparable measure of the total income from work of all workers in the branch of industry. On the other hand, the fluctuations from year to year (shown by index numbers) may be regarded as more or less representative.

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<sup>1</sup> For further details of these statistics, see *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, Sept. 1936, "Statistics of Total Wages and Salaries."

As regards the social insurance statistics, these show the total wages paid in the same way as they show the average wages per worker. As in the production statistics, so too in the insurance statistics, some undertakings, and as a rule the smallest, may be omitted since they are not liable to insurance. Further, the maximum limit usually fixed for the insured wage means that part or all of the better paid workers' wages is left out of account. Here, too, the absolute figures must be treated as subject to reservation, while their fluctuations from year to year may be regarded as more or less representative.

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## Partie II Effectifs — Part II Persons occupied

### ALLEMAGNE

### GERMANY

#### I Recensement de la population, 1933 — Population census, 1933

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	State
Population active (total) <sup>1</sup> Employés et personnes travaillant à leur propre compte Population salariées <sup>2</sup> Ouvriers <sup>3</sup> Employés et fonctionnaires	532 638 22 482 610 166 42 355 87 801	584 944 6 924 678 020 540 001 91 119	1 117 582 29 406 1 088 170 909 250 118 920	Gainfully occupied (total) <sup>1</sup> Employers and persons working on own account Gainfully employed <sup>2</sup> Wage earners <sup>3</sup> Subsidiary employees and officials

<sup>1</sup> Y compris 260 036 chômeurs (139 470 hommes et 120 565 femmes) — Includes 260 036 persons reported out of work (139 470 males and 120 565 females)

<sup>2</sup> Y compris membres de famille aidant et les apprentis — Includes family assistants and apprentices

<sup>3</sup> Y compris 237 203 chômeurs (122 157 hommes et 115 136 femmes) — Includes 237 203 persons reported out of work (122 157 males and 115 136 females)

SOURCE: Die berufliche und soziale Gliederung der Bevölkerung im Deutschen Reich nach der Berufsählung vom 16. Juni 1933 Supplement de Wirtschaft und Statistik Vol 14 1934 No 4

#### II Recensement des établissements industriels 1933 — Census of industrial establishments, 1933

Situation professionnelle et branches industrielles	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	State of Branch
Propriétaires Travailleurs à domicile Directeurs administrateurs, etc. Membres de famille aidant Personnel administratif et comptable Apprentis (dans le commerce) Personnel technique et contre-maîtres Ouvriers <sup>1</sup> Apprentis	19 818 8 403 4 538 2 972 29 798 3 359 25 543 292 449 4 676	7 706 32 682 202 7 714 15 983 1 718 2 922 395 166 1 995	27 524 41 085 4 800 10 686 45 781 5 070 27 665 687 615 6 271	Owners Homeworkers Director managers etc. Family assistants Administrative and clerical staff Apprentices (commercial) Technical staff and supervisors Workers <sup>1</sup> Apprentices
Textiles	391 549	465 998	857 547	Textiles
Soie artificielle Soie Laine Coton Lin chanvre, jute Tricot, chaîne, bonneterie, tapis, tissus pour meubles, teinture, blanchiment teinture, impression, cordes, etc.	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	19 446 41 451 105 883 216 462 85 889 348 616	Rayon Silk Wool Cotton Flax, hemp, jute Knitting hosiery carpet furniture coverings ribbons, bleaching dyeing printing ropes nets etc.

<sup>1</sup> La répartition des ouvriers est comme suit: ouvriers qualifiés 51 043 ouvriers semi-qualifiés 151 915 ouvriers non qualifiés 88 486; la même répartition n'est pas disponible pour les femmes. — The distribution of male workers is as follows: skilled workers 51 043 semi-skilled workers 151 915 unskilled workers 88 486; no similar data are given for female workers

SOURCE: Das Personal der gewerblichen Niederlassungen Ergebnisse der gewerblichen Betriebszählung vom 16. Juni 1933 Supplement de Wirtschaft und Statistik Vol 15 1935 No 15

Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)

AUTRICHE

AUSTRIA

Recensement de la population, 1934 — Population census, 1934

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Coton	9,008	12,038	21,046	Cotton
Soie et soie artificielle	2,154	2,300	4,454	Silk and rayon
Laine	5,488	6,963	12,451	Wool
Lin, chanvre, jute, etc	2,718	3,705	6,423	Flax, hemp, jute, etc
Autres <sup>1</sup>	15,500	23,869	39,369	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total	34,868	48,875	83,743	Total

<sup>1</sup> Y compris bonneterie, tricot chaîne, rubans, passementerie, dentelles, cordes et ficelles, tapis, tissus pour ameublement, etc — Includes hosiery and knitting, ribbons, trimmings, lace, ropes and cords, carpets, furniture coverings, etc

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Statue
Textile				Textiles
Ouvriers <sup>1</sup>	25,424	44,065	69,489	Wage earners <sup>1</sup>
Employés	7,102	3,268	10,370	Salaried employees
Total	32,526	47,334	79,860	Total
Employeurs et personnes travaillant à leur propre compte	2,342	1,541	3,883	Employers and persons working on own account
Total de la population active	34,868	48,875	83,743	Total gainfully occupied

<sup>1</sup> Y compris 617 apprentis et 318 membres de famille aidant — Includes 617 apprentices and 318 family assistants

501 BCL Die Ergebnisse der österreichischen Volkszählung vom 22 März 1934 Bundesstaat (Tabellenheft) Vienna, 1935

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)**

**BELGIQUE**

**BELGIUM**

*Recensement de l'industrie et du commerce, 1930 — Industrial and commercial census, 1930*

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Statut
Textiles				Textiles
Ouvriers	107 520	118 130	225 650	Wage earners
Employés	11 501	2 940	14 441	Salaried employees
Membres de famille aidant	3 879	1 439	5 318	Family assistants
Total des employés	122 900	122 509	245 409	Total employees
Employeurs et ouvriers travaillant à leur propre compte	9 286	2 010	11 296	Employers and workers on their own account
Total de la population active	132 186	1 4 519	250 705	Total gainfully occupied

Source: Recensement de l'industrie et du commerce, 1930, partie I. Recensement professionnel. Recus du Travail, juin 1934.

**BRÉSIL**

**BRAZIL**

*Recensement de la population, 1920 — Population census 1920*

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Textile <sup>1</sup>	30 841	57 548	88 389	Textiles <sup>1</sup>
Pour cent	0 38	3 93	0 92	Per cent

<sup>1</sup> Dont 10 954 hommes et 20 449 femmes au-dessous de 21 ans — Of whom 10 954 males and 20 449 females under 21 years of age

Sources: Ministério da Agricultura, Indústria e Comércio. Directoria Geral de Estatística. *Synopse do Recenseamento Realizado em 1 de Setembro 1920. População do Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro, 1926.

**CANADA**

**CANADA**

*1. Recensement de la population 1931 — Population census, 1931*

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Coton	11 189	7 255	18 444	Cotton goods
Soie et soie artificielle	4 790	4 101	8 891	Silk and silk goods (including artificial silk)
Laine cardée et peignée	4 649	3 610	8 259	Woolens and worsteds—yarn, cloth etc.
Divers <sup>1</sup>	10 077	9 033	19 110	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total	30 705	24 003	54 710	Total

<sup>1</sup> Y compris tuyaux, tentes et voiles, tapis, moquettes et carpettes, cordages, câbles et filets, teinture, blanchiment et finissage; bonneterie et tricotés autres et non spécifiés — Includes awnings, tents and sails, carpets, mats and rugs; cordage, rope and twine, dyeing, bleaching and finishing, hosiery and knitted goods; other and unspecified.

Sources: *Seventh Census of Canada, 1931*. Bulletin No XXXVI. Ottawa, 1934. — Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *Seventh Census of Canada, 1931. Gainfully employed ten years of age and over by industry and sex for Canada and the provinces and for cities 25 000 and over*. Ottawa, 1934.

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)**

**CANADA (suite)**

**CANADA (cont.)**

**II Statistique des industries manufacturières — Statistics of manufacturing industries**

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Fil de coton	210	403	613	Cotton thread
Filés et tissus de coton	11,712	6,394	18,106	Cotton yarn and cloth
Cotonnades (non spécifiées ailleurs)	877	521	898	Cotton textiles (not elsewhere specified)
Coton (en tout)	12,289	7,318	19,617	Cotton (total)
Soie et soie artificielle	5,526	3,694	9,220	Silk and artificial silk
Filés de laine	1,231	1,233	2,464	Woolen yarn
Drap de laine	3,608	2,373	5,979	Woolen cloth
Drap de laine (non spécifié ailleurs)	837	249	1,086	Woolen goods (not elsewhere specified)
Laine (en tout)	5,674	3,855	9,529	Wool (total)
Déchets de coton et de laine	173	109	282	Cotton and wool waste
Préparation du lin	45	•	45	Flax dressed
Divers <sup>1</sup>	10,778	13,066	23,844	Other <sup>1</sup>
Textile (en tout) <sup>2</sup>	34,495	28,042	62,537	Total textiles <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Y compris awnings, tentes et voiles, sacs, ouate, tapis, moquettes et carpettes, cordages, câbles et ficelles, teintures et finissage des produits textiles, bonneterie et tricot, autres industries textiles, etc. — Includes awnings, tents and sails, bags, batting and wadding, carpets, mats, and rugs, cordage, rope, and twine, dyeing and finishing of textiles, hosiery and knitted goods, miscellaneous textiles, etc.  
<sup>2</sup> A l'exclusion de la confection, des corsets, mercerie pour hommes, chapeaux et casquettes, gants et mitaines de tissu, vêtements huilés et imperméabilisés, teinture, nettoyage et blanchisserie — Does not include clothing, corsets, men's furnishings, hats and caps, gloves and mittens, oiled and waterproofed clothing, dyeing, cleaning and laundrywork

Sources: *Advances Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1934*

**CHINE**

**CHINA**

*Nombre d'ouvriers des fabriques textiles<sup>1</sup> dans certaines provinces<sup>2</sup> en 1930*

*Textile factory workers<sup>1</sup> in certain<sup>2</sup> provinces in 1930*

Branches — Branch	Nombre d'ouvriers <sup>3</sup> Number of workers <sup>3</sup>
Coton <sup>4</sup> — Cotton <sup>4</sup>	380,880 <sup>5</sup>
Soie — Silk	188,750
Autres — Other	48,709
Total	599,139

<sup>1</sup> Fabriques employant au moins 30 ouvriers — Factories employing 30 or more workers each.  
<sup>2</sup> Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiang-Si, Hupeh, Shantung, Kwantung, Kwangsi and Fu-Kien. Hopei, Ho-Nan, Hu-Nan, Liao-nung et Shan-Si sont aussi compris dans le chiffre pour le coton — The figure for cotton includes also Hopei, Ho-Nan, Hu-Nan, Liao-nung and Shan-Si.  
<sup>3</sup> A l'exclusion de l'égrenage du coton. — Excluding cotton ginning

Sources: Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China. Industry Series, Bulletin No 4 « Cotton Industry and Trade in China », by H. D. Fong, Tientsin, China, August 1932, p. 113.

**ESPAGNE**

**SPAIN**

*Recensement de la population, 1920 — Population census, 1920*

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Textiles <sup>1</sup>	83,475	128,080	207,152	Textiles <sup>1</sup>
Pourcentage <sup>2</sup>	1 25	12 22	2 59	Per cent <sup>2</sup>

Dont 18 048 hommes et 24 444 femmes au-dessous de 21 ans. — Of whom 18,048 males and 24,444 females under 21 years of age

<sup>2</sup> De la population active — Of gainfully occupied.

Sources: Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión, Servicio General de Estadística. Censos de población de 1920, Vol. V, « Resultados de la clasificación de los habitantes de España por su profesión », p. 122

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**I Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930**

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Coton	61 821	170 83	422 204	Cotton
Sole 1	109 474	15 648	20 1 2	Silk 1
Autre laine peignée	89 84	4 671	144 313	Woolen worsted
Tricot	72 846	10 087	174 91	Knitting
Autres textiles	176 713	14 147	70 860	Other textile
<b>Total</b>	<b>710 69</b>	<b>66 710</b>	<b>1 217 311</b>	<b>Total</b>

1 Y compris la soie artificielle hommes 21 71 femmes 1 409 total 33 98 — Including rayon  
Males 1 573 Females 12 409 Total 43 982

SOURCE U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Fifteenth Census of the United States 1930  
Population Vol. V General Report on Occupations Washington 1931

**II Recensement des industries, 1933<sup>1</sup> — Census of manufactures, 1933<sup>1</sup>**

Branches	Industriels Producers	Employés Salaried Employees	Ouvriers Wage Earners	Total	Branch
Coton (filature et tissage)	74	8 880	179 445	788 385	Cotton goods
Cotonnades (vêtements exclus)	61	1 081	13 237	14 379	Cotton small wares
Coton	135	9 947	39 682	40 704	Cotton
Sole et soie artificielle	4 4	4 647	110 32	115 493	Silk and rayon goods
Laine cardée	98	2 180	48 536	50 815	Woolen goods
Blanchissage de peaux	8	4	678	734	Wool putting
Dégraisage de la laine	6	151	1 385	1 551	Wool scouring
Laine d'effilochage	18	127	1 577	1 672	Wool shedding
Laine peignée	54	9 208	78 801	82 011	Worsted goods
Laine cardée et peignée	184	5 771	130 827	136 78	Worsted and worsted
Jute		98	1 48	4 548	Jute goods
Autres 2	819	1 450	316 678	318 047	Other 2
<b>Total général</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>4 113</b>	<b>9 4767</b>	<b>998 434</b>	<b>Grand total</b>

1 A l'exclusion des chômeurs — Excluding unemployed  
2 Y compris les tapis et moquettes, produits de laine autres que tapis épongeant des vêtements, cordes ficelles, teinture et finissage, produits du feutre et jute, fabrique d'ouvrages en cheveux, chapeaux, fabrique en feutre de poil ou de laine, bonneterie tricotée, dentelles, toiles, nattes, vannerie etc. — Includes carpets and rugs, wool other than rag cloth, sponging and finishing cordage and twine, dyeing and finishing textiles, felt goods, wool hats or jute hair-cloth hats, fur-felt or wool felt, knit goods, lace goods, linen goods, mats and matting etc.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Biennial Census of Manufactures 1933  
Washington 1936

Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE (suite)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (cont.)

III Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930

Situation professionnelle et degré de qualification	Nombre Number	Pourcentage Per cent.	Statut et skill
<b>Textiles</b>			<b>Textiles</b>
Propriétaires, personnes travaillant à leur propre compte	10,085	0 8	Owners, operators and proprietors
Directeurs et fonctionnaires	15,728	1 3	Managers and officials
Ingénieurs, chimistes, etc	7,070	0 3	Professional pursuits
Employés subalternes	77,787	6 3	Clerical occupations
Travailleurs qualifiés, chefs d'équipes et contremaîtres	87,684	8 0	Skilled trades, and foremen and overseers
Chefs d'équipes et contremaîtres	84,868	2 8	Foremen and overseers
Professions des travailleurs qualifiés	83,828	5 2	Skilled trades
Travailleurs semi-qualifiés, y compris les apprentis	872,899	71 7	Semi-skilled workers, including apprentices
Apprentis	2,107	0 2	Apprentices
Ouvriers	838,311	38 9	Operatives
Autres	31,831	2 6	Other
Travailleurs non qualifiés	135,783	11 2	Unskilled workers
Autres professions, y compris les non classées	434	0 0	Other occupations including not classified
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,217,411</b>	<b>100 0</b>	<b>Total</b>

NOTE — La classification d'après le degré de qualification est établie d'après celle du Dr A. M. Edwards, du « Bureau of the Census » des États-Unis. Voir « A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States », *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. XXVIII, décembre 1933, pp. 379-383 — The classification according to skill follows that of Dr A. M. Edwards of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. See « A Social-Economic Grouping of the Gainful Workers of the United States », in *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. XXVIII, Dec. 1933, pp. 379-383

FRANCE

FRANCE

Recensement de la population, 1931 — Population census, 1931

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Statut
<b>Textiles</b>				<b>Textiles</b>
Ouvriers	231,184	440,033	721,617	Wage earners
Employés	48,280	21,158	89,449	Salaried employees
Chômeurs	3,902	14,770	21,672	Unemployed
Population salariée	389,336	478,572	812,938	Total wage earners and salaried employees
Employeurs et travailleurs indépendants	34,058	73,489	107,522	Employers and independent workers
Total de la population active	370,419	550,041	920,460	Total gainfully occupied

Branches	Ouvriers et employés 1 Wage earners and salaried employees 1			Branch
	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	
Coton	72,005	117,429	189,434	Cotton
Laine	79,815	83,284	163,099	Wool
Silic	35,530	78,778	112,308	Silk
Lin, chanvre, jute	16,711	24,208	40,914	Flax, hemp and jute
Autres industries textiles 2	192,805	174,878	307,183	Other textile industries 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>336,368</b>	<b>476,572</b>	<b>812,938</b>	<b>Total</b>

1 Y compris les chômeurs — Including unemployed

2 Y compris blanchiment, teinture, bonneterie, dentelles, rubans, etc. — Including bleaching, dyeing, hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.

Sources : Statistique générale; Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population effectué le 8 mars 1931. Vol. I, partie III « Population active, établissements », pp. 120-128

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont)**

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE**

**GREAT BRITAIN**

*Recensement de la population, 1931 — Population census, 1931*

Branches	Ouvriers et employés (y compris les chômeurs) <sup>1</sup> Operatives (including unemployed) <sup>1</sup>			Branch
	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	
Coton	211,381	773,621	585,004	Cotton
Laine, laine peignée	103,476	118,008	241,084	Wool, worsted, shoddy
Silk (naturelle et artificielle)	31,679	39,578	71,257	Silk (natural and artificial)
Lin, chanvre, jute	18,345	37,338	55,683	Flax, hemp, jute
Autres industries textiles <sup>2</sup>	159,358	196,420	356,278	Other textile industries <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>524,241</b>	<b>787,065</b>	<b>1,311,306</b>	<b>Total</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ouvriers et employés, à l'exclusion des employeurs, directeurs et personnes travaillant à leur propre compte. 254 698 (98 029 hommes et 156 669 femmes) chômeurs sont compris, un petit nombre de chômeurs appartenant au groupe « employeurs, administrateurs et directeurs » est peut-être compris dans ces totaux.  
— Operatives include wage earners and salaried employees but exclude employers, directors and managers, and persons working on own account. Unemployed persons totalling 254,698 (98 029 males and 156,669 females) are included, a small number of unemployed persons belonging to the group "employers, directors, and managers" may be included in these totals.

<sup>2</sup> Y compris bonneterie, bonneterie tricotée, dentelles, tapis, cordes, rubans, etc., toiles ourlées, broderies, etc. — Includes hosiery and other knitted goods, lace, carpets and rugs, rope, cord and twine, tapes, etc., canvas goods, hemming and embroidery, etc.

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
<b>Textile</b>				<b>Textiles</b>
Ouvriers et employés	426,212	630,396	1,056,608	Operatives
Chômeurs <sup>1</sup>	98,029	156,669	254,698	Out of work <sup>1</sup>
Travaillant à leur propre compte	1,415	2,877	4,252	Working on own account
Employeurs, directeurs, administrateurs	21,366	1,228	22,594	Employers, directors, managers
<b>Total de la population active</b>	<b>547,022</b>	<b>791,170</b>	<b>1,338,192</b>	<b>Total gainfully occupied</b>

<sup>1</sup> Y compris les chômeurs pour toutes les classes — Includes "out of work" from all classes

Source, *Census of England and Wales, 1931, Industry Tables*, p. 4, *Census of Scotland 1931, Vol III "Occupations and Industries"*, p. 319

Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)

IRLANDE DU NORD

NORTHERN IRELAND

Recensement de la population, 1926 — Population census, 1926

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Coton	48	89	137	Cotton
Soie	14	4	18	Silk
Laine cardée et peignée et laine d'effilochage	591	555	1,146	Wool, worsted and shoddy
Lin	21,841	43,273	65,114	Flax
Chanvre et jute	1,401	1,727	3,128	Hemp and jute
Autres <sup>1</sup>	11,052	24,311	35,363	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup>	34,747	69,959	104,706	Total <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Y compris bonneterie, bonneterie tricotée, dentelles, cordes, ficelles, teinture, impression, blanchiment, calandrage, apprêt, etc. — Includes hosiery, knitted goods, lace, carpets, rope, cord, twine, dyeing, printing, bleaching, calendering, finishing, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Y compris produits textiles (non compris vêtements) — Including textile goods (not dress)

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
Textile <sup>1</sup>				Textiles <sup>1</sup>
Employeurs	208	2	210	Employers
Personnes travaillant à leur propre compte	40	102	142	Workers on own account
Employés	18,084	36,985	55,069	Employees
Apprentis et élèves	722	353	1,075	Apprentices and learners
Chômeurs	5,138	10,145	15,283	Unemployed
Total	24,187	47,587	71,774	Total

<sup>1</sup> A l'exclusion des fabriques de produits textiles — Excluding makers of textile goods

SOURCE: Government of Northern Ireland Census of Population of Northern Ireland, 1926 General Report Belfast, 1928

HONGRIE

HUNGARY

Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Laine	2,872	3,935	6,807	Wool
Apprêt du lin et du chanvre, fabrication de ceintures, etc.	2,227	397	3,624	Finishing of flax and hemp, manufacture of belts, etc.
Filature et tissage du lin et du chanvre, du coton, du jute, fabr. de cravate	9,153	12,713	21,866	Spinning and weaving of flax, and hemp, cotton and jute, manufactures of cotton-wool
Soie	1,045	2,699	3,744	Silk
Autres <sup>1</sup>	8,888	8,833	17,721	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total	24,185	29,077	53,262	Total

<sup>1</sup> Y compris bonneterie, broderies, dentelles, passementerie, teinture, impression et tapisseries. — Includes hosiery, embroidery, lace, trimmings, dyeing, bleaching, printing, and upholstery.



**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)**

**HONGRIE (suite)**

**HUNGARY (cont.)**

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Statut
<b>Textiles</b>				<b>Textiles</b>
Indépendants	2 848	1 407	4 255	Independents
Employés (y compris les fonctionnaires)	2 726	1 169	3 895	Skilled employees (including officials)
Chefs d'équipe et contre-maîtres	1 144	70	1 214	Foremen supervisors
Commis ouvriers et manœuvres <sup>1</sup>	14 988	25 755	40 743	Clerks manual workers
Apprentis	1 460	462	1 922	Apprentices
Autres	818	106	924	Other
Membres de famille aidant	81	69	150	Family assistants
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 165</b>	<b>20 077</b>	<b>44 242</b>	<b>Total</b>

<sup>1</sup> Dont 184 hommes et 796 femmes de moins de 16 ans — Of whom 184 males and 796 females of less than 16 years of age

Source: Office central royal hongrois de statistique. Recensement général de la population en 1930, partie III. Résultats détaillés sur les professions et statistique des établissements. Budapest 1931.

**INDE**

**INDIA**

**I Recensement de la population, 1931 — Population census 1931**

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Filature et tissage du coton	1 781 267	1 121 706	2 892 973	Cotton spinning sizing and weaving
Filature et tissage de la laine	57 023	57 498	114 521	Silk spinning and weaving
Cardage filature et tissage de la laine	63 934	45 413	109 347	Wool carding spinning, and weaving
Filature et tissage du jute	95 804	36 649	272 453	Jute pressing spinning and weaving
Autres <sup>1</sup>	217 417	247 020	464 437	Other <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total (à l'exclusion de l'égrimage etc.)</b>	<b>2 325 445</b>	<b>1 509 486</b>	<b>3 834 931</b>	<b>Total (excluding ginning etc.)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Y compris les membres actifs de la famille — Including working dependants

<sup>2</sup> Y compris les cordes, ficelles et autres fils crins teinture blanchiment impression préparation et épongeage des textiles, dentelles, crêpe, broderies, franges, etc. — Including rope twine string other fibres hair dyeing bleaching printing preparation and sponging of textiles lace, crepe embroidery fringes etc.

Source: Census of India 1931 Vol I Part II Imperial Tables Delhi 1931

**II Nombre des personnes employées dans les fabriques textiles en 1932**

**II Number of persons employed in textile factories in 1932**

Branches	Inde brit. <sup>1</sup> British India	Etats indiens <sup>2</sup> Indian States	Inde India	Branch
Coton	397 358	50 207	453 565	Cotton
Laine	6 323	1 199	6 522	Wool
Soie	2 072	3 009	5 081	Silk
Jute	263 442	2 780	266 222	Jute
Bonneterie	3 060	93	3 153	Hosiery
Divers	533	3 076	3 609	Miscellaneous
<b>Total</b>	<b>871 788</b>	<b>66 363</b>	<b>938 151</b>	<b>Total</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fabriques — Factories.

<sup>2</sup> Grands établissements industriels — Large industrial establishments

<sup>3</sup> Y compris Etablissements français dans l'Inde — Including French Settlements

Source: East India Statistical Abstract for British India with statistics where available relating to certain Indian States from 1923-24 to 1932-33. London 1936

Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)

ITALIE

ITALY

I Recensement de la population, 1931 — Population census, 1931

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
Textile <sup>1</sup> Ouvriers Employés	128,841 20,302	508,317 9,338	637,158 29,640	Textiles <sup>1</sup> Wage earners Salaried employees
Total de la population salariée	149,143	517,655	666,798	Total employees
Employeurs et personnes tra- vaillant à leur propre compte	13,996	50,569	64,565	Employers and persons work- ing on own account
Total de la population active	163,139	568,224	731,363	Total gainfully occupied

<sup>1</sup> Y compris filature et tissage, soie artificielle, tentures, cordes, dentelles, broderies, franges, passe-menterie, bonneterie tricotée, filets, imperméables, voiles et drapeaux — Including spinning and weaving of textile fibres, rayon, dyeing, cords, lace, ribbons, embroideries, fringes, trimmings, knit goods, nets, waterproof cloth, veils, and flags

SOURCE Istituto Centrale di Statistica del Regno d'Italia VII Censimento generale della Popolazione, 21 Aprile 1931, IX, Vol. IV, « Relazione generale », partie II, tableaux Rome, 1934

II Moyenne mensuelle des ouvriers employés, 1935

II Monthly average number of wage earners employed, 1935

Branches — Branch	
Soie, total — Silk, total	67,818
Soie, préparation <sup>1</sup> — Silk preparation <sup>1</sup>	27,970
" filature <sup>1</sup> — " spinning <sup>1</sup>	17,990
" tissage <sup>1</sup> — " weaving <sup>1</sup>	21,858
Coton <sup>2</sup> — Cotton <sup>2</sup>	174,104
Laine <sup>2</sup> — Wool <sup>2</sup>	83,955
Lin, chanvre <sup>1</sup> — Flax and hemp <sup>1</sup>	21,201
Jute <sup>1</sup>	13,101
Total	380,179

<sup>1</sup> Tous les établissements — All establishments

<sup>2</sup> Etablissements employant au moins 10 ouvriers — Establishments employing at least 10 workers.

SOURCE Annuario statistico italiano, Anno 1935, p 148 Chiffres compilés par le ministère des Corporations — Data collected by the Ministry of Corporations

JAPON

JAPAN

I. Recensement de la population, 1930 <sup>1</sup> — Population census, 1930 <sup>1</sup>

Hommes — Males	543,922
Femmes — Females	945,019
Total	1,488,941

Classification par industrie — Classification by industries

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont)**

**APON (suite)**

**JAPAN (cont)**

**II Recensement de la population 1930<sup>1</sup> — Population census, 1930<sup>1</sup>**

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
Textile				Textiles
Employeurs	85 275	8 741	94 016	Employers
Personnes travaillant à leur propre compte	40 222	55 839	96 061	Working on own account
Population salariée	309 208	881 868	1 171 076	Operatives
<b>Total</b>	<b>434 705</b>	<b>926 448</b>	<b>1 361 153</b>	<b>Total</b>

<sup>1</sup> Classification par profession — Occupational classification

**III Statistiques des fabriques, 1934 — Factory statistics, 1934**

Branches	Trav. Usines 1 — Operatives 1			Branch
	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	
<b>Soie</b>				<b>Silk</b>
Sans indication	32 771	203 664	298 435	Not separately specified
Filature	5 081	23 085	28 126	Spinning
Tordage	2 488	6 095	8 483	Twisting
Tissage	17 481	67 280	84 761	Weaving
<b>Soie (total) *</b>	<b>57 801</b>	<b>301 004</b>	<b>418 805</b>	<b>Total silk *</b>
<b>Coton</b>				<b>Cotton</b>
Filature	28 405	150 884	179 289	Spinning
Tordage	1 390	9 782	11 172	Twisting
Tissage	27 495	114 414	141 909	Weaving
<b>Coton (total) *</b>	<b>57 290</b>	<b>269 090</b>	<b>326 380</b>	<b>Total cotton *</b>
<b>Laine</b>				<b>Wool</b>
Filature	7 890	22 840	30 730	Spinning
Tissage	9 894	28 056	38 849	Weaving
<b>Laine (total) *</b>	<b>17 784</b>	<b>51 795</b>	<b>69 579</b>	<b>Total wool *</b>
<b>Soie artificielle</b>				<b>Rayon</b>
Fabrication	23 431	29 290	46 721	Manufacture
Tissage	13 191	52 629	65 754	Weaving
<b>Total *</b>	<b>36 622</b>	<b>75 013</b>	<b>112 475</b>	<b>Total *</b>
<b>Chanvre</b>				<b>Hemp</b>
Filature	2 983	6 329	9 317	Spinning
Tissage	1 787	5 042	6 809	Weaving
<b>Total *</b>	<b>4 755</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>16 126</b>	<b>Total *</b>
<b>Autres fils et combinaisons</b>				<b>Other fibres and combinations</b>
Filature tissage, etc	10 830	24 947	35 777	spinning, weaving etc
<b>Bonneterie</b>				<b>Hosiery</b>
Teinture apprêt	10 014	14 770	24 783	Dyeing finishing cleaning
Filets cordés etc	57,998	10 695	68 693	Nets cords etc
	2 780	5 7 0	8 506	
<b>Total autres textiles</b>	<b>70,789</b>	<b>31 200</b>	<b>101 989</b>	<b>Total other textiles</b>
<b>Total de l'industrie textile</b>	<b>255 811</b>	<b>826 320</b>	<b>1 082 131</b>	<b>Total textile industry</b>

\* Ne comprennent pas les employés, les ouvriers et les autres — c'est-à-dire les messagers et autres travailleurs qui ne sont pas directement engagés dans la production (par exemple menuisiers)

\* Les totaux sont indiqués pour chaque groupe principal pour autant que le permet la source originale par exemple, il n'y a pas de détails pour le tordage à l'exception du coton de la soie et d'autres

<sup>1</sup> Includes salaried employees wage earners and "other" which last group includes messengers and other workers not directly connected with production (e.g. joiners)

<sup>2</sup> The totals for each main group are given so far as the data in the original source permit e.g. no details are given for twisting except for cotton silk and other

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)**

**MEXIQUE**

**MEXICO**

*Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930*

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Filature, tissage et impression de fils (coton, laine, lin, soie et soie artificielle) Bonneterie, etc Passementerie, etc	48,411 2,845 339	8,610 2,411 76	57,021 5,256 415	Spinning, weaving and prin- ting of fibres (cotton, wool, flax, silk and rayon) Hosiery, etc. Trimmings, etc
Filature et tissage des cordes, floccles, jute, palm, « lechuguilla », « henequen »	16,344	8,722	25,066	Spinning, weaving and twisting of fibres (cords, strings, jute, palm, "lechuguilla", "hene- quen")
Total (à l'exclusion de l'égrénage)	67,839	19,819	87,758 1	Total (excl ginning)

<sup>1</sup> Personnes employées dans l'égrénage du coton 12 102 hommes, 124 femmes, en tout 12 226 — The numbers employed in cotton ginning were 12,102 males, 124 females, 12,226 total

Sources: Secretaría de la Economía Nacional, Dirección General de Estadística Quinto Censo de Población 15 de Mayo de 1930 Resumen general México, P. F. 1934

**PAYS-BAS**

**NETHERLANDS**

*Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930*

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Coton Laine cardée et laine peignée Soie artificielle Lin et jute Autres <sup>1</sup>	25,728 9,087 3,989 3,402 15,915	10,943 3,981 4,789 1,115 10,386	36,671 12,068 8,758 4,517 26,501	Cotton Wool and worsted Artificial silk Flax and jute Other <sup>1</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup>	58,101	30,194	88,295	Total <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Y compris blanchiment et teinture du coton, impression sur calicot, teinture de la laine, cordes, nœts, tapis et moquettes, velours, rideaux, dentelles, rubans, passementerie, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Dont 1 686 chefs d'entreprises (1 409 hommes et 277 femmes).

<sup>1</sup> Includes cotton bleaching, cotton dyeing, calico printing, wool dyeing, hosiery, cords, nets, carpets and rugs, velvet, curtains, lace, ribbons, trimmings, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Of the total, 1,686 were heads of undertakings (1,409 males and 277 females)

Sources: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statistiek van Nederland, Volkstelling 31 december 1930, Deel VIII: « Uitkomsten van de beroepsstelling bedrijfsaandeling » 's Gravenhage, 1934

## Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)

## POLOGNE

## POLAND

## Statistiques des établissements industriels, 1934 — Statistics of industrial establishments, 1934

Branches	Ouvriers — Wage earners			Branch
	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	
Filature	7 805	17 474	21 276	Spinning
Tissage	11 508	9 391	20 900	Weaving
Établissements avec plus d'une division	28 018	94 545	82 563	Establishments with more than one division
Autres <sup>1</sup>	12 527	13 187	25 714	Other <sup>1</sup>
Total (à l'exclusion de la soie artificielle)	59 859	70 504	130 453	Total (excluding rayon)
Soie artificielle	2 895	9 528	6 423	Rayon
Total	62 754	74 122	136 876	Total

<sup>1</sup> Y compris bonneterie ouate bobinage dentelles et rideaux tapis, passementerie cordes chapeaux feutre etc. — Includes hosiery cotton-wool spooling lace and curtains carpets trimmings cord hats felt manufacturing etc

Situation professionnelle — Status	Nombre — Number
Textile — Textiles <sup>1</sup>	
Ouvriers — Wage earners	136 876 <sup>2</sup>
Apprentis — Apprentices	131
Employés — Salaried employees	9 325
Total de la population salariée — Total wage earners and salaried employees	146 332
Propriétaires et membres de la famille aidant — Owners and family assistants	523
Total de la population active — Total, gainfully occupied	146 855

<sup>1</sup> Y compris la soie artificielle — Including rayon

<sup>2</sup> 62.754 hommes et 74.122 femmes — 62 754 males and 74 122 females

Sources: *Statystyka Polski* Series O Number 35 *Statystyka Przemysłowa Produkcja i Zatrudnienie w Zakładach I VIII Kategorji 1934*

## PORTUGAL

## PORTUGAL

## Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
Textiles				Textiles
Salariés	16 441	26 181	42 662	Employed
Travaillant à leur propre compte	1 081	2 402	4 583	Working on own account
Membres de famille aidant	39	9 188	9 227	Members of family assisting head
Total de la population active	18 181	38 271	56 452	Total gainfully occupied

Sources: Direcção Geral de Estatística *Anuário Estatístico de Portugal 1932*

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)**

**SUÈDE**

**SWEDEN**

*Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930*

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Filature	4,461	6,864	10,825	Spinning
Tissage	12,215	16,364	28,579	Weaving
Bonneterie, broderies	2,380	11,587	13,967	Hosiery, embroideries
Cordes, ficelles, filets, etc	637	835	1,472	Ropes, strings, nets, etc
Tenture, blanchiment, etc	1,936	508	1,842	Dyeing, bleaching, etc
Autres	442	625	1,067	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,471</b>	<b>36,281</b>	<b>57,752</b>	<b>Total</b>

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
<i>Textile</i>				<i>Textiles</i>
Ouvriers	19,296	35,414	54,710	Wage earners
Employés	2,175	867	3,042	Salaried employees
<b>Total de la population salarée</b>	<b>21,471</b>	<b>36,281</b>	<b>57,752</b>	<b>Total, wage earners and salaried employees</b>
Chefs d'établissements	848	4,154	5,000	Heads of undertakings
<b>Total de la population active</b>	<b>22,317</b>	<b>40,435</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>Total gainfully occupied</b>

SOURCE Statistiska Centralbyrån Folkräkningen den 31 December 1930 III Folkmängden efter yrke, inkomst och förmågenhet i avd.

**SUISSE**

**SWITZERLAND**

*Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930*

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Status
<i>Textile</i>				<i>Textiles</i>
Ouvriers à domicile	4,278	8,449	12,727	Home-workers
Ouvriers qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	23,841	50,559	74,410	Skilled and semi-skilled workers
Ouvriers non qualifiés	4,452	2,367	6,819	Unskilled workers
<b>Total des ouvriers</b>	<b>32,571</b>	<b>61,385</b>	<b>93,956</b>	<b>Total wage earners</b>
Apprentis	677	269	946	Apprentices
Employés	8,913	2,911	11,824	Salaried employees
<b>Total des ouvriers et employés</b>	<b>42,161</b>	<b>64,565</b>	<b>106,726</b>	<b>Total operatives</b>
Directeurs	353	*	353	Managers and directors
Employés et personnes travaillant à leur propre compte	1,884	755	2,639	Employers and persons working on own account
<b>Total de la population active</b>	<b>44,398</b>	<b>65,320</b>	<b>109,718</b>	<b>Total gainfully occupied</b>

**Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)**

**SUISSE (suite)**

**SWITZERLAND (cont.)**

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Coton	15 252	19 830	35 082	Cotton
Laine	3 564	4 532	8 096	Wool
Soie	9 903	13 211	23 114	Silk
Soie artificielle	2 940	2 725	5 665	Rayon
Lin	1 388	1 475	2 863	Flax
Autres industries textiles	9 104	17 832	26 936	Other textile industries
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 161</b>	<b>64 565</b>	<b>106 726</b>	<b>Total</b>

Sources: Bureau fédéral de statistique Recensement fédéral de la population 1 décembre 1970 Vol. 1  
Suisse Tableaux statistiques Berne 1975

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**I Recensement de la population, 1930 — Population census, 1930**

Professions	Fonction naires Officials	Employés Salaried employees	Ouvriers Wage earners	M d f ile ad m 1 mly w) 15	Total	Occupations
Filature du coton	1 268	1 443	36 800	21	39 532	Cotton spinning
Tissage du coton	8 877	4 045	66 698	667	75 587	Cotton weaving
<b>Coton total</b>	<b>4 945</b>	<b>5 988</b>	<b>103 498</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>115 119</b>	<b>Cotton total</b>
Filature de la laine	571	737	15 682	9	16 999	Wool spinning
Tissage de la laine	2 217	1 569	30 993	82	34 861	Wool weaving
<b>Laine total</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2 306</b>	<b>46 675</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>51 840</b>	<b>Wool total</b>
Filature de la soie	112	103	1 982		2 197	Silk spinning
Tissage de la soie rubans en soie	999	1 206	18 015	9	20 229	Silk weaving silk ribbon
<b>Soie total</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>19 997</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22 426</b>	<b>Silk total</b>
Filature du lin chanvre jute	474	531	13,010	32	14 038	Flax hemp jute spinning
Tissage du lin, chanvre jute	1,390	1 225	22 044	208	25 768	Flax hemp jute weaving
<b>Lin chanvre, jute total</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>35 054</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>40 721</b>	<b>Flax hemp jute total</b>
Toutes les autres profes- sions textiles 1	4 244	4 492	101 097	874	110 647	All other textile occupa- tions 1
<b>Industrie textile</b>	<b>14 958</b>	<b>15,797</b>	<b>308 121</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>340 753</b>	<b>Textile industry</b>

1 Y compris filature (sans indication de la matière) tissage (sans indication de la matière) cordes et filets crins et produits des crins rubans (à l'exclusion de la soie) dentelles et bonneterie tricotée blanchiment teinture et impression tapis et tapisseries etc.

1 Includes spinning (material not stated) weaving (material not stated) ropes and nets hair and horse hair products, ribbons (except silk) lace and knit goods (hosiery) bleached dyed and print goods etc. carpets and tapestries etc.

Effectifs (suite) — Persons occupied (cont.)

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE (suite)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (cont.)

I Recensement de la population, 1930 (suite) — Population census, 1930 (cont.)

Situation professionnelle	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Statut
Textile				Textiles
Ouvriers <sup>1</sup>	117,023	205,810	322,833	Wage earners <sup>1</sup>
Employés	17,619	2,035	19,654	Salaried employees
Fonctionnaires	11,481	3,939	15,420	Officials
Total de la population salariée <sup>1</sup>	146,133	211,784	357,917	Total, wage earners and salaried officials <sup>1</sup>
Personnes travaillant à leur propre compte	6,421	3,348	9,769	Employees and persons working on own account
Total de la population active <sup>2</sup>	152,554	215,132	367,686	Total gainfully occupied <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Y compris les apprentis, les travailleurs à domicile et membres de famille aidant — Includes apprentices, home workers and family assistants

<sup>2</sup> Y compris les chômeurs — Includes unemployed

Source: Československá Statistik, Vol. 113, Series VI (Sčítání lidu, sešit 9), p. 270

II Recensement des établissements industriels, 1930 — Census of industrial establishments, 1930

Branches	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Branch
Tissage et filature du coton	55,426	77,701	133,127	Cotton spinning and weaving
Tissage et filature de la laine	29,014	34,028	63,042	Woolen spinning and weaving
Tissage et filature de la soie	8,741	14,452	23,193	Silk spinning and weaving
Tissage et filature du lin	11,556	15,223	26,779	Flax spinning and weaving
Chanvre	818	645	1,463	Hemp
Jute	6,150	7,285	13,435	Jute
Autres fils	120	89	189	Other textile fibres
Fabrication de tissus de coton	5,888	19,538	25,426	Cotton goods manufactures
Fabrication de tissus de laine	2,190	8,642	10,832	Woolen goods manufactures
Fabrication de tissus de soie	1,107	2,677	3,784	Silk goods manufactures
Autre textile	5,144	24,283	29,427	Other textile manufacture
Blanchiment, teinture, impression, etc.	14,495	9,399	23,894	Bleaching and dyeing, printing, etc.
Garnitures, fabr. des tissus imperméables, nettoyage	2,753	1,895	4,648	Linings, water-proofing, cleaning, etc.
Autre textile	409	488	897	All other textiles
Total	143,807	215,309	359,116 <sup>1</sup>	Total

<sup>1</sup> Y compris 40,737 travailleurs à domicile (11,806 hommes et 28,931 femmes) — Includes 40,737 home-workers (11,806 males and 28,931 females)

Source: Československá Statistik — Vol. 120, Series XVII



**Effectifs (fin) — Persons occupied (concl)**

**U R S S**

**U S S R**

*Statistiques de l'emploi, janvier 1936 — Employment statistics, January 1936*

Branches	O vriers Workers	Apprentis Apprentices	Personnel technique Technical staff	Employés Employees	Commis Clerical staff	Total	Br anches
Coton	448 800	18 500	13 700	24 800	11 500	516 800	Cotton
Laine	68 900	4 600	3 800	4 800	3 000	85 100	Wool
Toile	95 400	1 700	2 800	4 500	2 300	106 500	Linen
Lin jute etc	30 100	1 100	1 000	1 500	800	34 000	Flax jute etc
Sole	21 900	1 000	700	1 300	600	26 100	Silk
Préparation du fil	98 700	1 800	8 700	7 800	6 800	119 600	Preparation of textile fibres
Tissus imperméa- bles	3 000	100	400	400	200	4 700	Water-proofing
Total	764 900	29 400	28 900	44 900	25 200	889 400	Total

SOURCE *Travail en URSS* (Travail dans l'U R S S) Recueil statistique 1936

NOTE — La répartition par sexe n'est pas disponible. Au 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1935, le nombre de la population active était de 805 600 dont 518 000 femmes. Voir sources ci-dessus. — Distribution by sex not available. On 1 July 1935 the number gainfully occupied was given as 805 600 of whom 518 000 were female (source as above)

# ADDENDUM

## Emploi des jeunes gens — Employment of young persons

*Jeunes gens engagés dans l'industrie textile de quelques pays, repartis par groupes d'âge — Young persons engaged in the textile industry in selected countries, classified by age groups*

Pays et groupes d'âge	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Total	Country and age groups
Allemagne <sup>1</sup> 1925 (Pourcentage du total du même sexe)				Germany <sup>1</sup> 1925 (Percentages of total of same sex)
Au-dessous de 16 ans	5 2	6 8	—	Under 16 years
16-18 ans	6 3	8 9	—	16-18 years
18-20 ans	6 3	10 8	—	18-20 years
Au-dessous de 20 ans	17 8	27 3	—	Under 20 years
Belgique <sup>2</sup> 1930				Belgium <sup>2</sup> 1930
14-16 ans	4,920	7,256	12,176	14-16 years
16-18 ans	7,541	12,601	20,142	16-18 years
18-21 ans	10,162	19,154	29,316	18-21 years
Au-dessous de 21 ans	22,623	39,011	61,634	Under 21 years
Canada <sup>3</sup> 1931				Canada <sup>3</sup> 1931
10-17 ans	1,028	2,410	3,438	10-17 years
Pourcentage du total	7 4	17 0	12 2	Percentage of total
Etats-Unis <sup>3</sup> 1930				United States <sup>3</sup> 1930
10-17 ans	45,603	67,899	113,502	10-17 years
18-19 ans	49,084	66,709	115,893	18-19 years
Au-dessous de 20 ans	94,687	134,698	229,385	Under 20 years
France <sup>2</sup> 1931				France <sup>2</sup> 1931
Au-dessous de 15 ans	9,655	18,668	28,323	Under 15 years
15-19 ans	41,452	98,520	139,972	15-19 years
Au-dessous de 20 ans	51,107	117,188	168,295	Under 20 years
Grande-Bretagne <sup>4</sup> 1931				Great Britain <sup>4</sup> 1931
14-15 ans	18,502	43,463	61,965	14-15 years
16-17 ans	29,636	71,276	100,912	16-17 years
18-20 ans	44,615	108,284	152,899	18-20 years
Au-dessous de 21 ans	92,753	223,023	315,776	Under 21 years
Irlande du Nord <sup>5</sup> 1926				Northern Ireland <sup>5</sup> 1926
12-13 ans	4	12	16	12-13 years
14-15 ans	1,559	4,131	5,690	14-15 years
16-17 ans	2,763	6,785	9,548	16-17 years
18-19 ans	2,797	8,908	9,705	18-19 years
Au-dessous de 20 ans	7,123	17,836	24,959	Under 20 years
Italie <sup>3</sup> 1931				Italy <sup>3</sup> 1931
10-14 ans	3,898	31,806	35,804	10-14 years
15-19 ans	21,952	169,953	191,910	15-19 years
10-19 ans	25,850	201,804	227,714	10-19 years
Japon <sup>3</sup> 1930				Japan <sup>3</sup> 1930
0-11 ans	787	712	1,479	0-11 years
12-13 ans	7,678	86,848	74,426	12-13 years
14 ans	10,647	77,034	87,681	14 years
15 ans	14,419	87,858	102,275	15 years
16-17 ans	33,986	175,028	209,014	16-17 years
18-19 ans	35,133	139,953	175,086	18-19 years
Au-dessous de 20 ans	102,530	547,431	649,961	Under 20 years
Suisse <sup>3</sup> 1930				Switzerland <sup>3</sup> 1930
Au-dessous de 17 ans	1,803	4,923	6,731	Under 17 years
17-19 ans	2,796	8,524	11,320	17-19 years
Au-dessous de 20 ans	4,604	13,447	18,051	Under 20 years

Pour les sources, voir tableaux détaillés pour chaque pays — For sources, see detailed tables for each country

Voir aussi les chiffres pour les jeunes gens au-dessous de 16 ans en Hongrie, et au-dessous de 21 ans au Brésil et en Espagne, sans répartition par groupes d'âge, dans les tableaux (ou notes) concernant ces pays — See also figures for young persons under 16 years in Hungary, and under 21 years in Brazil and Spain, without subdivision by age groups, in the tables (or notes) relating to these countries.

<sup>1</sup> Ouvriers. — Wage earners

<sup>2</sup> Ouvriers et employés, y compris les chômeurs — Wage earners and salaried employees, including unemployed

<sup>3</sup> Population active. — Gainfully occupied

<sup>4</sup> Ouvriers et employés — Operatives.

### A. Statistiques du chômage — Statistics of unemployment

I = Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics II = Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics  
III = Trade union funds returns IV = Trade union returns V = Employment exchange statistics

For the notes voir fin du tableau page suivante — For notes, see end of table page 180

Chômage et emploi (suite) — Unemployment and employment (cont)

A Statistiques du chômage (suite) — Statistics of unemployment (cont)

Date	PAYS-BAS NETHER- LANDS	POLONNE POLAND	ROUMANIE ROMANIA	SUÈDE SWEDEN	SUISSE SWITZERLAND		ICHNIO SI LVAQUIE CZECHOSLO- VAKIA
	II	V	V	IV	I	II	V
	Textile Textiles	Textile Textiles	Textile Textiles	Textile Textiles	Textile Textiles	Textile Textiles	Textile Textiles
	Chômeurs <sup>1</sup> Un- employed <sup>2</sup>	Demandeurs d'emploi enregistrés Applications for work registered	Chômeurs enregistrés Unemployed registered	Chômeurs Unemployed	Chômeurs Unemployed		Demandeurs d'emploi enregistrés Applicants for work registered
					complete wholly	partiels partially	
1927	2 8	17,885	*	3 2	4 0	5 2	4,231
1928	2 5	12,082	110	2 6	3 7	2 5	5,840
1929	3 2	17,556	87	8 4	8 1	5 0	5,454
1930	11 5	25,787	386	3 6	3 9	12 2	15,643
1931	22 7	27,928	830	3 7	5 2	16 4	42,070
1932	33 8	21,882	500	6 5	9 1	16 6	76,342
1933	33 1	15,689	290	7 8	10 9	11 6	87,138
1934	35 1	17,535	212	4 9	8 8	10 4	75,744
1935	39 7	20,392	849	6 2	10 8	12 9	72,083
1936 (fin — end of) Sept	37 1	12,664	237 <sup>3</sup>	4 3	8 6	10 7	54,381
Nombre d'assurés : — Number of insured :	27,508	*	*	38,193	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup> Nombre de travailleurs servant de base au dernier pourcentage — <sup>2</sup> Depuis mars 1935, y compris le Territoire de la Sarre — <sup>3</sup> Juin 1936 — <sup>4</sup> Depuis le 31 juillet 1933, statistique des bureaux de placement (V) — <sup>5</sup> Par ordonnance du ministère des Corporations, les chômeurs ont été répartis, à partir d'avril 1933, dans 14 branches d'activité économique correspondant à leur organisation syndicale, conformément aux statuts des diverses confédérations de travailleurs — <sup>6</sup> Moyenne des 9 mois (avril-décembre) — <sup>7</sup> Septembre 1936 — <sup>8</sup> Y compris un certain nombre de syndiqués non assurés auprès des caisses de chômage. — <sup>9</sup> 1<sup>er</sup> du mois suivant Août 1936

<sup>1</sup> Number of workers on which latest percentages are based — <sup>2</sup> Since March 1935, including the Saar Territory — <sup>3</sup> June 1936 — <sup>4</sup> Since 31 July 1933, Employment exchange statistics (V) — <sup>5</sup> By order of the Ministry of Corporations, from April 1933 onwards, the unemployed have been classified in 14 branches of activity corresponding to their organisation in trade unions, in accordance with the rules of the various Confederations of workers — <sup>6</sup> Nine months' average (April-December) — <sup>7</sup> September 1936 — <sup>8</sup> Including a certain number of trade union members not insured in the unemployment funds — <sup>9</sup> 1st of the following month August 1936

## Chômage et emploi (suite) — Unemployment and employment (cont.)

### B Statistiques de l'emploi<sup>1</sup> — Statistics of employment<sup>1</sup>

I = Statistique de l'assurance-chômage II = Statistique des inspecteurs du travail III = Statistique d'établissements

I = Unemployment insurance statistics II = Labour inspectors' returns III = Statistics of Establishments

Date	ALLEMAGNE GERMANY		CANADA					DANEMARK DENMARK	
	III		III					III	
	Textile Textiles		Coton fil et tissu Cotton yarn and cloth	Laine fil et tissu Woolen yarn and cloth	Sole et articles de sole Silk and silk goods	Fils et tissus Thread yarn and cloth	Produits textiles Textile products	Textile Textiles	
	Emploi, par rapport au nombre possible Employment as of possible number of		Nombre-index de l'emploi Index numbers of employment (1926)					Nombre-index de l'emploi Index numbers of employment (1926)	
	de travailleurs workers	d heures de travail hours of work							
1927	%	%	110 5	99 2	*	103 4	97 6	*	*
1928	*	*	107 8	103 1	*	104 2	98 7	*	*
1929	77 6	72 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*
1930	79 2	66 0	89 0	89 1	119 1	93 0	91 4	*	*
1931	66 0	66 0	83 2	98 9	143 0	91 1	91 1	100 0	100 0
1932	59 9	50 4	81 5	107 3	172 3	99 9	90 6	170 1	170 1
1933	63 0	55 2	79 0	113 7	184 5	101 5	90 7	170 0	170 0
1934	71 5	62 2	92 5	122 0	222 5	116 5	100 7	176 5	176 5
1935	72 0	59 8	91 5	111 7	242 7	111 1	105 1	177 9	177 9
1936 (fin — end of) Sept.	72 9	64 4	97 7	111 7	210 4	116 1	114 2	170 1	170 1
Chiffre de base <sup>2</sup> Base figure <sup>2</sup>	*	*	102,369					151	151

  

Date	ÉTATS-UNIS UNITED STATES					FINLANDE FINLAND		PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	
	III					III		II	
	Coton Cotton		Laine cardée et peignée Woolen and worsted goods	Sole et articles de soie Silk and rayon goods	Fabrics de textile Textile fabrics	Textile Textiles		Textile Textiles	
	Filature et tissage Cotton goods	Cotonnades Cotton smallwares				Nombre-index Index numbers (1926)		Nombre-index de l'emploi Index numbers of employment (1926)	
						des effectifs of workers employed	des heures of hours worked	le même mois de the same month of 1930	
1927	110 1	97 8	95 0	97 8	102 1	99 2	*	*	*
1928	99 4	*	100 6	97 3	97 0	90 7	*	*	*
1929	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
1930	84 0	*	81 4	91 0	88 7	88 0	92 4	87 6	93 0
1931	77 5	83 9	81 2	83 7	80 9	83 2	91 1	80 9	74 2
1932	68 6	74 1	67 8	71 3	72 5	74 3	91 0	83 9	79 2
1933	80 4	80 6	86 4	84 6	87 1	86 4	98 4	98 4	79 6
1934	94 9	92 5	79 5	85 2	90 4	90 1	117 6	111 1	17 3
1935	91 4	96 0	104 7	83 3	91 0	93 9	120 4	119 6	70 8
1936 (fin — end of) Sept.	99 9	99 1	94 3	78 5	90 5	98 7	125 9	114 6	64 3
Chiffre de base <sup>2</sup> Base figure <sup>2</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	1,684,800	*	*	438,107

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau, page suivante — For notes, see end of table, page 162

# Chômage et emploi (fin) — Unemployment and employment (concl)

## B Statistiques de l'emploi<sup>1</sup> (suite) — Statistics of employment<sup>1</sup> (cont)

Date	GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE DU NORD GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND						IRAKEN <sup>1</sup> IRAQ <sup>1</sup>			
	I						III			
	Coton Cotton		Laine cardée et peignée Woolen and worsted		Soie et soie artificielle Silk and artificial silk		Coton Cotton	Laine Wool	Soie Silk	
	Estimation et nombres-index des personnes assurées (18-64) occupées en juin de chaque année (Juin 1933) Estimated numbers and index numbers of insured persons (18-64) in employment in June of each year (June 1933)								Filature Silk spinning	Soie artificielle Artificial silk
	Chiffres absolus Absolute numbers	Nombres- index Index	Chiffres absolus Absolute numbers	Nombres- index Index	Chiffres absolus Absolute numbers	Nombres- index Index	Nombres-index de l'emploi Index numbers of employment (Sept. 1930)			
1927	522,200	109 1	216,800	105 5	50,400	74 4	*	*	*	*
1928	481,878	100 6	213,891	104 1	86,835	08 7	98 9	95 3	101 0	94 5
1929	478,710	100 0	205,398	100 0	67,735	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
1930	329,858	68 9	181,005	88 4	60,855	80 8	87 0	95 6	100 7	91 1
1931	328,830	68 9	180,066	77 9	51,811	75 8	79 0	87 2	82 6	72 3
1932	350,687	73 3	170,434	83 0	56,726	83 8	68 8	86 7	41 9	58 4
1933	374,282	78 2	188,147	96 5	58,807	86 8	87 2	95 1	43 0	50 1
1934	369,521	76 1	180,598	87 9	63,255	93 4	84 6	96 2	85 8	52 8
1935	344,100	71 9	188,578	91 8	70,471	104 0	87 9 <sup>a</sup>	100 9 <sup>b</sup>	53 8 <sup>a</sup>	60 8 <sup>a</sup>
1936 (fin-end of) Sept	351,166 <sup>a</sup>	73 4 <sup>b</sup>	198,599 <sup>a</sup>	98 7 <sup>a</sup>	73,198 <sup>a</sup>	108 1 <sup>b</sup>	*	*	*	*
Chiffre de base <sup>2</sup> Base figure <sup>2</sup>	*		*		*		156,625	81,179	45,145	21,823

Date	JAPON JAPAN			POLOGNE <sup>3</sup> POLAND <sup>3</sup>		SUÈDE SWEDEN	
	III			III		III	
	Filature Spinning	Tissage Weaving	Dévidage Silk reeling	Textile Textiles		Coton Cotton	Laine Wool
	Nombres-index de l'emploi Index numbers of employment (1926)			Nombres-index Index numbers of employment (1926)		Nombres-index de l'emploi Index numbers of employment (1926-1930)	
1927	111 4	112 3	94 2	*	*	*	*
1928	09 9	107 6	94 1	107 1	*	*	*
1929	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*
1930	84 7	86 7	94 2	80 9	*	*	*
1931	75 8	80 8	74 8	74 2	*	*	*
1932	76 8	82 8	70 7	67 3	103 3	98 0	
1933	78 4	89 2	68 3	71 3	108 4	101 1	
1934	84 3	94 1	63 6	78 3	114 6	117 1	
1935	90 0	98 5	69 7	82 1	117 3	118 0	
1936 (fin-end of) Sept	88 3	99 6	62 8	92 2	116 1 10	124 6 10	
Chiffre de base <sup>2</sup> Base figure <sup>2</sup>	218,380	161,408	124,342	149,461	*	*	

<sup>1</sup> Les dates entre parenthèses dans les en-têtes correspondent à l'année de base originale des séries. Celles qui sont en caractères gras ont été conservées comme base (= 100); dans tous les autres cas, les séries ont été reconstituées sur la base 1929 = 100. — <sup>2</sup> Dernier chiffre de base disponible — <sup>3</sup> 1<sup>er</sup> du mois suivant — Les chiffres se rapportent au 1<sup>er</sup> du mois — <sup>4</sup> Octobre — <sup>5</sup> Juin 1936 — <sup>6</sup> Ministère des Corporations, Série supprimée en mai 1935. — <sup>7</sup> Mai 1935 — <sup>8</sup> Entreprises occupant normalement 20 ouvriers et plus — <sup>9</sup> 3<sup>er</sup> trimestre.

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets in the headlines denote the original base period of the series. When they are in heavy type this base has been retained (= 100), in all other cases the series have been reconstituted on the base 1929 = 100. — <sup>2</sup> Last base figure available. — <sup>3</sup> First of the following month. — <sup>4</sup> The figures relate to the 1<sup>st</sup> of the month. — <sup>5</sup> October. — <sup>6</sup> June 1936. — <sup>7</sup> Ministry of Corporations. This series was discontinued May 1935. — <sup>8</sup> May 1935. — <sup>9</sup> Establishments normally employing 20 workers and more. — <sup>10</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 1936.

# Partie IV Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées

## Part IV Average wages and actual hours of work

ALLEMAGNE

GERMANY

Enquête du « Statistisches Reichsamt » — Inquiry of the « Statistisches Reichsamt »

a) Septembre 1930 — (a) September 1930

Professions et sex	Nombre d'ouvriers ouverts Number of workers covered	Taux par heure Rates per hour	Gains — Earnings				Il y a... There are...				Groupement des Classification
			bruts par heure per hour gross		P		p		p		
			r w k		r w k		r w k		r w k		
			p r w k		p r w k		p r w k		p r w k		
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)											
Filateurs Hommes adultes (a) Femmes adultes (a)	942 4 78	842 54 4	87 3 61 9	81 1 6 1	15 25 1 1	40 14 0 11	0 11 0 41	Spinners ad M (a) I (a)			
Tisseurs H ad (a) F ad (a)	6 766 6 74	63 61	30 6 18	81 4 68 7	1 1 8 2	11 1 1 10	0 61 0 1	Weavers ad M (a) I (a)			
Aides H ad (b) F ad (b)	738 139	61 3 47 6	66 4 48 0	17 1 40 1	29 49 4 18	4 11 4 1	1 50 0 1	Helpers ad M (b) I (b)			
Laine peignée (filature) — Worsted (spinning)											
Filateurs H ad (a) I ad (a)	671 1 174	87 2 1 1	98 17 3	16 1 7 8	43 18 5 0	4 8 1 1	0 32 1 11	Spinners ad M (a) I (a)			
Aides H ad (b) F ad (b)	446 401	61 41 9	70 7 40 6	71 6 47 0	1 01 22 10	18 0 2 18	1 4	Helpers ad M (b) I (b)			
Laine (drap) — Wool (cloth)											
Filateurs H ad (a) F ad (a)	487 721	71 6 41 7	89 6 31	83 9 34	4 1 4 98	4 31 4 04	0 10 0 13	Spinners ad M (a) I (a)			
Tisseurs H ad (a) F ad (a)	9 98 788	71 0 61 0	31 1 0	94 77 3	4 6 1 01	14 1 13 98	0 2 1 14	Weavers ad M (a) I (a)			
Aides H ad (b) F ad (b)	910 1 117	68 9 50 3	73 1 50 6	48 34	16 73 25 78	19 07 7 68	0 2 0 14	Helpers ad M (b) I (b)			
Linen (filature et tissage) — Flax (spinning and weaving)											
Filateurs F ad (a)	7 3	40 0	61 3	61 7	21 11	14 57	0 00	Spinners ad F (a)			
Tisseurs H ad (a) F ad (a)	793 1 70	66 8 54 2	74 6 59 3	74 6 59 7	7 41 1 9	36 64 36 89	0 15 0 07	Weavers ad M (a) I (a)			
Aides H ad (b) F ad (b)	446 42	60 1 44 1	67 1 59	68 4 59 6	8 18 17 70	41 18 11 67	0 5 0 21	Helpers ad M (b) I (b)			
Sole (tissage) — Silk (weaving)											
Tisseurs H ad (a) F ad (a)	1 00 1 78	71 6 65 1	83 78 7	11 0 9 7	4 06 15 03	45 81 4 67	0 37 0 14	Weavers ad M (a) I (a)			
Aides H ad (b) F ad (b)	1 4 170	63 0 0 7	7 7 58 0	75 7 58 8	6 71 7 67	18 6 17 01	2 16 1 70	Helpers ad M (b) I (b)			
Ensemble — All group											
Filateurs H ad (a) F ad (a)	602 7 400	80 5 53	90 8 10 3	9 1 0 0	30 17 4 71	1 0 74	0 63 0 49	Spinners ad M (a) I (a)			
Tisseurs H ad (a) I ad (a)	6 182 13 431	73 1 60 7	82 0	93 8 1 7	16 34 1 7	11 60 11 57	0 18 0 11	Weavers ad M (a) I (a)			
Aides H ad (b) F ad (b)	5 31 5 467	6 8 6 8	68 1 50 3	9 9 1 3	31 89 2 00	45 41 4 0	1 61 0 13	Helpers ad M (b) I (b)			

(a) Aux pièces — Piece workers (b) Au temps — Time workers

1 Pour les travailleurs aux pièces l'axe de base du temps de travail aux pièces — 1 or given workers, piece-work basis time rates

2 Sans déduction des retenues pour impôts et cotisation d'assurance sociale des ouvriers Including sums deducted for taxes and workers' social insurance contributions

3 Paiements pour travail supplémentaire et en équipe et allocations familiales — Payments for overtime and shift work, and family allowances

4 Y compris d'autres branches de l'industrie textile ne figurant pas au tableau — Including other branches of the textile industry not given in the table

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ALLEMAGNE (suite)**

**GERMANY (cont.)**

**b) Septembre 1933 — (b) September 1933**

Professions et sexes	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts Number of workers covered	Taux par heures Rates per hour	Gains — Earnings				Heures de travail par semaine Actual hours of work per week		Occupation and sex
			brute par heures per hour, gross		par semaine per week		Total	dont payées en supplé- ment Overtime	
			non compris excluding	y compris including	brute gross	net			
			paiements supplémentaires supplements						
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)									
Filateurs, Hommes ad (a).	1,296	82 8	88 7	71 3	32 15	28 32	45 09	0 81	Spinners, adult M (a)
Femmes ad (a)	5,403	45 7	50 2	50 7	22 08	20 35	45 29	0 96	" F (a)
Tisseurs, H ad (a)	7,200	59 9	66 2	67 5	29 03	25 54	43 01	0 32	Weavers, ad M (a)
" F ad (a)	5,082	55 0	57 1	57 6	25 60	22 58	44 58	0 61	" F (a)
Aides, H ad (b)	2,930	51 6	54 0	55 1	20 40	23 48	48 11	2 28	Helpers, ad M (b)
" F ad (b)	2,257	37 8	39 6	40 0	18 76	16 68	46 92	1 57	" F (b)
Total H et F ad	24,168	52 6	56 7	57 6	25 87	22 83	44 95	0 90	Total, ad M and F
Laine peignée (filature) — Worsted (spinning)									
Filateurs, H ad (a)	638	70 3	77 9	78 0	34 22	29 60	43 51	0 20	Spinners, ad M (a)
" F ad (a)	1,077	49 7	40 5	47 0	20 84	18 79	44 34	0 56	" F (a)
Aides, H ad (b)	850	54 0	59 1	60 2	28 38	24 82	47 16	1 54	Helpers, ad M (b)
" F ad (b)	981	18 1	40 7	41 2	19 47	17 22	47 24	1 26	" F (b)
Total, H et F ad	2,956	51 5	56 0	56 7	25 71	22 50	45 35	0 86	Total, ad M and F
Laine (drap) — Wool (cloth)									
Filateurs, H ad (a)	638	57 2	65 6	68 2	26 62	23 22	40 22	0 41	Spinners, ad M (a)
" F ad (a)	704	43 2	48 2	40 6	20 19	17 75	43 33	0 98	" F (a)
Tisseurs, H ad (a)	9,058	61 0	75 0	76 0	29 96	26 10	39 41	0 05	Weavers, ad M (a)
" F ad (a)	1,533	53 9	64 4	64 8	25 95	22 48	40 15	0 02	" F (a)
Aides, H ad (b)	871	54 9	57 4	58 7	28 56	23 86	45 52	1 84	Helpers, ad M (b)
" F ad (b)	1,051	40 6	41 7	42 1	18 84	16 50	44 71	0 27	" F (b)
Total H et F ad	13,855	57 0	67 9	68 7	27 81	24 25	40 50	0 21	Total, ad M and F
Lin (filature et tissage) — Flax (spinning and weaving)									
Filateurs, F ad (a)	849	40 4	47 3	47 8	21 01	18 60	44 40	0 08	Spinners, ad F (a)
Tisseurs, H ad (a)	632	56 1	58 4	58 6	22 18	19 74	37 82	0 00	Weavers, ad M (a)
" F ad (a)	1,131	44 8	47 5	47 7	13 98	10 92	39 82		" F (a)
Aides, H ad (b)	476	48 6	58 6	55 0	25 39	22 45	46 19	1 09	Helpers, ad M (b)
" F ad (b)	322	36 6	39 3	30 3	16 39	14 55	41 60	0 08	" F (b)
Total, H et F ad	3,410	43 4	49 4	49 7	20 72	18 41	41 60	0 18	Total, ad M and F
Soie (tissage) — Silk (weaving)									
Tisseurs, H ad. (a)	1,837	57 0	67 8	70 5	30 99	27 10	43 88	0 15	Weavers, ad M (a)
" F ad. (a)	1,721	51 9	60 5	61 8	26 48	23 11	42 84	0 10	" F (a)
Aides, H ad. (b)	157	53 0	50 1	61 6	29 70	20 30	48 04	0 81	Helpers, ad M (b)
" F ad. (b)	150	42 2	48 7	49 5	22 74	20 08	45 86	0 60	" F (b)
Total H et F ad	3,865	58 8	68 2	65 2	28 48	24 60	43 68	0 18	Total, ad M and F
Ensemble — All groups									
Filateurs, H ad (a)	2,572	63 4	70 8	71 9	31 29	27 37	49 49	0 56	Spinners, ad M (a)
" F ad. (a)	3,033	44 7	49 0	49 5	22 24	19 68	44 90	0 81	" F (a)
Tisseurs, H ad. (a)	22,565	61 2	72 1	73 4	30 18	26 38	41 07	0 18	Weavers, ad M. (a)
" F ad. (a)	10,440	51 9	56 7	57 2	24 52	21 50	42 89	0 38	" F (a)
Aides, H ad. (b)	3,640	52 4	55 8	56 8	26 83	23 63	47 21	1 81	Helpers, ad M. (b)
" F ad. (b)	3,133	38 7	41 0	41 8	18 81	16 65	45 59	0 95	" F (b)
Total, H et F ad.	54,330	59 7	60 8	61 5	26 63	23 22	43 16	0 56	Total, ad M. and F

(a) aux pièces — piece workers. (b) au temps — time workers.  
 \* Pour les travailleurs aux pièces, taux de base au temps pour le travail aux pièces. — For piece workers, piece-work basis time rates.  
 \* Sans déduction des retenues pour impôts et cotisations d'assurance sociale des ouvriers — Including sums deducted for taxes and workers' social insurance contributions.  
 \* Paiements pour travail supplémentaire et en équipe, et allocations familiales. — Payments for overtime and shift work, and family allowances.  
 \* Après déduction des retenues pour impôts et cotisations d'assurance sociale des ouvriers. — Not including sums deducted for taxes and workers' social insurance contributions.  
 \* Y compris d'autres branches de l'industrie textile ne figurant pas au tableau — Including other branches of the textile industry not given in the table.



# Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)

## Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)

EMAGNE (suite)

GERMANY (cont.)

*Statistique périodique du « Statistisches Reichsamt » — Periodical Statistics of the « Statistisches Reichsamt »*

### Taux de salaires<sup>1</sup> par heure — Hourly rates<sup>1</sup> of wages

Branches	Fileurs — Spinners		Tisseurs — Weavers		Aides non qualifiés — Unskilled helpers		Branch
	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(a) 1929 <sup>2</sup>							
Coton	Rpt 79 9	Rpt 78	Rpt 74 1	Rpt 74	Rpt 61 9	Rpt 46	Cotton
Laine peignée	78 8	51 3	77 9	53 9	62 6	44	Worsted
Laine (drap)	7 9	51 2	70 9	61 7	62 7	48 4	Wool (cloth)
Lin		53 4	69 7 5	53 4 8	57 8	42 8	Flax
Sole			72 9	61 7	67 2	11	Silk
Ensemble <sup>4</sup>	4 6 5	57 5			6 1	7 6	All groups <sup>4</sup>
(b) 1933 <sup>2</sup>							
Coton	67 8	45 6	63 0	5 9	52 1	41	Cotton
Laine peignée	61	45	64 2	9 9	4	79 4	Worsted
Laine (drap)	60 8	46	11 2	52 7	5 1	41 3	Wool (cloth)
Lin		46 1	59 6 5	6 8 5	7 9 6	36 8	Flax
Sole			58 7	51 1	4	41 3	Silk
Ensemble <sup>4</sup>	63 9	50 5			51 4	39 8	All groups <sup>4</sup>
(c) 1935 <sup>2</sup>							
Coton	67 5	45 4	6 8	5 7	52	39	Cotton
Laine peignée	69 8	44 9	64	4 9	54 4	33	Worsted
Laine (drap)	60 8	49 4	61 4	52 7	54	41 3	Wool (cloth)
Lin		48 1	59 6 5	45 8 5	49 6	36 8	Flax
Sole			58	51 3	54 4	41 3	Silk
Ensemble <sup>4</sup>	63 6 4	50 0 5			53 1	39 5	All groups <sup>4</sup>
(d) 1936 <sup>2</sup>							
Coton	67 5	45 4	62 8	55 7	52	39 4	Cotton
Laine peignée	69 8	44 9	64 2	49 9	54 4	39	Worsted
Laine (drap)	60 8	48 4	61 4	52 7	54 9	41 3	Wool (cloth)
Lin		48 1	59 6 5	45 8 5	49 6	36 8	Flax
Sole			58 2	51 3	54	41 3	Silk
Ensemble <sup>4</sup>	63 6 5	50 0 5			53 1	39 5	All groups <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pour les fileurs et tisseurs, taux de base au temps pour le travail aux pièces pour les aides — taux au temps. — For spinners and weavers piece-work basis time rates for unskilled helpers, time rates

<sup>2</sup> Taux en vigueur à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril. — Rates in force from 1st April

<sup>3</sup> Peigneurs et tisseurs. — Combers and weavers

<sup>4</sup> Y compris les branches suivantes de l'industrie textile : velours, rubans dentelles et bonneterie — including the following branches of textiles: velvet, ribbons lace and hosiery

<sup>5</sup> Ouvriers qualifiés en général. — Skilled workers in general

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**  
**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**ALLEMAGNE (fin)**

**GERMANY (concl)**

**Gains — Earnings**

Branches	Hommes qualifiés et semi qualifiés Skilled and semi skilled males		Hommes non qualifiés Unskilled males		Femmes qualifiées Skilled females		Femmes non qualifiées Unskilled females		Branch
	Gains — Earnings								
	par heure per hour	par semaine per week	par heure per hour	par semaine per week	par heure per hour	par semaine per week	par heure per hour	par semaine per week	
a) Juillet 1935 — (a) July 1935									
Coton	Rpf 64 1	RM 26 25	Rpf 51 1	RM 21 57	Rpf 49 1	RM 20 38	Rpf 36 0	RM 15 59	Cotton
Laine peignée	66 5	27 28	56 6	25 07	45 8	18 34	37 7	15 10	Worsted
Laine (drap)	72 1	28 54	56 2	25 01	53 4	21 44	40 4	17 25	Wool (cloth)
Lin	57 5	24 64	47 2	22 53	44 2	19 12	35 7	15 54	Flax
Sole	71 0	28 10	60 5	24 70	57 3	22 24	42 2	16 39	Silk
Ensemble 1	68 7	27 46	53 8	23 84	48 8	19 89	37 4	15 07	All groups 1
b) Juin 1936 — (b) June 1936									
Coton	04 5	27 61	52 4	21 74	49 6	20 33	35 9	14 42	Cotton
Laine peignée	67 5	26 42	57 3	24 91	46 0	17 62	37 1	16 08	Worsted
Laine (drap)	73 1	30 74	57 1	25 85	53 8	22 43	41 8	18 21	Wool (cloth)
Lin	59 6	23 83	47 7	20 93	44 1	17 70	36 2	14 79	Flax
Sole	72 7	32 47	67 8	26 99	58 2	24 48	38 9	14 97	Silk
Ensemble 1	69 4	29 36	59 4	22 72	49 4	20 33	37 5	15 41	All groups 1

<sup>1</sup> Y compris les branches suivantes de l'industrie textile velours, rubans, dentelles et bonneterie —  
 Including the following branches of textiles velvet, ribbons, lace and hosiery

Sources Statistisches Reichsamt Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, Wirtschaft und Statistik

*Statistique périodique de l'« Institut für Konjunkturforschung », 1929-1936*  
*Periodical Statistics of the « Institut für Konjunkturforschung », 1929-1936*

Date	Heures de travail effectuées par jour Actual hours of work per day
1929 Sept	7 61
1933 "	7 16
1935 "	6 71
1936 "	7 12

Sources Institut für Konjunkturforschung Konjunkturstatisches Handbuch, Wochenbericht

## Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)

## Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)

## AUSTRALIE

## AUSTRALIA

Statistique périodique du « Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics »  
Periodical Statistics of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Profession et sexe	Taux de salaires minimaux — Minimum rates of wages										P		Occupation and
	Sydney				Melbourne				Hobart				
	p		pa		p		p		p		p		
	he	hou	he	hou	he	hou	he	hou	he	hou	he	hou	
Laine cardée (opérations préparatoires, filature, tissage et finissage) — Wool (preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing)													
a) 31 décembre 1923 (a) 31 December 1923													
Cardeurs H adultes	1 11 3	80 6	1 1 1	86 6	1 1 1	81 0	48	4	Carders adult M				
Peigneurs F ad	1 1 5	40 6	0 11 6	40 6	0 11 1	47	48	44	Comb. mndrs adult F				
Filateurs H ad	1 11 0	86 6	1 9 6	86 6	1 1 1	84 0	48	44	Spinners ad M				
Etisseurs et réparateurs F ad	1 6	53 6	0 11 3	4 0	0 10 3	7 1	4		Drawers and mndrs ad F				
Ourdisseurs F adultes	1 4	58 6	1 1 5	0	1 1 1	5 1			Warpers ad F				
Echantillonneurs H ad	1 11 3	85 6	1 9 1	86 1	1 9 8	8 0	4	47	Pattern weavers adult M				
Tisseurs H ad	1 4	58 6	1 0 1	47 0	0 11 9	47 1	48	44	Weavers ad F				
Tisseurs H ad	1 11 5	86 0	1 9 1	86 6	1 9	84 0	48	44	Scourers ad M				
Teinturiers H adultes	1 11 7	87 0	1 9 0	86 6	1 1	84 0	48	44	Dyehouse men adult M				
Ouvriers non qualifiés H adultes	1 11 7	85 6	1 9 6	86 6	1 9	84 0	48	44	Labourers general adult M				
F adultes	1 1 5	49 6	0 11 3	45 0	0 10 9	41 0	48	4	F				
b) 31 décembre 1935 — (b) 31 December 1935													
Cardeurs H adultes	1 7	69 6	1 3	68 1	1 6	68 11	48	44	Carders adult M				
Peigneurs F ad	0 11	41 0	0 1 1	37 1	0 8	37 10	48	4	Comb. mndrs adult F				
Filateurs H ad	1 7	70 6	1 5	68 1	1 5 2	68 11	48	44	Spinners ad M				
Etisseurs et réparateurs F ad	1 0	44 0	0 8 1	36 8	0 9 5	36 1	48	44	Drawers and mndrs ad F				
Ourdisseurs F adultes	1 16	50 0	0 11	43 10	0 9	36 9	46	44	Warpers ad F				
Echantillonneurs H ad	1 7	69 6	1 3 7	70 10	1 5 3	70 3	48	44	Pattern weavers ad M				
Tisseurs F ad	1 16	50 0	0 9 8	39 4	0 9 5	38 1	48	44	Weavers ad F				
Tisseurs H ad	1 7 1	70 0	1 3	68 1	1 5 6	68 1	48	44	Scourers ad M				
Teinturiers H adultes	1 7 4	71 0	1 5	68 1	1 4 6	68 3	48	44	Dyehouse men ad M				
Ouvriers non qualifiés H ad	1 7	69 0	1 5	68 1	1 5 6	68 3	48	44	Labourers general adult M				
F ad	0 11	41 0	0 8 9	35 8	0 8 6	35 6	48	44	F				

1 Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en divisant les taux hebdomadaires par la durée normale du travail par semaine — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing weekly rates by normal hours of work per week

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics Labour Report.

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**AUTRICHE (Vienne et Basse-Autriche)**

**AUSTRIA (Vienna and Lower-Austria)**

*Enquête de la « Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien »*

*Enquiry of the « Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien »*

a) Novembre 1933 — (a) November 1933

Professions qualifications et sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts Number of workers covered	Gains moyens Average earnings		Heures de travail effec- tuées par semaine Actual hours of work per week	Occupation, qualification and sex
		par heure <sup>1</sup> per hour <sup>1</sup>	par semaine per week		
Coton — Cotton					
Hommes		Sch	Sch		Males
Ouvriers qualifiés	331	0 81	39 67	48.79	All skilled workers
dont tisseurs	116	0 69	33 37	48 30	Weavers
Ouvriers qualifiés d'autres professions	98	1 08	55 63	51 45	Other occupations
Ouvriers semi-qualifiés	63	0 89	48 07	53 71	Semi-skilled workers
Ouvriers non qualifiés	148	0 84	42 86	51 12	Unskilled workers
Ensemble	640	0 87	43 68	50 30	All males
Femmes					Females
Ouvrières qualifiées	943	0 68	32 86	48 22	All skilled workers
dont banchrocheuses	86	0 68	34 80	52 76	Shubbers
à l'ordonnée	36	0 01	28 84	46 96	Twisters
à l'égoutte	273	0 72	34 29	47 60	Weavers
bobineuses	100	0 72	34 14	47 70	Spoolers
Ouvrières semi-qualifiées	143	0 84	31 46	48 84	Semi-skilled workers
Ouvrières non qualifiées	246	0 60	28 14	47 11	Unskilled workers
Ensemble	1,932	0 66	31 84	48 08	All females
Ensemble, Hommes et Femmes	1,972	0 73	35 68	48 80	All workers, M and F
Laine — Wool					
Hommes					Males
Ouvriers qualifiés	285	0 91	42 26	46 48	All skilled workers
dont tisseurs	104	0 97	45 38	46 68	Weavers
Ouvriers qualifiés d'autres professions	110	0 95	50 95	53 63	Other occupations
Aides	297	0 75	38 72	51 66	Helpers
Ensemble	692	0 85	42.12	49 79	All males
Femmes					Females
Ouvrières qualifiées	630	0 72	34 82	48 10	All skilled workers
dont tisseuses	206	0 80	39 22	48 76	Weavers
fileuses	78	0 72	33 86	47 33	Spinners
bobineuses	117	0 66	31 44	47 94	Rovers
Ouvrières aux machines	168	0 58	28 27	47 67	Workers serving machines
Ouvrières semi-qualifiées	153	0 61	30 28	47 57	Semi-skilled workers
Ouvrières non qualifiées	108	0 55	27 63	47 89	Unskilled workers
Ensemble	1,109	0 67	32 25	47 94	All females
Ensemble, Hommes et Femmes	1,861	0 74	35 92	48 63	All workers M and F

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres calculés par le Bureau international du Travail en divisant les gains par semaine par le nombre d'heures effectuées par semaine — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing weekly earnings by actual hours of work per week

# Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)

## Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)

**AUTRICHE** (Vienne et Basse-Autriche)  
(suite)

**AUSTRIA** (Vienna and Lower-Austria)  
(cont.)

b) Mai 1934 — (b) May 1934

Profession, qualification et sexe	Nombre co-actif N. be- f. w. d.	Salaires moyens Average wages		Heures H. f. f. w. k. p.	Occupation, qualification et sexe
		par heure per hour	par semaine per week		
Coton — Cotton					
Ouvriers qualifiés H (a)	207	1 01	2 35	1 8	Skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	139	0 7	10 0	48 1	" M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qualifiés H (a)	148	0 91	44 09	48 4	Semi-skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	14	0 81	39 74	4 98	" M (b)
" F (a)	386	0 61	30 16	4 0	" F (a)
" F (b)	1 147	0 68	32 10	47 50	" F (b)
Ouvriers non qualifiés H (a)	8	0 72	36 13	30 48	Unskilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	191	1 15	4 10	17 1	" M (b)
" F (a)	110	0 50	6 71	48 7	" F (a)
" F (b)	61	0 6	10 89	1	" F (b)
Ensemble H et F (a)	1 309	0 72	15 19	49 9	All workers M and F (a)
" (b)	1 717	0 73	34 70	47 54	" (b)
Laine — Wool					
Ouvriers qualifiés H (a)	84	0 88	4 67	48 4	Skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	281	0 89	4 10	47 44	" M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qualifiés H (a)	240	0 74	34 74	47 18	Semi-skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	67	0 75	35 09	48 79	" M (b)
" F (a)	488	0 55	24 7	41 30	" F (a)
" F (b)	1 401	0 67	8 7	42 86	" F (b)
Ouvriers non qualifiés H (a)	191	0 68	3 18	47 9	Unskilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	21	0 60	5 54	42 57	" M (b)
" F (a)	788	0 51	24 9	46 40	" F (a)
" F (b)	172	0 5	4 58	4 07	" F (b)
Ensemble H et F (a)	1 881	0 65	30 93	48 86	All workers M and F (a)
" (b)	2 122	0 69	39 13	74 24	" (b)
Sole — Silk					
Ouvriers qualifiés H (a)	84	0 98	48 11	50 12	Skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	136	0 94	3 2	47 58	" M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qualifiés H (a)	71	0 98	47 18	48 14	Semi-skilled workers M (a)
" F (a)	78	0 58	5 47	47 91	" F (a)
" F (b)	301	0 60	33 47	38 51	" F (b)
Ouvriers non qualifiés H (a)	92	0 84	41 22	49 07	Unskilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	18	1 05	47 07	4 60	" M (b)
" F (a)	239	0 61	25 80	42 1	" F (a)
Ensemble H et F (a)	584	0 74	33 60	45 18	All workers M and F (a)
" (b)	478	0 78	9 56	48 15	" (b)
Chaux et plâtre — Hemp and jute					
Ouvriers qualifiés H (a)	98	0 9	43 76	47 60	Skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	63	0 95	41 88	43 87	" M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qualifiés H (a)	30	0 79	37 04	48 69	Semi-skilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	148	0 79	35 3	45 23	" M (b)
" F (a)	15	0 50	26 60	47 60	" F (a)
" F (b)	409	0 63	28 00	44 44	" F (b)
Ouvriers non qualifiés H (a)	152	0 68	31 38	46 4	Unskilled workers M (a)
" H (b)	102	0 80	36 89	46 11	" M (b)
" F (a)	59	0 5	3 04	44 41	" F (a)
" F (b)	62	0 55	4 84	45 10	" F (b)
Ensemble H et F (a)	332	0 7	33 47	48 18	All workers M and F (a)
" (b)	874	0 70	31 85	44 78	" (b)

(a) Au temps. — Time workers. (b) Aux pièces. — Piece workers

\* Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en multipliant les gains par heure par le nombre d'heures effectuées par semaine. — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by multiplying hourly earnings by actual hours of work per week

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**AUTRICHE (Vienne et Basse-Autriche)**  
(suite)

**AUSTRIA (Vienna and Lower-Austria)**  
(cont.)

*Enquête de la « Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien », mai 1935*  
*Enquiry of the « Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien », May 1935*

Qualifications et sexe	Dispersión des salaires — Distribution of wages						Gains moyens per heure Average hourly earn ings	Qualification and sex
	Pourcentage des ouvriers dont le gain horaire est de Sch							
	Percentage of workers with hourly earnings (Sch) of							
	jusqu'à up to 0 40	0 41- 0 60	0 61- 0 80	0 81- 1 00	1 01- 1 20	1 21 et plus and over		
Coton — Cotton								
Ouvriers qualifiés, II (a)	0	1 0	15 1	28 9	41 5	13 5	1 01	Skilled workers, M (a)
" " " II (b)	1 9	96 4	44 7	8 2	6 9	1 9	0 75	" " " M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qual., II (a)	0	9 5	27 6	43 9	14 9	8 1	0 91	Semi-skill workers M (a)
" " " II (b)	1 6	19 7	34 4	21 3	0	23 0	0 89	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	2 3	35 8	59 6	2 3	0	0	0 63	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	2 9	24 4	53 5	19 8	0 7	0 1	0 69	" " " F (b)
Ouvriers non qual. H (a)	1 6	23 3	46 5	19 8	0 0	0 8	0 72	Unskilled workers, M (a)
" " " H (b)	0 7	0	14 0	13 9	23 8	47 0	1 15	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	9 0	61 9	25 8	1 3	0	0	0 55	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	1 5	26 4	58 7	10 4	0 5	0 5	0 65	" " " F (b)
Ensemble, H et F (a)	3 7	11 6	37 9	14 4	9 2	9 2	0 72	All workers, M and F (a)
" " " " (b)	2 6	22 8	49 2	17 2	3 0	5 2	0 73	" " " " (b)
Laine — Wool								
Ouvriers qualifiés, II (a)	0 7	3 5	15 9	34 9	22 5	6 5	0 88	Skilled workers, M (a)
" " " II (b)	2 3	6 5	26 1	39 1	10 5	2 5	0 89	" " " M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qual. H (a)	7 4	13 5	46 9	38 7	2 2	1 3	0 73	Semi-skill workers, M (a)
" " " II (b)	15 4	23 2	16 1	22 1	18 7	4 5	0 75	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	0 2	77 7	10 0	2 7	0 4	0	0 55	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	2 8	26 4	55 3	12 9	2 4	0 2	0 67	" " " F (b)
Ouvriers non qual. II (a)	6 7	12 6	79 1	7 2	0 2	0 2	0 68	Unskilled workers, M (a)
" " " II (b)	4 8	33 3	61 9	0	0	0	0 60	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	16 8	77 8	4 6	0 8	0	0	0 53	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	4 1	84 9	11 0	0	0	0	0 52	" " " F (b)
Ensemble, H et F (a)	8 0	41 7	33 8	11 5	3 8	0 6	0 65	All workers, M and F (a)
" " " " (b)	4 4	28 4	43 3	16 1	6 4	1 4	0 69	" " " " (b)
Soie — Silk								
Ouvriers qualifiés, H (a)	0	7 2	22 6	22 6	46 4	1 2	0 96	Skilled workers, M (a)
" " " H (b)	1 3	16 7	44 9	2 5	2 5	32 1	0 91	" " " M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qual. H (a)	0	0	1 4	98 6	0	0	0 08	Semi-skill workers, M (a)
" " " F (a)	1 8	44 9	48 7	2 6	0	0	0 58	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	1 3	16 2	70 6	11 2	0 7	0	0 69	" " " F (b)
Ouvriers non qual. H (a)	6 5	19 6	6 5	06 3	1 1	0	0 84	Unskilled workers, M (a)
" " " H (b)	0	11 1	0	0	77 8	11 1	1 05	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	4 6	5 9	89 5	0	0	0	0 61	" " " F (a)
Ensemble, H et F (a)	1 5	12 9	49 3	27 0	7 1	0 2	0 74	All workers, M and F (a)
" " " " (b)	1 3	16 1	59 4	7 9	4 2	11 1	0 78	" " " " (b)
Chanvre et jute — Hemp and jute								
Ouvriers qualifiés, H. (a)	0	3 1	22 9	51 1	21 9	1 0	0 92	Skilled workers, M (a)
" " " H (b)	0	9 5	28 6	17 0	27 0	15 9	0 95	" " " M (b)
Ouvriers semi-qual. H (a)	0	10 0	56 7	33 3	0	0	0 79	Semi-skill workers, M (a)
" " " H (b)	0	0	68 2	27 0	4 8	0	0 79	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	0	60 0	40 6	0	0	0	0 56	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	0	35 9	62 9	1 0	0 2	0	0 63	" " " F (b)
Ouvriers non qual. H. (a)	11 8	25 7	46 4	12 5	4 6	0	0 68	Unskilled workers, M (a)
" " " H (b)	0	0	54 9	44 1	1 0	0	0 80	" " " M (b)
" " " F (a)	15 3	54 4	16 9	3 4	0	0	0 52	" " " F (a)
" " " F (b)	0	69 4	25 8	4 8	0	0	0 55	" " " F (b)
Ensemble, H et F (a)	7 7	26 1	35 2	22 7	8 0	0 3	0 72	All workers, M and F (a)
" " " " (b)	0	26 1	57 8	12 0	3 0	1 1	0 70	" " " " (b)

(a) Au temps — Time workers

(b) Aux pièces — Piece workers

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**AUTRICHE (Vienne)**

**AUSTRIA (Vienna)**

*Statistique périodique du « Bundesamt für Statistik »*

*Periodical Statistics of the « Bundesamt für Statistik »*

Branches, profession et sexe	Taux de salaires à l'heure et par semaine M l m m u. f w g at d f D o m b e 1 934		Taux de salaires à l'heure et par semaine M l m l o f q t and f Decce be 1934		H o u r s a n d
	par heure	par semaine	par heure	par semaine	
	per hour	per week	per hour	per week	
<b>Filature (en général) 2</b>	Shh.	Shh.	Shh.	Shh.	Spinning, general 2
Filateurs H	0 60	41 68	0 68	41 68	Spinning M
H (aux pièces)	0 93 3	44 60 3	0 07 3	44 60 3	M (pièces work)
Peigneurs F	0 49	3 08	0 41	2 08	Combs 1
Bobineurs-dévidateurs F	0 45	21 60	0 47	1 60	Spoolers and winders 1
Aides H	0 67	6 88	0 56	7 88	Helpers M
F	0 4	21 60	0 4	1 80	1
<b>Tissage (en général) 2</b>					Weaving, general 2
Tisseurs H	0 34	8	0 51	9	Weavers M
H (aux pièces)	0 72 3	4 36 3	0 72	14 0 3	M (pièces work)
F	0 0	7 6	0 30	4 1	1
Bobineurs 1	0 41	2 08	3 16	0 8	Spoolers 1
Encolleurs H	0 61	28 8	0 61	9 8	Slushers M
<b>Teinture</b>					Dyeing
Teinturiers indépendants					Independent dyers and
et apprêteurs H	1 29	61 91	1 23	30 91	finishers M
Teinturiers qualifiés et ap-	1 18	58 04	1 13	51 41	Skilled dyers and finish-
prêteurs, H	1 03	43 20	1 00	48 00	ers, M
Aides qualifiés H	0 77	38 08	0 74	31 8	Semi-skilled workers M
F	0 83	75 60	0 71	43 68	F
Aides H					Helpers, M
<b>Impression</b>					Printing
Imprimeurs à la main H	1 30	6 40	1 30	6 40	Hand printers M
Aides qualifiés H 4	0 98	47 07	0 98	47 04	Semi-skilled workers M 4
F 4	0 73	35 04	0 73	35 04	F 4
H 5	0 91	43 68	0 91	43 68	M 5
F 5	0 67	32 10	0 67	32 16	F 5
<b>Finissage</b>					Finishing
Ouvriers qualifiés H	0 84	40 12	0 84	40	Skilled workers M
F	0 63	30 4	0 63	10 4	F
Aides H	0 78	37 44	0 78	37 44	Helpers M
F	0 60	28 80	0 60	8 80	F

1 Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en divisant les taux hebdomadaires par la durée normale du travail par semaine soit 48 heures. — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing weekly rates by normal hours of work per week (48).

2 Principalement coton, mais y compris d'autres fibres. — Principally cotton but including other fibres

3 Salaires moyens — Average wages

4 Après plus de 6 mois de service — After six months service

5 De plus de 17 ans — Over 17 years

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**AUTRICHE (Vienne) (suite)**

**AUSTRIA (Vienna) (cont)**

*Statistique périodique du « Bundesamt für Statistik », à fin décembre 1935*  
*Periodical Statistics of the « Bundesamt für Statistik », at end of December 1935*

Branches, professions et sexe	Taux de salaires minima		Branch, occupation and sex
	Minimum rates of wages		
	par heure <sup>1</sup> per hour <sup>1</sup>	par semaine per week	
	Sch	Sch	
<b>1 laine peignée</b>			<b>Worsted</b>
<b>Filature</b>			<b>Spinning</b>
Filateurs, H	0 83	39 84	Spinners, M
Aides-peigneurs, H	0 90	43 06	Combers, helpers, M
Affineurs, F	0 51	25 44	Sorters, F
Aides, H	0 74	35 52	Helpers, M
<b>Tissage</b>			<b>Weaving</b>
Tisseurs, F	0 65	31 25	Weavers, F
Bobineurs, F	0 55	26 45	Spoolers, F
Encolleurs, F	0 74	35 52	Slashers, F
Aides, H	0 71	34 90	Helpers, M
<b>Coton</b>			<b>Cotton</b>
<b>Filature</b>			<b>Spinning</b>
Fanchrocheurs, H	0 58	27 84	Slubbers, M
" " F	0 47	22 56	" " F
Peigneurs, F	0 46	22 08	Combers, F
Bobineurs, F	0 45	21 60	Spoolers, F
Aides, H	0 58	26 88	Helpers, M
" " F	0 45	21 60	" " F
<b>Tissage</b>			<b>Weaving</b>
Tisseurs sur 2 bancs, H	0 56	26 88	Weavers (2 aides), M
Tisseurs, F	0 52	24 96	Weavers, F
Bobineurs, F	0 46	22 08	Spoolers, F
Encolleurs, H	0 61	26 28	Slashers, M
<b>Jute</b>			<b>Jute</b>
Filateurs, F	0 50	24 00	Spinners, F
Tisseurs et couseurs, F	0 50	24 00	Weavers and Sewers, F
<b>Impression à la main</b>			<b>Printing (hand)</b>
Imprimeurs à la main, H	1 30	67 40	Hand printers, M
Aides qualifiés, H	0 98	47 04	Skilled helpers, M
" " F	0 75	35 04	" " F

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail, en divisant les taux hebdomadaires par la durée normale du travail par semaine, soit 48 heures — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing weekly rates by normal hours of work per week (48)

Source: Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien Wirtschaftstatistisches Jahrbuch, Bundesamt für Statistik Statistische Nachrichten

**AUTRICHE (fin)**

**AUSTRIA (concl)**

*Statistique périodique de la « Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien », 1929-1936*  
*Periodical statistics of the « Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien », 1929-1936*

Dates	Pourcentage des ouvriers ayant travaillé par semaine			Date
	Percentage of workers working weekly			
	47.9 h	48 h	48.1 h	
1929, Janvier	9.0	84.3	6.7	1929, January
1933, " "	35.8	69.2	1.6	1933, " "
1935, 1 <sup>er</sup> semestre	12.1	81.3	6.6	1935, 1st half-year
1936, 2 <sup>me</sup> " "	7.6	86.7	6.7	1936, 2nd

Source: Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien Wirtschaftstatistisches Jahrbuch



**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**BELGIQUE (Bruxelles)**

**BELGIUM (Brussels)**

*Information périodique de la Bourse officielle du Travail de Bruxelles*  
*Periodical Information of the Official Employment Exchange in Brussels*

Dates	Belges (Belgium)	Quotidiens Warpers	1 semaine (1 week)	Timeand (time)	Date
	M. h. par jour (M. h. per day)		W. rs (W. rs)	W. rs (W. rs)	
	Taux de salaires par heure Hourly rate of wages		T. de salaires par semaine Weekly rate of wages		
19 8 Juin	3 5-1 50	5-5 50			1921 Juin
1923 Septembre	3 00-1 50	5-5 50	0-230	8	1923 Sept.
1924	7-1 00	5-5 50	0 210	7 8	1925
1926	3 00-1 25	5 5-6 00	0 240	- 85	1926

Sources: Bourse officielle du Travail de Bruxelles. Cote moyenne les salaires.

**CANADA**

**CANADA**

*Statistique périodique du Département du Travail*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Department of Labour*

a) 1929

Professions et sexes	I te d i pré d i quel es pré sent i tu I its / pré d i u t ra séc t i u l tabl i n m				Heu re s de tra ail effe ctu ées par se m aine		Occup at i on s
	par heu re per ho u r		par se m aine per w eek		Actual ho u r s of wo r k p eek		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	
	Coton (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Cotton (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)						
Démolisseurs, H	0 314	0 370	15 65	18 50	0	50	Lick rs M
Cardiers, H	0 260	0 370	14 70	18 00	1 3	50	Card rs M
Fileurs (ring), H	0 220	0 370	17 10	18 50	3	50	Spinners (ring) M
Rattacheurs, F	0 200	0 400	9 90	18 00	49 1/2	50	Doff rs F
Retordeurs, F	0 240	0 370	12 00	18 50	0	50	Twisters F
Bobineurs, F	0 182	0 470	10 04	18 0	55	0	Spoolers, F
Quindisseurs, F	0 252	0 470	1 80	18 50	50	50	Warpers, F
Enrouleurs, H	0 268	0 500	14 83	5 00	3	50	Boomers, M
Déviders, F	0 200	0 370	11 00	18 50	55	50	Whiters F
Colleurs, H	0 332	0 480	18 28	0 40	55	0	Slashers M
Monteurs, F	0 198	0 410	10 78	0 50	57	60	Drawers in F
Régisseurs, H	0 400	0 574	22 00	7 70	33	50	Loomfixers M
Tisseurs, H	0 295	0 488	10 23	14 98	55	55	Weavers, M
F	0 295	0 430	16 23	3 98	55	55	Weavers, F
Teinturiers, H	0 244	0 400	18 07	0 00	56	50	Dyehouse men M
Appréteurs, H	0 245	0 450	18 48	17 50	50	50	Finishers, M
Pileurs, F	0 250	0 315	12 50	1 00	10	40	Folders F
Laine cardée (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Wool (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)							
Triers, H	0 250	0 542	17 00	1 68	52	40	Wool sorters M
Cardants, H	0 240	0 400	13 20	20 00	55	50	Carders, M
Fileurs (rouvideurs), H	0 248	0 533	11 99	27 98	55	52 1/2	Spinners (mule) M
Déviders, F	0 200	0 322	10 00	16 10	50	0	Whiters, F
Bobineurs, F	0 180	0 380	10 45	18 90	55	52 1/2	Spoolers, F
Quindisseurs, H	0 208	0 533	10 40	27 98	52	5 1/2	Warpers, M
Monteurs, F	0 200	0 350	11 00	0 57	55	32	Drawers-in F
Régisseurs, H	0 250	0 540	13 75	27 00	55	50	Loomfixers, M
Tisseurs, H	0 225	0 400	12 38	21 00	55	52 1/2	Weavers, M
F	0 192	0 400	9 98	21 00	5	5 1/2	Weavers, F
Epilateurs, F	0 185	0 400	10 18	1 00	55	52 1/2	Replacers, F
Teinturiers, H	0 300	0 400	15 75	21 00	72 1/2	5 1/2	Dyehouse men M
Appréteurs, H	0 250	0 400	12 50	1 00	50	5 1/2	Finishers M

Notes: 1. Les salaires sont en francs belges.

## Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite) Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)

CANADA (suite)

CANADA (cont.)

b) 1933

Profession et sexe	Limites de salaires prédominants et sous-divisionnelles Limits of predominant rates and various subdivisions				Heures de travail effectuées par semaine Actual hours of work per week		Occupation and sex
	par heure per hour		par semaine per week		A   B		
	A		A	B	A	B	
	Coton (opération préparatoire filature tissage et finissage) Cotton (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)						
Déviders, H	0 255	0 360	14 00	10 9	55	47	Pickers, M
Cardours, H	0 247	0 340	13 80	10 00	55	47	Carders, M
Filateurs (ring), F	0 208	0 300	11 45	15 00	55	50	Spinners (ring), F
Rattacheurs, F	0 180	0 248	8 48	13 53	47	55	Dyers, F
Rondeurs, F	0 238	0 300	13 09	15 00	55	50	Twisters, F
Bilins, F	0 192	0 288	10 56	14 00	55	50	Spoolers, F
Ouvriers, F	0 213	0 320	11 70	18 00	55	50	Warpers, F
Enrouleurs, H	0 216	0 460	11 90	23 00	55	50	Beamers, M
Déviders, F	0 188	0 320	10 2	10 00	55	50	Winders, F
Colleurs, H	0 338	0 440	18 50	22 00	55	50	Slashers, M
Monteurs, F	0 200	0 800	9 00	15 00	45	50	Drawers-in, F
Régisseurs, H	0 390	0 485	16 15	24 25	55	50	Loomfixers, M
Tisseurs, H	0 281	0 400	15 45	20 00	55	50	Weavers, M
Tisseurs, F	0 280	0 370	15 40	10 85	55	45	Weavers, F
Teinturiers, H	0 247	0 720	13 00	10 00	55	50	Dyehouse men, M
Appréteurs, H	0 245	0 815	13 48	15 75	55	50	Finishers, M
Pileurs, F	0 195	0 400	10 70	20 00	55	50	Folders, F
Laine cardée (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Wool (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)							
Trieurs, H	0 200	0 483	11 00	20 1	55	41	Wool sorters, M
Cardours, H	0 220	0 400	12 10	20 00	55	50	Carders, M
Fileurs (renvid), H	0 210	0 437	10 50	24 04	50	55	Spinners (mule), M
Déviders, F	0 182	0 322	8 31	16 10	52 1/2	50	Winders, F
Bobineurs, F	0 170	0 300	10 20	15 75	80	52 1/2	Spoolers, F
Ouvriers, H	0 160	0 420	8 80	21 00	55	50	Warpers, M
Monteurs, F	0 185	0 350	11 10	17 50	55	50	Drawers-in, F
Régisseurs, H	0 200	0 800	11 00	30 00	55	50	Loomfixers, M
Tisseurs, H	0 10	0 440	11 03	2 00	52 1/2	50	Weavers, M
F	0 185	0 440	9 08	22 00	55	50	Weavers, F
Epincoteurs, F	0 130	0 380	7 15	16 72	55	44	Burlers, F
Teinturiers, H	0 220	0 760	13 20	18 80	80	52 1/2	Dyehouse men, M
Appréteurs, H	0 220	0 490	18 20	17 80	60	44	Finishers, M

A = Dans l'établissement où le salaire prédominant est le plus bas parmi les établissements couverts par la statistique — In the establishment where the predominant wage is the lowest among the establishments covered by the statistics

B = Dans l'établissement où le salaire prédominant est le plus élevé parmi les établissements couverts par la statistique — In the establishment where the predominant wage is the highest among the establishments covered by the statistics

<sup>1</sup> Salaires par semaine calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en multipliant les salaires par heure par la durée effective du travail dans les établissements correspondants (A et B). — Weekly wages calculated by the International Labour Office by multiplying hourly wages by actual hours of work per week in the corresponding establishments (A and B).

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**CANADA (fin)**

c) 1935

**CANADA (concl.)**

Professions et sexes	Li des l re préls lue t q lue et bli t adn. d l l ed ml es arl sel ted blid				Il en de tr Il fort de par semal		O pation ad u
	par l eure per hour		p ar notu per wk		A la l hon l w rk per coh		
	A		B		A		
	B		A		B		

Coton (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Cotton (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)							
	\$	¢	\$	¢			
Démoteurs H	0 270	0 405	17 50	2 28	10		1 l k m M
Cardeurs H	0 250	0 322	13 72	17 00	55	50	Carders M
Fileurs (ring), F	0 240	0 120	12 65	10 00	55	50	Spinners (ring) F
Rattacheurs, F	0 174	0 165	8 57	18 2	51	50	Dyers F
Reboursers F	0 00	0 300	11 00	18 00	55	50	Washers F
Bobineurs F	0 185	0 295	9	10 1	0	5	Spoiler F
Ouvrissseurs F	0 27	0 351	12 9	17 5	10	51	Wipers F
Rouisseurs H	0 300	0 500	16 0	00	5	50	Drawers M
Dévidours, F	0 200	0 340	11 00	17 00	55	50	Winders F
Colleurs H	0 99	0 81	17 0	2 5	1		Slubbers M
Monteurs F	0 200	0 287	9 00	16 23	45		Drawers F
Régisseurs H	0 400	0 110	19 0	3 10	48	50	Condensers M
Tisseurs H	0 280	0 470	1 45	22 00	55	50	Weavers M
F	0 250	0 400	12 00	20 00	48		
Teinturiers H	0 84	0 350	11 02	16 80	48		Dyehouse men M
Plieurs F	0 200	0 285	11 00	14 7	55	50	Folders F

Laine cardée (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Wool (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)							
	\$	¢	\$	¢			
Trieurs H	0 00	0 500	8 80	7 00	44	0	Wool sorters M
Cardeurs H	0 00	0 488	8 80	20 93	44	45	Carders M
Fileurs (renvideurs) H	0 210	0 350	11 35	21 0	55	44	Spinners (milk) M
Dévidours F	0 140	0 322	7 35	16 10	55	50	Winders F
Bobineurs F	0 180	0 255	10 20	14 03	54	50	Spoilers F
Ouvrissseurs H	0 200	0 420	11 00	21 00	55	50	Wipers M
Monteurs, F	0 170	0 380	8 91	12 00	52 5	50	Drawers F
Régisseurs H	0 250	0 000	13 75	30 00	55	50	Condensers M
Tisseurs H	0 190	0 400	10 45	23 00	55	50	Weavers M
F	0 00	0 470	10 50	18 0	52 5	50	
Epilateurs F	0 170	0 355	8 35	15 02	55	47	Buriers, F
Teinturiers H	0 200	0 37	10 50	10 60	55	50	Dye house men M
Apprêteurs H	0 5	0 300	9 00	18 00	44	50	Finishers M

A — Dans l'établissement où le salaire prédominant est le plus bas parmi les établissements couverts par la statistique — In the establishment where the predominant wage is the lowest among the establishments covered by the statistics

B — Dans l'établissement où le salaire prédominant est le plus élevé parmi les établissements couverts par la statistique — In the establishment where the predominant wage is the highest among the establishments covered by the statistics

1 Salaires par semaine calculés par le Bureau international du Travail en multipliant les salaires par heure par la durée effective du travail dans les établissements correspondants (A et B) — Weekly wages calculated by the International Labour Office by multiplying hourly wages by actual hours of work per week in the corresponding establishments (A and B)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics; *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada*

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**CHINE (Shanghai)**

**CHINA (Shanghai)**

*Enquête du « Bureau of Social Affairs » — Enquiry of the Bureau of Social Affairs*

a) 1929

Branches	Nombre d'ouvriers Number of workers covered		Taux de salaires Rates of wages				Heures de travail par jour Hours of work per day		Branch
	H. ad. Ad. M.	F. ad. Ad. F.	Hommes adultes Adult males		Femmes adultes Adult females		H. ad. Ad. M.	F. ad. Ad. F.	
			par heure per hour	par jour per day	par heure per hour	par jour per day			
Colon — Cotton									
Opérations préparatoires et finissage ensembles	7 558	27 574	0 047	0 55	0 038	0 452	11 75	11 00	Preparing and spinning all groups
dont cardage (a)	417	56	0 039	0 468	0 034	0 408	12 00	10 00	Carding (a)
étrépage (a)	11	684	0 040	0 480	0 042	0 384	12 00	12 00	Drawing (a)
(b)	*	1 362	*	*	0 037	0 444	*	12 00	(b)
boudinage (a)	66	1 939	0 033	0 396	0 037	0 444	12 00	10 00	Roving (a)
(b)	*	3 790	*	*	0 043	0 516	*	12 00	(b)
filature (ring) (a)	7	1 06	0 04	0 488	0 041	0 492	12 00	10 00	Ring spinning (a)
(b)	*	7 809	*	*	0 038	0 458	*	12 00	(b)
dévidage (b)	*	9 199	*	*	0 046	0 425	*	11 80	Reeling (b)
Tissage et finissage ensembles	7 558	27 574	0 065	0 72	0 047	0 545	11 10	11 60	Weaving and finishing all groups
dont ourdisage (b)	*	314	*	*	0 048	0 557	*	11 60	Warping (b)
tissage (a)	194	778	0 051	0 525	*	*	10 30	11 80	Weaving (a)
(b)	*	4 827	0 097	1 057	0 048	0 543	10 90	11 80	(b)
finissage (a)	347	461	0 047	0 484	0 042	0 475	10 30	11 80	Finishing (a)
Sole — Silk									
Dévidage ensemble	518	14 643	0 061	0 732	0 040	0 599	12 00	11 00	Reeling all groups
dont dévidage (a)	*	9 214	*	*	0 055	0 605	*	11 00	Reeling regular workers (a)
ouvriers auxiliaires (a)	*	2 351	*	*	0 039	0 429	*	11 00	Reeling, sub- sist workers (a)
Tissage ensemble	1 002	566	0 120	1 260	0 086	0 894	10 50	10 40	Weaving all groups
dont dévidage (a)	61	150	0 053	0 67	0 040	0 420	10 00	10 50	Winding (a)
tissage (b)	*	4	0 154	1 54	0 11	1 2	10 0	11 20	Winding (b)
Et tricotage et lainage — Knitting and wool									
Ensemble	1 443	*	0 060	0 468	*	*	7 80	*	All groups
dont teinture (a)	885	*	0 061	0 367	*	*	7 20	*	Dyeing (a)
apprêt (a)	109	*	0 076	0 667	*	*	8 80	*	Finishing (a)
Branches et sexe	Distribution des salaires (taux) — Distribution of wages (rates)								Branch and sex
	Pourcentage des ouvriers dont le salaire horaire est de \$:								
	Percentage of workers with hourly wage (\$) of								
	0.00-0.0249	0.025-0.0349	0.035-0.0449	0.045-0.0549	0.055-0.0649	0.065-0.0749	0.075-0.0849	0.085-0.106	
Colon — Cotton									
Cardage, H. (a)	0	18 3	80 6	2 6	0 2	0 2	0	0 089	Carding M. (a)
Boudinage H. (a)	9 1	10 0	4 6	2 1	6 4	1 0	1 0	1 0 3	Roving, F. (a)
Filature H. (a)	14 0	25 2	38 1	2 2	3 7	1 0	0	0 088	Ring spinning, M. (a)
Dévidage F. (b)	16 5	48 1	29 1	1 6	4 5	1 3	0 6	0 086	Reeling F. (b)
Tissage H. (a)	14	2 6	1 2	1 1	18 1	12 8	9 0	0 087	Weaving M. (a)
Finissage H. (a)	9 4	18 9	23 0	2 4	13 1	8	2 6	0 081	Finishing, M. (a)
Apprêt H. (a)	0	10 1	34 9	20 3	11 5	6 9	2 0	0 081	Finishing, M. (a)

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**CHINE (Shanghai) (suite)**

**CHINA (Shanghai) (cont.)**

b) 1933

Branches	N br des tra N mber of workers covered		T d salaire H les of age				Heures de tra H of work p l y		Branch
	H ad Ad M	F ad Ad F	Hommes adultes Adult males		Femmes adult. Adult female		H ad Ad M.	F ad Ad F	
			pa lie re per hour	par jour per d y	par lie re per h	par jour pe d y			
Coton — Cotton									
Filature ensemble	18 761		\$ 0 04	\$ 0 482	\$ 0 019	\$ 0 51	11 10	11 50	Spinning all groups
dont cardage (a)	57	{	0 040	0 417	0 011	0 471	11 30	11 50	Carding (a)
(b)			0 018	0 432	0 043	0 789	11 50	11 50	(b)
houlinage (a)	9 06	{	0 014	0 389	0 038	0 44	11 0	11 50	Reving (a)
(b)			0 053	0 612	0 045	0 19	11 50	11 50	(b)
étirage (a)	517	{			0 028	0 286		11 50	Drawing (a)
(b)					0 044	0 604		11 50	(b)
filature (a)	6 390	{			0 01	0 586		11 50	Spinning (a)
(b)					0 070	0 412		11 50	(b)
dévidage (b)	*	495			0 044	0 50		11 50	Winding (b)
retordage (b)	*	979			0 041	0 473		11 50	Twisting (b)
dévidage (f)		5 078			0 039	0 447		11 0	Reeling (b)
Tissage et finissage on semble	4 196		0 051	0 571	0 044	0 503	11 34	11 36	Weaving and finishing, all groups
dont ourdisage (a)	414	{	0 06	0 304			11 30		Warp winding (a)
(b)						0 038	0 421		11 24
tissage (b)	2 693	{			0 044	0 498		11 37	Weaving (b)
finissage et lm ballage (a)					0 048	0 530	0 041	0 475	11 0
(b)	144	{	0 087	1 005			11 50		(b)
Laine — Wool									
Filature et tissage on semble	317		0 056	0 69	0 045	0 02	11 3	11 24	Spinning and weaving all groups
dont filature (a)	88	{	0 055	0 028	0 095	0 402	11 30	11 50	Spinning (a)
(b)					0 034	0 390		11 50	(b)
tissage (a)	50	{	0 051	0 490			9 77		Weaving (a)
(b)			0 001	1 098	0 044	0 509	11 50	11 50	(b)
finissage (a)	73	{	0 047	0 536	0 078	0 424	11 45	11 50	Finishing (a)
(b)			*		0 045	0 425		9 50	(b)
Soie — Silk									
Dévidage ensemble (a)		\$ 472	*		0 038	0 411		10 87	Reeling all groups (a)
dont dévidage (a)		1 998	*	*	0 041	0 471	*	10 80	Reeling (a)
ouvriers au bassin (a)	*	891			0 026	0 28		10 88	Basin workers (a)
Tissage, ensemble	2 223		0 144	1 529	0 087	0 915	10 60	10 55	Weaving all groups
dont doublage (a)	857	{	0 057	0 630	0 044	0 463	11 00	10 51	Doubling (a)
tissage (b)			1 020	0 157	1 60	0 126	1 334	10 38	10 57

(a) An temps — Time workers.

(b) Aux pièces — Piece workers

Le signe \$ signifie Shanghai-dollar — The sign \$ signifies Shanghai dollar

Sources: Bureau of Social Affairs: Wages and Hours of Labour, Greater Shanghai, 1932, 1933

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**  
**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS**

**UNITED STATES**

*Enquête de l'« U S Department of Labor » — Enquiry of the U S Department of Labor*

a) Aout 1933 — (a) August 1933

Sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts Number of workers covered	Gains moyens Average earnings			Heures de travail par semaine Hours of work per week		Nombre moyen de journées effectuées par semaine Average days worked per week	Sex
		par heure per hour	par semaine effectuée per week actually worked	par semaine normal. per full time week	effectuées actually worked	normale full time		
Coton (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) — Cotton (preparing, spinning and weaving)								
Hommes	66,322	\$ 0 388	\$ 1 3 98	\$ *	38 3	*	*	Males
Femmes	40,072	0 346	11 77	*	34 1	*	*	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	106,394	0 371	13 17	*	35 5	*	*	All workers (M and F)
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires, filatures et tissage) Wool and worsted (preparing, spinning, and weaving)								
Hommes	20,530	0 528	19 93	21 25	37 9	40 4	4 8	Males
Femmes	20,897	0 410	14 65	16 36	35 7	39 9	4 6	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	41,427	0 469	17 27	18 81	36 8	40 1	4 7	All workers (M and F)
Soie naturelle et artificielle — Silk and rayon goods								
Hommes	10,685	0 464	17 29	18 65	37 2	40 2	4 7	Males
Femmes	13,038	0 372	13 15	14 69	35 4	39 5	4 6	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	23,723	0 415	15 01	16 51	36 2	39 8	4 6	All workers (M and F)
Teinture et finissage — Dyeing and finishing								
Hommes	20,170	\$ 1 181	\$ 17 59	\$ 10 14	36 6	40 5	4 6	Males
Femmes	4,696	0 180	12 80	15 26	31 7	41 0	4 5	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	24,866	0 163	16 48	18 71	36 0	40 4	4 6	All workers (M and F)

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont)**

*a) Août 1933 (suite) — (a) August 1933 (cont)*

Professions et sexe	Gains par heure		Occupation and sex
	By earnings		
	Nord North	Sud South	
Colon (opérations préparatoires filature et tissage) Cotton (preparing spinning and weaving)			
Démêleurs H	\$ 0.401	\$ 0.309	Picker tenders M
Cardeurs et débourrus H	0.702	0.724	Card tenders and strippers M
Boulineurs, H	0.154	0.104	Rowingmen M
Fileurs H	0.18	0.178	Drawing frame tenders M
F	0.1	0.114	F
1 fileurs en fin H	0.42	0.364	Sizer tenders M
F	0.301	0.146	F
Bancbrocheurs en gros H	0.461	0.772	Slubber spinners, M
Fileurs (continu) H	0.427	0.34	Spinners (frame) M
F	0.771	0.722	F
Rattacheurs H	0.414	0.414	Doffers M
Robineurs, F	0.304	0.31	Spooler tenders F
Ouvriers F	0.444	0.340	Warper tenders, F
Monteurs (main) F	0.427	0.383	Drawers-in (hand) F
Régisseurs H	0.631	0.410	Loom fixers M
Distributeurs H	0.196	0.308	Fill-in hands M
F	0.144	0.106	F
Tisseurs H	0.439	0.333	Weavers M
F	0.405	0.474	F
Vérificateurs, F	0.732	0.309	Inspectors F
Autres ouvriers (blancs) H	0.741	0.284	Other workers (white) M
(blancs) F	0.714	0.277	(white) F
Ensemble 1. Hommes	0.408	0.732	All workers 1. Males
2. Femmes	0.301	0.310	2. Females
3. H et F nord et sud	0.31		3. M and F North and South

Professions et sexe	Gains — Earnings		Occupation and sex
	par heure per hour	par semaine per week	
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires filature et tissage) Wool and worsted (preparing spinning and weaving)			
Démêleurs H	\$ 0.413	\$ 15.2	Picker tenders, M
Cardeurs H	"	45.08	Card tenders M
Débouleurs, H	"	18.20	Card strippers M
Gill boxeurs, H	0.497	13.74	Gill-box tenders, M
F	0.371	12.1	F
Fileurs, F	0.175	11.11	Drawing-frame tenders F
Fileurs (renvideurs) H	"	6	Spinners (winding) M
(continu) H	"	11.42	(frame) M
F	0.416	14.68	F
Rattacheurs, F	0.360	11.89	Doffers F
Dévideurs, F	0.300	13.74	Winders F
Retordeurs, F	"	14.1	Twister tenders F
Robineurs, F	0.389	11.74	Spooler tenders F
Monteurs (main), F	0.497	17.01	Drawers-in (hand) F
Régisseurs, H	"	30.00	Loom fixers M
Tisseurs, H	"	0.81	Weavers M
F	0.402	18.75	F
Spinneteurs, F	0.408	14.74	Barriers F
Réparateurs, F	0.479	17.91	Menders F
Percheurs H	0.502	0.02	Perchers M
Ensemble 1. Hommes	0.51	19.91	All workers 1. Males
2. Femmes	0.40	1.1	2. Females
3. H et F	0.469	17.2	3. M and F

1 Moyenne médiane — Median average

2 Y compris quelques professions ne figurant pas dans le tableau — Including some occupations not given in the table

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont)**

*a) Août 1933 (fin) — (a) August 1933 (concl)*

Professions et sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts Number of workers covered	Gains — Earnings		Occupation and sex
		par heure per hour	par semaine per week	
Soie naturelle et artificielle — Silk and rayon industry				
Démêleurs, F	382	\$ 0 357	\$ 13 40	Pickers, F
Dévideurs, F	2,237	0 344	11 89	Winders, F
Régisseurs, H	760	0 724	28 15	Loom fixers, M
Ouvrisseurs, H	303	0 514	18 53	Warpers, M
" F	869	0 474	16 33	" F
Bobineurs, F	872	0 353	12 45	Quillers, F
Remonteurs, F	674	0 399	11 32	Redrawers, F
Fileurs, H	828	0 442	13 45	Spinners, M
" F	1,138	0 351	12 09	" F
Tisseurs, H	4,423	0 447	16 70	Weavers, M
" F	2,981	0 410	15 23	" F
Ensemble <sup>1</sup> , Hommes	10,885	0 464	17 29	All workers <sup>1</sup> , Males
" <sup>1</sup> , Femmes	13,098	0 372	13 15	" <sup>1</sup> , Females
" <sup>1</sup> , H et F	23,723	0 415	15 01	" <sup>1</sup> , M and F
Teinture et finissage — Dyeing and finishing				
Laveurs, H	781	\$ 0 432	\$ 15 25	Washer tenders, M
Sécheurs, H	575	0 437	15 75	Drier tenders, cloth, M
Peulons, H	241	0 445	16 47	Thiers, hand, M
Dévidants de fils, I	786	0 393	11 37	Yarn winders, I <sup>1</sup>
Calandriers, H	459	0 434	15 93	Calender tenders, M
Peinturiers, H	1,028	0 450	15 93	Dyeing-machine tenders, M
Rapports, H	795	0 442	14 47	Centrifugal driers, M
Tondeurs à la machine, H	316	0 493	18 81	Snow-machine operators, M
Autres ouvriers teinturiers, H	618	0 428	14 31	Tanners, dye-house, M
Autres ouvriers, H	1,039	0 389	14 04	Labourers, general, M
Ensemble <sup>1</sup> , Hommes	20,170	0 481	17 59	All workers <sup>1</sup> , Males
" <sup>1</sup> , Femmes	4,696	0 380	12 20	" <sup>1</sup> , Females
" <sup>1</sup> , H et F	24,866	0 463	16 68	" <sup>1</sup> , M and F

<sup>1</sup> Y compris quelques professions ne figurent pas dans le tableau. — Including some occupations not given in the table



**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont)**

*b) Août 1934 — (b) August 1934*

Sexe	N <sup>o</sup> n <sup>o</sup> br d'ouvriers et Nombres de travailleurs effectifs	Gains — Rémunération			Heures de travail par semaine Hours of work 1 week		Nombres moyens d journées et études par semaine Average number of day worked per week	Re
		par heure per hour	par semaine Effectifs per week actually worked	par semaine normale per full time week	Effectifs actually worked	normale full time		
Coton (opérations préparatoires filature et tissage) — Cotton (preparing spinning and weaving)								
Hommes	61 725	0 196	12 39	3	31 3		*	Males
Femmes	37 677	0 254	10 20		28 8			Females
Ensemble (H et F)	99 402	0 381	11 56		30 3			All workers (M and F)
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires filature et tissage) Wool and worsted (preparing spinning and weaving)								
Hommes	18 091	0 583	17 58	21 67	32 8	40 5	4	Males
Femmes	13 893	0 428	11 94	18 99	27 9	31 7	3 8	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	31 984	0 93	15 13	19 77	30 7	40 1	4 0	All workers (M and F)
Soie naturelle et artificielle — Silk and rayon goods								
Hommes	13 737	0 507	17 99	0 28	35 3	40 0	4 5	Males
Femmes	15 5	0 393	1 78	15 52	32 5	39 5	4 4	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	28 959	0 448	15 14	17 70	33 8	38 7	4 5	All workers (M and F)
Teinture et finissage — Dyeing and finishing								
Hommes	19 720	0 518	17 57	0 88	33 9	40 3	4 4	Males
Femmes	2 801	0 405	1 89	13 04	31 8	39 0	4 4	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	22 521	0 500	18 81	20 10	33 6	40 2	4 4	All workers (M and F)

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont)**

*b) Août 1934 (suite) — (b) August 1934 (cont)*

Professions et sexe	Gains par heure		Occupation and sex
	Hourly earnings		
	Nord	Sud	
	North	South	
Coton (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) Cotton (preparing, spinning and weaving)			
Démêleurs, H	\$ 0 407	\$ 0 313	Pickers, tenders, M
Cardes et déboueurs, H	0 410	0 325	Card tenders and strippers, M
Boulineurs, H	0 380	0 304	Roving men, M
Etirsurs, H	0 389	0 338	Drawing-frame tenders, M
" F	0 352	0 309	" F
Etirsurs en fin, H	0 454	0 368	Speeder tenders, M
" F	0 402	0 353	" F
Banchrocheurs en gros, H	0 488	0 374	Slubber tenders, M
Fileurs (continu), H	0 446	0 338	Spinners (frame), M
" F	0 378	0 321	" F
Rattacheurs, H	0 432	0 349	Doffers, M
Bobineurs, F	0 380	0 332	Spooler tenders, F
Ouideurs, F	0 999	0 333	Warper tenders, F
Monteurs (main), F	0 427	0 388	Drawers-in (hand), F
Régieurs, H	0 648	0 507	Loom fixers, M
Distributeurs, H	0 343	0 311	Filling hands, M
" F	0 386	0 307	" F
Tisseurs, H	0 442	0 401	Weavers, M
" F	0 435	0 382	" F
Vérificateurs, F	0 335	0 310	Inspectors, F
Autres ouvriers (blancs), H	0 355	0 280	Other workers (white), M
(blancs), F	0 383	0 297	" (white), F
Ensemble 1 <sup>s</sup> , Hommes	0 421	0 339	All workers 1 <sup>s</sup> , Males
" 1 <sup>s</sup> , Femmes	0 373	0 321	" 1 <sup>s</sup> , Females
" 2 <sup>s</sup> , H et F, nord et sud	0 381		" 2 <sup>s</sup> , M and F, North and South

Professions et sexe	Gains — Earnings		Occupation and sex
	par heure	par semaine	
	per hour	per week	
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) Wool and worsted (preparing, spinning, and weaving)			
Démêleurs, H	\$ 0 401	\$ 13 45	Picker tenders, M
Cardes, H	"	13 66	Card tenders, M
Déboueurs, H	"	15 92	Card strippers, M
Gill-boxeurs, H	0 389	10 96	Gill-box tenders, M
" F	0 375	10 08	" F
Etirsurs, F	0 378	9 56	Drawing frame tenders, F
Fileurs (renvideurs), H	"	18 07	Spinners (mule), M
" (continu), H	"	18 64	" (frame), M
" F	0 412	11 61	" F
Rattacheurs, F	0 363	7 88	Doffers, F
Déviders, F	0 405	10 28	Winders, F
Retordeurs, F	"	9 97	Twister tenders, F
Bobineurs, F	0 402	11 37	Spooler tenders, F
Monteurs (main), F	0 530	16 22	Drawers-in (hand), F
Régieurs, H	"	27 12	Loom fixers, M
Tisseurs, H	"	18 53	Weavers, M
" F	0 515	18 80	" F
Eplucheurs, F	0 410	14 73	Burlers, F
Répareurs, F	0 479	13 64	Menders, F
Percheurs, H	0 524	18 25	Perchers, M
Ensemble 2 <sup>s</sup> , Hommes	0 535	17 58	All workers 2 <sup>s</sup> , M
" 2 <sup>s</sup> , Femmes	0 428	11 94	" 2 <sup>s</sup> , F
" 2 <sup>s</sup> , H. et F	0 493	15 13	" 2 <sup>s</sup> , M and F

1 Moyenne médiane — Median average

\* Y compris quelques professions ne figurant pas dans le tableau — Including some occupations not given in the table

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont.)**

**b) Août 1934 (fin) — (b) August 1934 (concl.)**

Professions et sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers en série Number of workers series	Gala — Earnings		Occupation and sex
		par heure per hour	par semaine per week	
Soie naturelle et artificielle — Silk and rayon industry				
Démêleurs F	574	0 460	14 25	Millers F
Dévidours F	794	0 258	10 73	Winders F
Régisseurs H	995	0 785	8 17	Loom fixers, M
Ouvriers H	410	0 620	21 23	Warpers M
Bobineurs, F	949	0 409	14 85	F
Remonteurs F	1 318	0 357	11 89	Quillers F
Fileurs H	955	0 353	10 49	Redrawers, F
Tisseurs H	1 008	0 450	14 00	Spinners M
Tisseurs F	1 306	0 366	11 25	F
Tisseurs H	5 393	0 482	16 74	Weavers M
Tisseurs F	3 468	0 433	13 31	F
Ensemble 1 Hommes	13 437	0 507	17 80	All workers 1 Males
1 Femmes	15 52	0 393	12 78	1 Females
1 H et F	28 959	0 448	15 15	1 M and F
Teinture et finissage — Dyeing and finishing				
Laveurs H	688	0 460	13 48	Washer tenders M
Sécheurs, H	614	0 489	15 89	Drier tenders cloth M
Fouloirs H	179	0 451	14 67	Fullers hand M
Dévidours de fils, F	609	0 716	11 19	Yarn winders, F
Calandriers H	472	0 480	16 45	Calender tenders M
Teinturiers, H	1 015	0 518	16 60	Dyeing-machine tenders, M
Rameurs, H	694	0 489	16 50	Tentor-frame tenders M
Tondeurs à la machine H	204	0 497	17 51	Shearing machine operat M
Autres ouv. teinturiers H	785	0 482	14 9	Labourers dye-house, M
Autres ouvriers H	1 102	0 420	13 91	Labourers general M
Ensemble 1 Hommes	19 720	0 518	17 57	All workers 1 Males
1 Femmes	3 881	0 406	12 89	1 Females
1 H et F	23 601	0 500	16 81	1 M and F

1 Y compris quelques professions ne figurant pas dans le tableau — Including some occupations not given in the table

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont)**

Sexe	Répartition des salaires — Distribution of wages										Gains par heure Hourly earnings	Sex
	Pourcentage des ouvriers dont le gain horaire est de \$											
	Percentage of workers with hourly earnings (\$) of											
	moins de under 0 30	0 30 à moins de under 0 35	0 35 à moins de under 0 40	0 40 à moins de under 0 45	0 45 à moins de under 0 50	0 50 à moins de under 0 60	0 60 à moins de under 0 70	0 70 et plus and over				
a) Août 1933 — (a) August 1933												
Coton (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) Cotton (preparing, spinning, and weaving)												
I Nord Hommes	4 1	22 4	20 1	16 5	11 5	13 7	8 7	3 0	0 4091	I North Males		
Femmes	4 7	38 6	30 3	14 7	8 4	4 6	0 5	0 2	0 3611	Females		
II Sud Hommes	10 2	47 8	15 8	10 0	3 8	5 3	1 3	0 8	0 3321	II South Males		
Femmes	7 8	69 6	15 4	4 6	1 5	0 9	0 1	0 1	0 3201	Females		
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) Wool and worsted (preparing, spinning, and weaving)												
Hommes	0 3	3 2	24 1	15 0	10 7	16 1	12 5	17 5	0 526	Males		
Femmes	0 3	2 9	59 6	16 1	9 0	7 6	3 1	1 4	0 410	Females		
Ensemble (H et F)	0 3	3 1	41 9	15 9	9 9	11 8	7 7	9 4	0 469	All M and F		
Soie naturelle et artificielle — Silk and rayon industry												
Hommes	8 2	17 8	12 5	14 7	11 5	16 1	10 0	9 2	0 464	Males		
Femmes	9 5	43 3	20 3	10 2	6 7	6 7	2 4	0 9	0 372	Females		
Ensemble (H et F)	8 9	31 8	16 8	12 3	8 8	11 0	5 8	4 6	0 415	All M and F		
Teinture et finissage — Dyeing and finishing												
Hommes	3 3	9 4	19 0	15 2	24 8	12 9	8 9	6 5	0 481	Males		
Femmes	5 5	21 8	41 5	13 0	7 9	6 4	3 0	0 9	0 380	Females		
Ensemble (H et F)	9 7	11 7	23 3	14 8	21 6	11 7	7 8	5 4	0 463	All M and F		
b) Août 1934 — (b) August 1934												
Coton (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) Cotton (preparing, spinning, and weaving)												
I Nord Hommes	2 1	20 7	19 3	16 6	11 6	14 9	10 9	3 9	0 4211	I North Males		
Femmes	1 8	36 5	30 5	16 4	8 7	7 1	0 8	0 2	0 3731	Females		
II Sud Hommes	8 3	46 6	16 0	11 8	8 9	5 9	1 5	0 2	0 3391	II South Males		
Femmes	4 0	71 4	15 7	5 0	1 9	1 1	0 2	0 1	0 3211	Females		
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires, filature et tissage) Wool and worsted (preparing, spinning, and weaving)												
Hommes	0 2	2 5	21 2	11 3	11 3	18 1	13 9	17 1	0 516	Males		
Femmes	0 1	2 8	49 4	19 2	10 6	10 2	4 6	3 1	0 428	Females		
Ensemble (H et F)	0 2	2 6	33 4	17 1	11 1	14 8	9 8	11 0	0 463	All M and F		
Soie naturelle et artificielle — Silk and rayon industry												
Hommes	2 2	15 0	12 4	14 0	13 9	16 8	11 8	13 9	0 507	Males		
Femmes	4 5	41 1	29 6	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	4 8	0 393	Females		
Ensemble (H et F)	1 8	29 0	18 5	14 1	15 7	12 1	7 3	7 7	0 458	All M and F		
Teinture et finissage — Dyeing and finishing												
Hommes	1 2	7 4	14 1	18 1	11 5	28 3	11 5	7 1	0 516	Males		
Femmes	1 3	20 7	29 9	23 1	8 5	11 1	2 5	2 1	0 405	Females		
Ensemble (H et F)	1 2	9 6	16 0	17 7	12 7	26 5	10 2	6 1	0 500	All M and F		

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont.)**

*Statistique périodique de l'« U S Department of Labor »  
Periodical Statistics of the U S Department of Labor*

Branch	Gains mens. par heure A. rag. 1. hourly earnings	Gains mens. par semaine Average weekly earnings	Heure effectuée en min. par semaine Average hours worked per week	Branch
<b>a) Septembre 1933 — (a) September 1933</b>				
Coton Hommes et Femmes Laine cardée et peignée H et F Soie naturelle et artificielle H et F Teinture et finissage H et F	38 4 48 7 7 7 49 5	17 11 17 55 14 40 17 30	1 8 17 1 1 19 16 1	Cotton goods M and F Woolen and worsted goods M and F Silk and rayon goods M and F Dyeing and finishing textiles M and F
<b>b) Septembre 1935 — (b) September 1935</b>				
Coton H et F Laine cardée et peignée H et F Soie naturelle et artificielle H et F Teintures et finissages H et F  Ensemble des textiles 1 H et F	37 4 40 4 7 4 53 0  44 7	13 17 18 12 15 7 10 38  16 10	35 1 30 7 35 5 38 9  35 9	Cotton goods, M and F Woolen and worsted goods M and F Silk and rayon goods M and F Dyeing and finishing textiles M and F  All textiles 1 M and F
<b>c) Septembre 1936 — (c) September 1936</b>				
Coton H et F Laine cardée et peignée H et F Soie naturelle et artificielle H et F Teinture et finissage H et F  Ensemble des textiles 1 H et F	36 3 40 4 5 60 1  48 3	13 51 18 38 13 39 20 16  15 09	37 0 33 3 36 2 19 8  36 3	Cotton goods M and F Woolen and worsted goods M and F Silk and rayon goods M and F Dyeing and finishing textiles M and F  All textiles, 1 M and F

<sup>1</sup> Y compris d'autres branches de l'industrie textile ne figurant pas au tableau — Including other branches of the textile industry not given in the table

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (suite)**

**UNITED STATES (cont.)**

*Statistique périodique du « National Industrial Conference Board »*

*Periodical Statistics of the National Industrial Conference Board*

Qualifications et sexe	Gains — Earnings		Heures effectuées en moyenne par semaine Average hours of work per week	Qualification and sex
	par heure per hour	par semaine per week		
a) 3 <sup>me</sup> trimestre 1929 — (a) 3rd quarter 1929				
Coton (Nord) — Cotton (North)				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	Cents 49 5	\$ 24 44	49 4 1	Males, skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	36 1	18 88	52 3 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	36 0	15 77	43 8 1	Females
Ensemble, H et F	41 7	20 05	48 0	All M and F
Laine — Wool				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	53 5	26 20	49 0 1	Males, skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	44 6	22 05	49 4 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	42 8	19 30	45 1 1	Females
Ensemble, H et F	47 8	22 61	47 3	All M and F
Soie — Silk				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	58 0	28 22	48 7 1	Males, skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	49 0	27 35	55 8 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	40 6	17 74	43 7 1	Females
Ensemble, H et F	48 4	23 32	48 2	All M and F
b) Septembre 1933 — (b) September 1933				
Coton (Nord) — Cotton (North)				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	52 2	16 32	38 0 1	Males, skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	39 6	14 17	41 1 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	37 7	13 13	39 0 1	Females
Ensemble, H et F	42 4	15 70	38 9	All M and F
Laine — Wool				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	51 5	26 72	48 0 1	Males, skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	43 5	16 60	48 6 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	42 2	14 75	41 0 1	Females
Ensemble, H et F	48 0	17 46	46 4	All M and F
Soie — Silk				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	53 9	19 29	35 8 1	Males, skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	60 5	15 12	29 9 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	40 3	13 76	34 1 1	Females
Ensemble, H et F	47 3	16 23	34 5	All M and F

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en divisant les gains par semaine par les gains par heure. — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing weekly earnings by hourly earnings.

**Salaire moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS (fin)**

**UNITED STATES (concl.)**

Qualifications et sexe	Gains — Earnings		H f t m y p e Averag l t h	Qualification et sexe
	per heure per hour	la semaine per week		
c) Septembre 1935 — (c) September 1935				
Coton (Nord) — Cotton (North)				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	50 4	18 90	47 5	Males skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	42 4	16 42	38 8	Males, unskilled
Femmes	39 8	13 94	45 1	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	44 9	16 46	30 7	All M and F
Laine — Wool				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	61 5	21 87	48 8	Males skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	45 6	17 81	49 1	Males, unskilled
Femmes	49 6	15 77	44 6	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	52 1	19 55	37 3	All M and F
Soie — Silk				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	56 7	20 88	40 8	Males skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	6 1	14 11	22 7	Males, unskilled
Femmes	70 0	12 92	33 1	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	50 8	16 55	32 6	All M and F
d) Septembre 1936 — (d) September 1936				
Coton (Nord) — Cotton (North)				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	49 9	20 44	41 0	Males skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	42 7	17 63	41 3	Males, unskilled
Femmes	39 3	14 50	35 9	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	45 1	17 68	49	All M and F
Laine — Wool				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	63 2	23 84	37 8	Males skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	46 3	18 28	30 5	Males, unskilled
Femmes	45 7	15 95	34 5	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	53 1	19 33	36 4	All M and F
Soie — Silk				
Hommes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	58 2	21 59	38 4	Males skilled and semi-skilled
Hommes non qualifiés	61 5	20 15	32 7	Males, unskilled
Femmes	37 3	13 27	35 6	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	50 4	18 23	36 4	All M and F

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Handbook of Labour Statistics, 1936  
 Edition: Monthly Labor Review National Industrial Conference Board Conference Board Service  
 Letter

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**FRANCE**

**FRANCE**

*Statistique périodique de l'Office central de la main-d'œuvre, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale, 1929-1936*

*Periodical Statistics of the «Office central de la main-d'œuvre, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale», 1929-1936*

Date	Pourcentage des ouvriers ayant travaillé par semaine Percentage of workers working weekly					
	— 11 9 h —		32 h	32 1—39 9 h	40 h	40 1—47 9 h
						48 h —
1929 Dec			0 3		1 0	1 3
1933 Sept	1 3		1 1	8 0	6 8	16 8
1935 "	6 5		5 1	14 7	11 8	21 5
1936 "	4 0		3 2	6 7	9 6	19 8
						97 4
						66 0
						40 4
						56 7

Source Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale Bulletin du marché du travail

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE  
DU NORD**

**GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND**

*A Enquête du «Ministry of Labour» (semaine finissant le 24 octobre 1931)*

*A Enquiry of the Ministry of Labour (week ending 24 October 1931)*

Sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts <sup>1</sup>  Number of workers covered <sup>1</sup>	Gains par semaine Weekly earnings			Ouvriers à horaire réduit par rapport au total des travailleurs Percentage of workers on short time			Heures de travail perdues Average number of hours lost					Sex
								par les ouvriers à horaire réduit by workers on short time			par l'en- semble des tra- vailleurs by all workers		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	C		
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)													
Hommes	88,894	46	3	51	1	45	3	*	*	*	*	*	Males
Femmes <sup>1</sup>	122,062	27	3	24	3	27	3	*	*	*	*	*	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	302,951 <sup>2</sup>	34	6	39	11	34	6	11	5	23	8	19	All M and F
Laine cardée et peignée (filature et tissage) — Woollen and worsted (spinning and weaving)													
Hommes	51,322	49	4	50	8	49	4	*	*	*	*	*	Males
Femmes	75,217	27	7	26	2	27	7	*	*	*	*	*	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	172,706 <sup>2</sup>	36	9	42	7	36	10	20	6	14	2	24	All M and F
Blanchiment, impression, teinture et finissage — Bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing													
Hommes	55,206	48	6	55	0	48	7	*	*	*	*	*	Males
Femmes	16,956	24	3	26	5	24	3	*	*	*	*	*	Females
Ensemble (H et F)	77,779 <sup>2</sup>	42	9	46	1	42	10	35	8	22	6	53	All M and F

A = Grandes entreprises — Larger firms B = Petites entreprises — Smaller firms C = Grandes et petites entreprises — All firms

<sup>1</sup> Nombre indiquant la portée des données sur les gains, celles sur les heures de travail perdues ont une portée très légèrement inférieure — Numbers representing the scope of the data on earnings, the scope of the data on hours lost is very slightly less

\* Y compris les ouvriers des établissements n'ayant pas fourni de chiffres séparés pour les hommes et les femmes. — Including workers in establishments which did not supply separate figures for males and females



**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE (suite)**

**GREAT BRITAIN (cont.)**

**B Enquête du « Ministry of Labour » (semaine finissant le 12 octobre 1935)**

**B Enquiry of the Ministry of Labour (week ending 12 October 1935)**

Branches	Nombre d'ouvriers N mber of workers enred	(statut par semaine — Weekly earnings)						Branch
		Hommes (de 21 ans et plus)		Jeunes garçons et garçons (moins de 21 ans)		Femmes (de 16 ans et plus)		
		Men (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 y.)	W men (16 y. and over)	W women (under 16 years)	All workers		
Coton								Cotton
Cardage filature et retordage (y compris la fabrication des fils)	148 119	49 6	13 7	27 0	16 7	32 6		Carding spinning and doubling (incl thread manuf.)
Tissage	111 948	49 10	19 3	30 8	16 7	31 6		Weaving
Filature et tissage (non séparables)	56 00	49 4	20 3	28 6	15 8	29 0		Spinning and weaving (not separable disting.)
Total coton *	422 879	40 9	19 1	28 8	16 6	33 8		Total cotton *
Laine								Wool
Peignage, etc.	12 302	53 6	27 9	8 1	1 44	3		Combing and top making
Filature et tissage (laine peignée)	79 160	55 8	21 8	30 6	20 4	23 9		Worsted spinning and weaving
Filature et tissage (laine cardée)	69 177	55 0	32	33 2	20 2	41 0		Woollen spinning and weaving
Laine cardée et peignée (non séparables)	25 710	57 14	23 0	32 0	19 0	39 11		Woollen and worsted (not separable disting.)
Total laine cardée et peignée *	191 268	55 3	5 31	3 20	1 38			Total woollen and worsted *
Soie moulinage filature et tissage (y compris la fabrication de la soie artificielle)	43 880	68 10	30 8	31 1	17 1	4 7		Silk throwing spinning and weaving (incl artificial silk weaving)
Soie artificielle filature	20 744	67 8	39 14	28 0	17 10	46 3		Artificial silk spinning
Lin et chanvre filature et tissage	50 622	45 0	16 1	23 8	14 11	26 0		Flax and hemp spinning and weaving
Jute filature et tissage	20 906	48 10	23 10	32 5	17 11	84 10		Jute spinning and weaving
Blanchiment, impression teinture et apprêt	78 859	55 6	24 2	27 10	16 10	44 6		Bleaching printing dyeing and finishing
Total textile *	923 674	55 11	8 1	30 3	17 36	4		Total textile *

\* Nombre indiquant la portée des données sur les gains; celles sur les heures de travail ont une portée légèrement inférieure. — Numbers representing the scope of the data on earnings; the scope of the data on hours of work is slightly less.

\* Y compris d'autres branches ne figurant pas dans le tableau. — Including other branches not given in the table.

NOTE — Depuis octobre 1935, les taux de salaires dans certaines de ces industries ont été augmentés. — Since October 1935, rates of wages in some of these industries have been increased.

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE (su t)**

**GREAT BRITAIN ( t)**

**B Enquête du Ministry of Labour (semaine finissant le 12 octobre 1935) (suite)**

**B Enquiry of the Ministry of Labour (week ending 12 October 1935) (cont.)**

Branches	Pourcentage des ouvriers ayant travaillé par semaine (heures normales)						res sec- tes par vri- er ar seu	Branch
	moins de 44 heures	44	44½ 46%			48	plus de 48	
Coto								C tt
Cardag fil t re tre- dag (y compris 1 fabric. des fil)	00	01	03	02	08	86 1	19	Carding spinning and doubbling (incl thread man f)
Tissage	13	08	09	05	81	87 1	18	W ing
Filature tissage (séparables)	05	03	03	01	02	87 8	08	Spl ing and we ing (n tseparat disting)
Total coto	09	02	12	04	32	820	21	Total cotto
L in								W l
Peignage etc.	08	05	17	01	11	84 7	11	C mbl g and t p mak
Fil tur et tissage (teins peigné)	12	01	00	00	08	84 6	38	Worsted spl ing and wea ing
Fil t re t tissage (t s cardée)	17	03	22	02	04	80 8	44	W llen spinning and wea ing
Lain ardée t pei- gné (nécessaires)	19	00	02	35	04	82 8	17	W llen and w rsted ( tseparat di ti g)
T tal l in car- dé et p ignée	16	03	12	06	04	82 4	36	T tal woollen and worsted
S la, mouillage filature et tissage (y com- pri l tissage de la sola artificielle)	43 1	04	16 3	7 7	13	49 0	12 2	Silk, throwl g pin l g and wea ing (incl. artifi al silk wea l g)
Sola artificielle filature et tissage	17 2	11	42 1	11 9	00	80	19 7	Artificial silk spinni g Flax and hemp spin- ning and wea l g
Lain et chanvre filature et tissage	28	42	38	40	00	79 6	58	Int spinning and wea l g
Sole filature et tissage	10	00	01	00	02	88 7	00	Beaching, printing dyei g and fini h ing
Blanchiment, impres- sion teinture et p- rét	20	09	10	14	05	80 5	18 7	
Total textile	28	12	42	30	18	80 4	66	Tol i textile

Les heures effect des ad pportent en général à celles pendant lesquelles les établissements ont fonctionné et non à celles effect des établissements par les vriers — In general the hours worked shown are those worked by the establishments and not those worked by the individual workers.  
Y compris des branches figurant pas dans le tableau — Including the branches not given in the table

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE (suite)**

**GREAT BRITAIN (cont)**

**C Information du « Ministry of Labour » (fin décembre 1936)<sup>1</sup>**

**C Information supplied by the Ministry of Labour (end of December 1936)<sup>1</sup>**

Branches région profession et sexe	Total weekly of	Branch district occupation and sex
<b>Laine cardée et peignée (ouvriers au temps)</b>	<b>£ s d</b>	<b>Wool and worsted (time workers)</b>
Yorkshire		Yorkshire
Tisseurs H ad	81 0	Wool sorters Men
Filature (laine peignée)		Spinning (worsted)
1 Cribleurs et dévideurs F ad	20 2	1st drawers and rockers Women
Retordeurs F s	5 4	Twisters 1 s
Filons F s 4	7	Spinners F s 4
Rattacheurs F s	10 11	Doffers F
Dévideurs 1 s	24 8	Winders F s
Ouvrisseurs et enrouleurs F ad	28 8	Warpers and 1 men Women
Tisseurs		Winding
Ouvrisseurs et enrouleurs (laine cr		Warpers and leggers (wool) Men
dc) H ad	48 4	Overlookers Men
Vérificateurs H ad	71 0 9	
Ouvriers non qualifiés		
H ad	46 5	Unskilled occupations Men
1 ad s	28 5	Women s

Branches région et catégorie d'ouvriers	Total weekly of (men & boys)	Branch district and category of workers
<b>Blanchiment teinture et finissage (ouvriers non qualifiés au temps)</b>	<b>£ s d</b>	<b>Bleaching dyeing and finishing (unskilled time workers)</b>
Yorkshire A		Yorkshire A
H ad s	48 4	Men s
Yorkshire B		Yorkshire B
H ad s	47 4	Men s
F ad s	29 7	Women s
Lancashire, Cheshire et Derbyshire		Lancashire Cheshire and Derbyshire
H ad s	46 4	Men s
F ad s	29 1	Women s
Ecosse		Scotland
H ad s	42 4	Men s
F ad s	26 1	Women s

A = Région dépendant de la Bradford Dyers Association. — Area covered by the Bradford Dyers' Association

B = Région dépendant d'autres associations d'employeurs. — Area covered by other employers' associations

<sup>1</sup> Ce tableau se rapporte aux taux de salaires au temps. La grande majorité des tisseurs et de nombreux ouvriers d'autres professions sont payés aux pièces, par conséquent les chiffres ci-dessus ne reflètent pas les gains pour le travail aux pièces. Pour des détails sur les gains moyens voir tableaux pages 190 à 192.

<sup>2</sup> Taux de salaires comprenant une majoration de 10 pour cent et 52 pour cent de supplément du coût de la vie. — <sup>3</sup> Un grand nombre de ces ouvriers sont des jeunes filles et les taux indiqués s'appliquent à ces dernières quel que soit leur âge. — <sup>4</sup> Taux typé pour ouvriers travaillant à 3 banes à 72 broches, taux augmenté ou diminué selon que le nombre des broches ou des banes est supérieur ou inférieur le taux minimum étant de 20s 11d. — <sup>5</sup> Taux minimum. — <sup>6</sup> Ouvrières âgées de 18 ans et plus.

<sup>7</sup> Ouvriers âgés de 21 ans et plus. — <sup>8</sup> Des suppléments temporaires se montant à 3s par semaine pour les hommes et à 1s par semaine pour les femmes sont accordés aux ouvriers au temps occupés aux travaux textiles, proprement dits, en attendant l'introduction du travail aux pièces en équipes dans les différents établissements. — <sup>9</sup> Y compris une majoration de 8s au lieu de 10 pour cent.

<sup>10</sup> The above table relates to time-rates of wages. The great majority of the weavers and many workers in other occupations are paid at piece-rates and the figures given above do not reflect their earnings on piece-work. For more particulars of average earnings see tables pages 190 to 192. — <sup>11</sup> Rates of wages inclusive of 10 per cent advance and cost-of-living wage of 52 per cent. — <sup>12</sup> A large number of the doffers spinners twisters and winders are juveniles, the rates of wages quoted are paid to these workers irrespective of age. — <sup>13</sup> Standard rate for 3 sides of 72 spindles each, with additions or deductions for more or less spindles or sides. The minimum rate is 20s 11d. — <sup>14</sup> Minimum rate. — <sup>15</sup> Women 18 years of age and over. — <sup>16</sup> Workers 21 years of age and over. — <sup>17</sup> Temporary additional payment amounting to 3s per week for men and 1s for women are made to operatives employed at time rates on productive piece-work, pending the introduction of collective piece-work at the individual works. — <sup>18</sup> Including 8s advance instead of 10 per cent.

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE (suite)**

**GREAT BRITAIN (cont.)**

*D Statistique périodique du « Ministry of Labour »*

*D Periodical Statistics of the Ministry of Labour*

Branches	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts Number of workers covered	Gains moyens pour la semaine finissant le Average earnings for the week ending the				Branch			
		21 Sept 1930	23 Sept 1931	21 Sept 1932	19 Sept. 1936				
<b>Colon<sup>1</sup></b>		a	d	a	d	a	d	<b>Cotton<sup>2</sup></b>	
Opérations préparatoires	9,551	32	10	30	1	31	0	31 7	Preparing
Filature	18,516	32	2	29	1	30	0	31 1	Spinning
Tissage	28,322	32	7	31	8	31	8	32 0	Weaving
Autres branches	7,517	46	3	42	9	43	1	43 4	Other branches
<b>Ensemble</b>	<b>70,998</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33 1</b>	<b>All branches</b>
<b>Laine,</b>									<b>Wool</b>
Laine peignée triage et peignage	11,807	44	9	43	2	45	0	44 8	Worsted section wool sorting and combing
Filature	39,013	30	10	29	5	29	7	29 8	Spinning
Tissage	20,216	40	10	36	7	36	5	36 1	Weaving
Autres branches	10,883	48	3	44	1	45	1	44 4	Other branches
<b>Ensemble<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>83,550</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35 2</b>	<b>All branches<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Laine cardée</b>									<b>Woolen section</b>
Triage	1,132	46	11	42	11	45	0	44 10	Wool sorting
Filature	13,540	43	0	42	1	42	0	43 6	Spinning
Tissage	25,820	38	10	35	3	35	2	36 3	Weaving
Autres branches	17,678	45	7	43	1	43	8	44 0	Other branches
<b>Ensemble<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>60,444</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40 6</b>	<b>All branches<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Laine, total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>143,994</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37 6</b>	<b>Total, wool industry<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail d'après les données publiées par le « Ministry of Labour », en divisant le montant global des salaires payés pendant une semaine, dans un certain nombre d'entreprises sélectionnées, par le nombre d'ouvriers occupés, ayant reçu ces salaires. — Figures compiled by the International Labour Office from the data published by the Ministry of Labour, by dividing the total wages bill paid during one week by the number of employed wage earners.

<sup>2</sup> Les chiffres pour le coton représentent sur un petit nombre d'entreprises des relevés plus complets effectués en octobre 1932, 1931 et 1933 montrant que les salaires moyens étaient supérieurs de 12 à 20 par semaine à ceux des relevés ci-dessus. — The figures for cotton are based on a small number of establishments more complete returns collected in October 1932, 1931 and 1933 showed that average earnings at these dates were about 12 to 20 per week higher than those shown by the monthly returns in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Y compris la rubrique « non spécifiée ». — Including also the group "not specified".

<sup>4</sup> Non compris la branche « tapis de laine ». — Excluding the "Carpet section".

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour. The Ministry of Labour Gazette, First Abstract of Labour Statistics (1919-1933)

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE (fin)**

**GREAT BRITAIN (cont)**

**L Informations du « Ministry of Labour »**

**Information supplied by the Ministry of Labour**

**Nombres indices des taux de salaires par semaine et par heure**

**Index numbers of weekly and hourly rates of wages**

Branches d'industrie	Nombres indices à la fin de mois de décembre (Base 1929 = 100)						Branch of industry
	Index numbers for end of December (Base 1929 = 100)						
	1929	1931	1933	1934	1935	1936	
Coton	100	100	9	9	90.1	9	Cotton
Laine cardée et peignée	100	85.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	89.4	Woolen and worsted
Sole	100	94.8	82	92.7	9.7	92.7	Silk
Jute	100	9.5	91.3	11.3	91.7	91.4	Jute
Lin etc	100	94.8	93.0	94.3	97.8	94.7	Flax etc
Blanchiment teinture et finissage	100	85.9	8.8	84.9	8.7	89.4	Bleaching, dyeing and finishing

**F Gains par semaine dans la filature du coton (Lancashire) en 1932**

**F Full time weekly earnings in the Cotton spinning industry (Lancashire) in 1932**

Régions	Filature au marteau			Filature continue (ring)	Districts
	Mule spinning				
	Nonviduus Minors	Régénère Big-pieces	Altes-ébrus Little-pieces	Ring-4 lanes	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Oldham	75 0	33 0	23 9	20 9	Oldham
Rochdale	87 0	28 4	25 6	30 10	Rochdale
Dalton	85 8	27 9	18 4	28 7	Dalton
Manchester	72 0	31 2	23 9	29 8	Manchester
Stockport	81 0	3 5	23 10	31 5	Stockport
Ashton-under-Lyne	71 7	30 8	10 0	28 11	Ashton-under-Lyne
Bury	74 4	32 10	23 4	40 6	Bury

Sources : <sup>1</sup> *Jewkes and Gray* Wages and labour in the Lancashire cotton spinning industry.

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**INDE (Présidence de Bombay)**

**INDIA (Bombay Presidency)**

*Enquête du Labour Office (décembre 1933)*

*Enquiry of the Bombay Government Labour Office (December 1933)*

Professions et sexe	Bombay (ville) (town)				Ahmedabad		Sholapur		Occupation and sex
	nombre ouvriers occupés Number workers employed	Gains — Earnings		heures de travail par semaine ber ric days (cont.)	nombre ouvriers occupés Number of workers employed	Gains par jour Daily earnings	Gains par jour Daily earnings		
		par jour per day	par mois per month						
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)									
Etisseurs H (b)	1 303	1 2 8	27 2 4	23 3	1 027	1 3 11	0 12 11	D wlg tnt rs M (b)	
B chrocheurs an gr H (b)	631	1 3 10	28 7 2	23 0	572	1 5 11	0 14 3	Sl bbl gt trs M (b)	
Etiers intermé- diaires, H (b)	1 077	1 3 2	27 4 6	22 8	777	1 5 11	0 13 2	I tert tars M (b)	
B din (ban) H (b)	1 580	1 2 4	25 13 7	22 6			0 12 3	R l gram t tors (on fr m) M (b)	
B di eurs (d ble- b u) H (b)	253	1 9 5	35 2 4	22 1	1 845	1 3 1		Ro l gram t tors (two fr m) M (b)	
Fil urs conti (unb) H t F (b)	7 893	0 14 10	21 3 3	22 9	9 099	1 0 10	0 10 7	Siders (sl gle ld) M d F (b)	
Fil ur a co thru (dbie-bap) H F (a)	1 098	1 4 9	20 13 8	23 0	532	1 8 0		Siders (d bl ld) M hd F (b)	
Tarwallas H et F (a)	2 840	0 13 2	19 1 0	22 1			0 8 0	Tarwall M F (b)	
Ratt h. H et F (b)	3 825	0 10 10	16 1 10	23 7	7 115	0 11 7	0 7 3	D fier, M and F (b)	
Dé id urs (gr) F (b)	4 565	0 10 10	16 5 8	24 2	2 408	0 10 11	0 4 11	Grey wlders F (b)	
(ul urs), F (b)	2 577	0 18 4	18 0 10	21 7	1 500	0 12 11	0 6 4	C l ur winders F (b)	
Dévid ur F (b)	5 294	0 14 0	15 14 7	23 2	1 897	0 12 2	0 5 6	Realers, F (b)	
Tissour (2 métier) H (b)	17 408	1 8 10	38 4 1	24 6	22 550	1 14 11	1 8 0	W ars (two l ms) M (b)	
Tissour (4 métiers) H (b)	1 453	2 11 1	69 4 4	25 7				W ay rs (f ur l ms) H (b)	
Ensembl des u vriers, H et F		1 1 2				1 8 0	0 12 0	All wo krs, M and F	

(a) Ouvriers au temps — Time workers  
(b) Ouvriers aux pièces — Piece workers

*In general — In general*

**Sources: Bombay Government Labour Office: Wages and Unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry**

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ITALIE**

**ITALY**

*Enquête du ministère des Corporations (mai 1929)*  
*Enquiry of the Ministry of Corporations (May 1929)*

Branches ou professions (et sex)	Nombre de travailleurs Number of workers in total		Gain — Earning					des travailleurs de pièces of workers working		Branch category (and sex)
			Par jour Per day					moins than 8 h.	plus de 8 h.	
	Mâles Males	Femmes Females	p. l.	p. l.	p. l.	p. l.				
Colon (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Cotton (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)										
Opérations préparatoires cardage et battage étrépi et bannes à broche	5 198	1 293	2 071	16 11	16 59	11 1	87 8	0 3	3	1 re filature Carding and drawing and slubbing
	978	10 854	1 511	11 99	12 19	15 0	84 7	0 3	14	Spinning
Filature self-acting ring	628	1 275	1 78	14 17	14 12	14 8	83 7	1 5	2 5	Self-acting Ring
autres départ	1 826	26 102	1 39	11 07	11 21	17 0	84 8	0 0	1 0	Other depts
	2 117	12 074	1 40	11 34	11 70	1 1	84 6	0 3	1 9	
Retordage	632	12 471	1 3	10 71	10 91	10 9	88 9	0 3	1 0	Doubling
Tissage opér. prép. (ourdissage excl.)	1 734	18 874	1 28	10 23	10 4	2 5	87 0	0 0	2 4	Weaving Preparing (excl. weaving)
ourdissage	115	4 027	1 57	12 59	1 83	2 3	96 7	1 0	0 0	Weaving
tisseurs H 1	4 030		1 19	17 55	17 87	0 8	97 2	0 0	0 1	Weavers M 1
F 1		00 407	1 48	11 85	11 99	4 5	90 1	0 3	0 9	Weavers F 1
autres ouvriers H et F 1	5 7 6	12 4 4	1 10	11 91	12 13	3 9	95 0	0 2	2 5	Other workers M and F 1
Teinture et blanchiment	12 452	3 470	13	17 06	10 01	0 2	99 8	0 0	8 6	Bleaching and dyeing
Ensemble des branches 1	56 507	173 008	1 64	18 07	13 51	7 0	9 5 0 4	2 3		All branches 1
Laine cardée et peignée (opérations préparatoires filature tissage et finissage) Woolen and worsted (preparing spinning weaving and finishing)										
Lavage et carbonisation	1 174	423	1 96	15 72	10 85	0 0	99 0	0 1	5 0	Washing and carbonising
Laine peignée peignage	608	1 424	1 70	14 08	14 44	0 0	100 0	0 0	1 6	Worsted Combing
prép filature	187	3 230	1 67	12 41	12 86	1 8	98 2	0 0	2 8	Preparing
filature	1 890	4 420	1 68	13 02	13 33	2 2	97 8	0 0	1 8	Spinning
Laine cardée cardage	2 472	3 41	2 15	17 21	17 85	1 8	98 1	0 2	3 3	Wool Carding
filature	4 368	1 800	1 07	13 35	13 97	1 7	98 3	0 0	1 8	Spinning
Retordage	155	4 476	1 50	1 01	12 38	1 1	98 3	0 1	0 3	Twisting
Autres départ (filature)	1 301	1 969	1 70	14 35	15 00	0 2	99 8	0 0	3 5	Other depts (spinning)
Tissage: tisseurs H 1	5 369		2 35	18 81	10 47	0 2	99 7	0 1	2 9	Weaving Weavers M 1
F 1		12 372	4 85	15 07	15 27	0 3	99 3	0 1	1 1	Weavers F 1
autres ouvriers H et F 1	1 270	5 003	1 59	12 84	13 08	0 5	99 1	0 4	0 7	Other workers M and F 1
Finissage	2 318	6 450	1 73	13 99	14 61	0 8	98 9	0 3	3 5	Finishing
Teinture	1 984	670	2 08	16 39	17 73	0 0	99 0	0 1	6 5	Dyeing
Ensemble des branches 2	40 150	45 083	1 00	15 03	15 75	0 8	98 0	0 0	2 7	All branches 2

1 Apprentis exclus. — Excluding apprentices.

2 Apprentis inclus. — Including apprentices.

3 Y compris divers départements ne figurant pas dans le tableau et en particulier les services administratifs et commerciaux. — Including various departments not given in the table and in particular the administrative and commercial branches.

**Salaire moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**ITALIE (suite)**

**ITALY (cont.)**

*Statistique périodique de la Confédération générale fasciste des industries*  
*Periodical Statistics of the General Fascist Confederation of Industries*

Branches	Nombre moyen d'ouvriers occupés Average number of workers employed	Gains moyens par heure Average hourly earnings	Nombre moyen d'heures effec- tuées par mois Average actual hours of work (month)	Branch
<b>a) Septembre 1929 — (a) September 1929</b>				
Industrie textile et de l'habillement	557,508	1 63	178	Textiles and clothing
<b>b) Septembre 1933 — (b) September 1933</b>				
Coton	141,857	1 43	179	Cotton
Laine	66,490	1 07	160	Wool
Filature et dévidage de la soie	51,015	0 75	172	Silk spinning and reeling
Tissage de la soie	21,540	1 42	168	Silk weaving
Lin, chanvre, jute	24,271	1 17	187	Flax, hemp, jute
Fibres textiles artificielles	17,858	1 69	180	Artificial textiles
<b>c) Août 1935 — (c) August 1935</b>				
Coton	130,581	1 89	130	Cotton
Laine	66,814	1 57	156	Wool
Filature et dévidage de la soie	23,599	0 77	171	Silk spinning and reeling
Tissage de la soie	20,028	1 47	128	Silk weaving
Lin, chanvre, jute	25,667	1 29	135	Flax, hemp, jute
Fibres textiles artificielles	22,872	1 63	166	Artificial textiles

SOURCES Ministero delle Corporazioni I salari nelle industrie negli anni 1929 e 1930  
Confederazione generale fascista dell'industria italiana Bollettino di notizie economiche

*Statistique périodique du Ministère des Corporations, 1929-1935*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Ministry of Corporations, 1929-1935*

Industries et branches	Pourcentage des ouvriers ayant travaillé par semaine, en Percentage of workers working weekly in										Industry and branch
	Sept 1930			Sept 1933			Août 1935 — August 1935				
	47.9 h.	48.0 h.	48.1 h.	47.9 h.	48.0 h.	48.1 h.	49.9 h.	49.0 h. 44.9 h.	49.0 h.	49.1 h.	
Coton	91	83.0	73	29.1	74.6	2.0	38.8	51.4	8.9	0.9	Cotton
Laine	13.9	71.8	14.5	19.5	66.2	14.3	44.4	32.1	21.0	3.9	Wool
Soie dévidage							27.4	80.6	11.8	0.2	Silk Reeling
Maturation tissage	1.0	78.0	1.0	3.2	61.0	0.5	13.0		11.0	0	Spinning
Soie tissage	8.4	80.8	5.8	24.8	67.1	1.1	71.4	18.0	13.0	1.7	Weaving
Soie artificielle	6.1	81.8	8.7	12.3	64.9	2.8	14.1	51.7	11.4	2.8	Artificial silk
Lin et chanvre	5.7	51.6	12.7	13.7	50.4	4.0	26.8	55.8	14.8	2.6	Flax and hemp
Jute	9.3	71.1	13.0	19.1	67.1	17.1	38.5	15.7	23.1	2.9	Jute

SOURCE Istituto Centrale di Statistica Bollettino mensile di statistica



**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées ( suite )**

**Average wages and actual hours of work ( cont )**

**JAPON**

**JAPAN**

*Statistique périodique de la Banque du Japon*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Bank of Japan*

Branches	Nombre d'ouvriers ouverts Number of workers covered	Ouvriers — Earnings				Il se d eff en é P A he of work pe ly	Nombre tr fect pa m N mber f day k d p moud	Branch
		par heure		par jour — pe day				
		par hour						
		Hommes Males	Femmes Females	Hommes Males	Femmes Females			
a) Septembre 1933 — (a) September 1933								
Coton filature	170 688	0 158	0 076	1 384	0 871	8 78	6 7	Cotton spinning
Soie filature et dé- vidage	137 119	0 092	0 003	0 922	0 827	10 0	7 7	Silk spinning and reeling
Retordage (en géné- ral)	6 185	0 117	0 061	1 185	0 809	9 87	27 5	Twisting (general)
Tissage (en général)	133 177	0 147	0 071	1 457	0 707	9 80	27 0	Weaving (general)
Teinture et finissage	21 352	0 144	0 066	1 533	0 701	10 65	27 5	Dyeing and finishing
Ensemble *	515 074	0 142	0 068	1 393	0 872	9.83	27 2	All groups *
b) Septembre 1935 — (b) September 1935								
Coton filature	215 505	0 149	0 074	1 324	0 852	8 87	20 9	Cotton spinning
Soie filature et dé- vidage	131 839	0 091	0 003	0 912	0 838	10 05	28 2	Silk spinning and reeling
Retordage (en géné- ral)	7 718	0 110	0 062	1 092	0 810	9 87	28 1	Twisting (general)
Tissage (en général)	158 984	0 141	0 070	1 387	0 898	9 92	27 8	Weaving (general)
Teinture et finissage	30 287	0 131	0 065	1 400	0 888	10 65	27 0	Dyeing and finishing
Ensemble *	605 334	0 134	0 068	1 321	0 865	9 85	27 7	All groups *
c) Septembre 1936 — (c) September 1936								
Coton filature	210 390	0 147	0 074	1 306	0 857	8 90	26 7	Cotton spinning
Soie filature et dé- vidage	124 342	0 092	0 004	0 925	0 841	10 02	28 1	Silk spinning and reeling
Retordage (en géné- ral)	7 845	0 148	0 084	1 161	0 840	9 98	28 9	Twisting (general)
Tissage (en général)	161 406	0 137	0 071	1 383	0 702	9 92	27 8	Weaving (general)
Teinture et finissage	33 582	0 131	0 068	1 384	0 718	10 57	27 5	Dyeing and finishing
Ensemble *	519 205	0 132	0 068	1 305	0 850	9 85	27 5	All groups *

\* Portée générale de l'enquête la portée des diverses données (taux gains durée) variant légèrement.  
— Numbers representing the general scope of the enquiry the scope of the separate data (rates earnings, hours) varies slightly

\* Y compris la valeur de la nourriture dans la filature de la soie et le tissage (en général), mais non compris les autres allocations en nature et les primes périodiques. — Including value of food in silk spinning and weaving (general) but excluding other payments in kind and periodical bonuses.

\* Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en divisant les gains par jour par les heures effectuées. — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing earnings per day by actual hours per day

\* Y compris le tricotage, et les textiles divers ne figurant pas au tableau — Including knitting and other textiles not given in the table.

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**JAPON (suite)**

**JAPAN (cont)**

*Statistique periodique du Bureau de statistique du Cabinet imperial*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Bureau of Statistics of the Imperial Cabinet*

**A Differentes branches de l'industrie textile — Various textile branches**

Branches	Gains par jour — Daily earnings						Total (hommes et femmes) (males and females)	Branch
	Hommes — Males			Femmes — Females				
	de moins de 16 ans under 16 years	de plus de 16 ans over 16 years	Total	de moins de 16 ans under 16 years	de plus de 16 ans over 16 years	Total		
a) Septembre 1929 — (a) September 1929								
Coton filature	0 890	1 617	1 606	0 827	1 132	1 056	1 174	Cotton spinning
tissage	0 674	1 493	1 414	0 661	1 006	0 926	1 044	" weaving
Laine filature	0 921	1 952	1 943	0 757	1 096	0 987	1 261	Wool spinning
Soie dévidage	0 442	1 005	0 941	0 492	0 781	0 697	0 718	Silk reeling
filature	0 909	1 651	1 622	0 728	0 959	0 891	1 111	" spinning
tissage	0 701	1 533	1 489	0 722	0 977	0 914	1 038	" weaving
Chanvre filature	0 719	1 029	1 946	0 814	1 135	1 093	1 420	Hemp spinning
tissage	0 810	1 541	1 477	0 645	1 006	0 960	1 163	" weaving
Retordage (coton, soie et chanvre)	0 717	1 340	1 328	0 627	0 944	0 876	0 966	Cotton, silk and hemp twisting
Blanchiment	0 857	1 772	1 751	0 704	1 382	1 244	1 438	Bleaching
b) Septembre 1933 — (b) September 1933								
Coton filature	0 542	1 303	1 387	0 500	0 723	0 683	0 775	Cotton spinning
tissage	0 458	1 287	1 256	0 492	0 736	0 675	0 788	" weaving
Laine filature	0 647	2 055	2 051	0 697	0 901	0 859	1 162	Wool spinning
tissage	0 031	1 929	1 919	0 514	0 989	0 880	1 100	" weaving
Soie dévidage	0 298	0 753	0 713	0 320	0 490	0 450	0 471	Silk reeling
filature	0 609	1 401	1 390	0 427	0 618	0 555	0 711	" spinning
tissage	0 444	1 199	1 160	0 417	0 687	0 631	0 741	" weaving
Chanvre filature	0 871	1 942	1 898	0 610	0 920	0 800	1 153	Hemp spinning
tissage	0 541	1 294	1 278	0 545	0 783	0 768	0 914	" weaving
Retordage (en gé- néral)	0 572	1 309	1 288	0 504	0 604	0 580	0 720	Twisting (general)
Blanchiment, tein- ture et impression	0 636	1 891	1 850	0 603	1 194	1 016	1 390	Bleaching, dyeing, printing
c) Septembre 1935 — (c) September 1935								
Coton filature	0 573	1 402	1 490	0 547	0 713	0 661	0 759	Cotton spinning
tissage	0 478	1 148	1 105	0 477	0 701	0 642	0 710	" weaving
Laine filature	0 774	1 730	1 683	0 537	0 818	0 722	0 961	Wool spinning
tissage	0 650	1 795	1 763	0 616	0 930	0 819	1 042	" weaving
Soie dévidage	0 314	0 787	0 734	0 317	0 505	0 460	0 482	Silk reeling
filature	0 720	1 253	1 243	0 514	0 650	0 598	0 710	" spinning
tissage	0 453	1 157	1 101	0 470	0 738	0 677	0 769	" weaving
Chanvre filature	0 892	1 722	1 674	0 584	0 811	0 766	0 982	Hemp spinning
tissage	0 467	0 972	0 933	0 447	0 658	0 610	0 688	" weaving
Retordage (en gé- néral)	0 503	1 242	1 183	0 428	0 670	0 613	0 718	Twisting (general)
Blanchiment, tein- ture et impression	0 536	1 463	1 427	0 510	0 910	0 795	1 140	Bleaching, dyeing, printing
d) Juin 1936 — (d) June 1936								
Coton filature	0 595	1 480	1 365	0 541	0 712	0 658	0 745	Cotton spinning
tissage	0 481	1 176	1 123	0 481	0 722	0 660	0 757	" weaving
Laine filature	0 799	1 716	1 650	0 539	0 761	0 666	0 895	Wool spinning
tissage	0 679	1 933	1 951	0 538	0 909	0 807	1 061	" weaving
Soie dévidage	0 311	0 810	0 777	0 330	0 506	0 461	0 492	Silk reeling
filature	0 659	1 167	1 152	0 501	0 675	0 587	0 696	" spinning
tissage	0 485	1 113	1 071	0 471	0 778	0 675	0 761	" weaving
Chanvre filature	0 671	1 679	1 617	0 618	0 862	0 811	1 001	Hemp spinning
tissage	0 496	0 985	0 913	0 402	0 729	0 677	0 737	" weaving
Retordage (en gé- néral)	0 508	1 200	1 161	0 432	0 691	0 612	0 741	Twisting (general)
Blanchiment, tein- ture et impression	0 588	1 560	1 501	0 552	0 943	0 832	1 206	Bleaching, dyeing, printing

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**JAPON (fin)**

**JAPAN (concl)**

*Statistique périodique du Bureau de statistique du Cabinet impérial*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Bureau of Statistics of the Imperial Cabinet*

**B Ensemble de l'industrie textile — All textiles**

Dates	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts  Number of workers covered		Gains par jour — Daily earnings						Heures effectives par ouvrier Actual hours worked per man	Nombre de jours effectifs Nbr of days worked	Date
			Hommes — Males			Femmes — Females					
	Hommes Males	Femmes Females	de moins de 16 ans under 16 years	de plus de 16 ans over 16 years	Total	de moins de 16 ans under 16 years	de plus de 16 ans over 16 years	Total			
			Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen				
1929 Septembre	28 287	102 734	0 889	1 629	1 609	0 887	1 001	0 919	9 83	28 1	1929 September
1933	25 458	107 899	0 471	1 442	1 418	0 456	0 693	0 634	9 58	27 3	1933
1935	29 648	120 001	0 513	1 339	1 307	0 487	0 888	0 632	9 65	27 8	1935
1936 Juin			0 550	1 354	1 820	0 505	0 705	0 646	9 60	26 7	1936 June

Source: Cabinet impérial Rodo Tokai Geppo

*Statistique périodique de la Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de Tokio*  
*Periodical statistics of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry*

Branches et professions	Gains moyens par jour (en yen)				Branches and occupations
	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1935	Sept. 1936	
Coton fileuses tisseuses (machine)	1 43	0 83	0 86	0 83	Cotton Spinners F Weavers (machine) F
Sole dévidieuses	0 83	0 72	0 70	0 70	Silk Reelers F
moulineuses	1 08	0 71	0 73	0 71	Throwers, F
tisseuses (main)	0 89	0 84	0 61	0 70	Weavers (hand) F
	1 66	1 34	1 43	1 42	

Source: The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions

**POLOGNE**

**POLAND**

*Statistique périodique de l'Office central de statistique, 1924-1936*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Central Office of Statistics 1924-1936*

Dates	Heures effectuées par ouvrier et par semaine	
	Actual hours of work per worker per week	
1929 Sept	42 6	
1933 Sept	42 2	
1935 Sept	41 5	
1936 Sept	40 9	

Source: Office central de statistique — Central Office of Statistics Wiadomości Statystyczne Informations statistiques

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**POLOGNE (suite)**

**POLAND (cont.)**

*Statistique périodique de l'Office central de statistique*

*Periodical Statistics of the Central Office of Statistics*

Sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts Number of workers covered	Gains moyens Average earnings		Heures de travail effectuées par semaine <sup>1</sup> Actual hours of work per week	Sex
		par heure per hour	par semaine per week		
a) Août 1933 — (a) August 1933					
Industrie textile en général — All textiles					
Hommes adultes Femmes ad	54,942 66,002	0 78 0 56	33 75 23 14	43 3 41 3	Adult males " females
Ensemble (H. et F.) <sup>2</sup>	121,165	0 66	27 85	42 2	All males and females <sup>2</sup>
Filature et tissage — Spinning and weaving					
Hommes ad Femmes ad	46,840 59,330	0 77 0 57	33 44 23 24	43 4 40 8	Ad males " females
Ensemble (H. et F.) <sup>2</sup>	106,170	0 66	27 68	41 9	All males and females <sup>2</sup>
b) Août 1935 — (b) August 1935					
Industrie textile en général — All textiles					
Hommes ad Femmes ad	60,625 72,912	0 77 0 56	33 06 22 12	42 0 39 5	Ad males " females
Ensemble (H. et F.) <sup>2</sup>	133,537	0 66	26 99	40 0	All males and females <sup>2</sup>
Filature et tissage — Spinning and weaving					
Hommes ad Femmes ad	50,670 63,089	0 77 0 57	32 78 22 25	42 5 39 0	Ad males " females
Ensemble (H. et F.) <sup>2</sup>	113,759	0 66	26 86	40 7	All males and females <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres calculés par le Bureau International du Travail en divisant les gains par-semaine par les gains par heure. — Figures calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing weekly earnings by hourly earnings

<sup>2</sup> Y compris les jeunes gens — Including juveniles

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**POLOGNE (fin)**

**POLAND (concl)**

*Statistique périodique de l'Office central de statistique*

*Periodical Statistics of the Central Office of Statistics*

Sexe	Répartition des salaires — Distribution of wages								Gai par semaine Earnings per week	%
	Pourcentage des ouvriers dont le gain hebdomadaire est de zlotys Percentage of workers with weekly earnings (zlotys) of									
	Jusqu'à up to 5 00	10.00- 15.00	20.00- 25 00	30.00- 35.00	40.00- 45 00	50.00- 55.00	60.00- 65.00	70.00 et plus J		
a) Août 1933 — (a) August 1933										
Industrie textile (en général) — All textiles										
Hommes ad	2 2	12 5	33 1	20 9	13 3	5 4	2 8	3 8	23 75	Ad Males
Femmes ad	5 1	31 2	48 1	14 8	2 4	0 3	0 1	0 0	23 14	Ad Females
Ensemble (H et F)	3 9	23 0	40 1	20 2	7 2	2 6	1 3	1 7	27 85	All M and F
Filature et tissage — Spinning and weaving										
Hommes ad	2 3	12 7	33 1	27 2	13 3	5 3	2 6	3 5	33 44	Ad Males
Femmes ad	4 8	30 3	47 3	15 0	2 2	0 3	0 1	0 0	23 24	Ad Females
Ensemble (H et F)	3 8	22 3	40 3	20 3	7 0	2 5	1 2	1 5	27 68	All M and F
b) Août 1935 — (b) August 1935										
Industrie textile (en général) — All textiles										
Hommes ad	1 3	14 3	33 9	20 7	13 5	4 3	2 2	3 3	33 06	Ad Males
Femmes ad	4 4	37 0	44 5	11 7	2 0	0 3	0 1	0 0	2 12	Ad Females
Ensemble (H et F)	3 4	27 0	39 5	18 4	7 1	2 1	1 0	1 5	20 09	All M and F
Filature et tissage — Spinning and weaving										
Hommes ad	1 7	14 7	33 9	20 8	13 8	4 1	2 0	3 0	32 76	Ad Males
Femmes ad	3 8	36 6	45 6	11 9	1 9	0 2	0 0	0 0	22 25	Ad Females
Ensemble (H et F)	3 8	27 0	40 3	18 4	7 2	1 9	0 0	1 4	26 86	All M and F

‡ Y compris les jeunes gens. — Including juveniles

SOURCE: Office central de statistique de la République polonaise Statystyka Państwowa

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**SUÈDE**

**SWEDEN**

*Statistique périodique du Bureau de statistique sociale*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Bureau of Social Statistics*

Sexe	nombre d'ouvriers Number workmen or red	salaires moyens — average earnings						Sex
		par heure — per hour		par jour — per day	par semaine — per week	par an — per year		
		non compris excluding	compris including	compris — including	non compris excluding	compris including		
		paiements supplémentaires — supplements						

( ) 1929								
Textil en général (filature et tissage) — All textiles (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	10 786	0 88	0 92	7 56	Kr	1 988	2 129	Ad males
Femmes ad.	14 000	0 87	0 94	5 08		1 378	1 417	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	29 46			5 83		1 551	1 625	All M and F
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	4 970	0 88	0 90	7 33		1 908	2 068	Ad males
Femmes ad.	5 807	0 82	0 83	4 95		1 312	1 354	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	12 514			5 74		1 501	1 583	All M and F
Laine (filature et tissage) — Wool (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	4 42	0 91	0 94	7 78		2 060	2 192	Ad males
Femmes ad.	4 055	0 80	0 82	5 03		1 300	1 412	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	8 074			5 95		1 597	1 676	All M and F
Lin (filature et tissage) — Flax (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	1 098	0 83	0 88	7 45		1 881	1 995	Ad males
Femmes ad.	1 852	0 01	0 02	5 14		1 337	1 306	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	1 143			5 80		1 451	1 521	All M and F
Blanchiment, teinture et apprêtage — Bleaching, dyeing and finishing								
Hommes ad.	418	0 87	0 90	7 37		2 003	2 120	Ad males
Femmes ad.	178	0 82	0 84	5 22		1 477	1 500	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	623			6 53		1 815	1 902	All M and F
(b) 1933								
Textil en général (filature et tissage) — All textiles (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	11 348	0 89	0 93	7 51	43 73	1 979	2 115	Ad mal
Femmes ad.	10 889	0 83	0 84	5 10	30 8	1 354	1 405	Ad fem les
Ensemble (H et F)	11 019			5 86	34 43	1 546	1 626	All M and F
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	4 767	0 87	0 92	7 33	44 77	1 968	2 096	Ad. m les
Femmes ad.	5 780	0 83	0 85	5 08	31 76	1 334	1 381	Ad f m les
Ensemble (H et F)	11 681			89	38 19	1 552	1 683	All M and F
Laine (filature et tissage) — Wool (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	4 547	0 89	0 92	7 56	43 93	1 97	115	Ad males
Femmes ad.	4 60	0 81	0 82	5 08	29 60	1 342	1 405	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	8 767			5 86	34 69	1 583	1 656	All M and F
Lin (filature et tissage) — Flax (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad.	886	0 87	0 91	7 22	41 32	1 840	1 969	Ad males
Femmes ad.	1 218	0 84	0 86	5 00	8 84	1 316	1 367	Ad f. males
Ensemble (H et F)	2 236			5 76	33 13	1 492	1 565	All M and F
Blanchiment, teinture et apprêtage — Bleaching, dyeing and finishing								
Hommes ad.	493	0 88	0 93	7 48	73 55	1 940	2 086	Ad males
Femmes ad.	17	0 81	0 83	4 60	27 46	1 283	1 340	Ad. females
Ensemble (H et F)	751			6 58	37 83	1 720	1 830	All M. and F

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont)**

**SUÈDE (suite)**

**SWEDEN (cont)**

*Statistique périodique du Bureau de statistique sociale  
Periodical statistics of the Bureau of Social Statistics*

Sexe	Nombre d'ouvriers couverts	Gains moyens — Average earnings						Sex
		par heure — per hour		par jour per day	par semaine per week	par mois — per mes		
		non compris excluding	Y compris including	Y compris — including	non compris excluding	Y compris including		
		paiements supplémentaires — supplements to						
(c) 1935								
Textile en général (filature et tissage) — All textile (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad	13 103	K 0 90	Kr 0 91	7 54	49 36	2 020	2 152	Men
Femmes ad	18 465	0 64	0 6	5 18	29 58	1 420	1 466	Women
Ensemble (H et F) <sup>1</sup>	35 211			5 89	33 71	1 594	1 609	All workers (M and F) <sup>2</sup>
Coton (filature et tissage) — Cotton (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad	8 762	0 89	0 92	7 44	42 07	1 993	2 144	Men
Femmes ad	7 088	0 65	0 60	5 23	29 45	1 413	1 457	Women
Ensemble (H et F) <sup>1</sup>	15 086		*	6 00	33 98	1 608	1 685	All workers (M and F) <sup>2</sup>
Laine (filature et tissage) — Wool (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad	3 184	0 88	0 92	7 49	42 01	1 992	2 139	Men
Femmes ad	4 144	0 61	0 62	5 03	8 33	1 357	1 415	Women
Ensemble (H et F) <sup>1</sup>	7 988		*	5 87	33 33	1 570	1 661	All workers (M and F) <sup>2</sup>
Lin chanvre et jute (filature et tissage) — Flax hemp and jute (spinning and weaving)								
Hommes ad	1 001	0 88	0 92	7 45	42 15	1 984	2 095	Men
Femmes ad	1 312	0 67	0 68	5 45	30 41	1 477	1 515	Women
Ensemble (M et F) <sup>1</sup>	2 554		*	6 09	33 96	1 618	1 690	All workers (M and F) <sup>2</sup>
Blanchiment teinture et finissage — Bleaching dyeing and finishing								
Hommes ad	546	0 87	0 92	7 0	40 9	1 957	2 151	Men
Femmes ad	308	0 60	0 52	4 90	27 97	1 341	1 397	Women
Ensemble (M et F) <sup>1</sup>	916			6 58	38 0	1 689	1 847	All workers (M and F) <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Paiements pour le travail supplémentaire valeur des allocations en nature etc — Payments for overtime value of allowances in kind etc.

<sup>2</sup> Y compris les jeunes gens — Including young persons

Source: K. Socialstyrelsen i Statistisk Årbok för Sverige

**Statistique périodique de l'Administration du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale,  
1933 1935**

**Periodical Statistics of the Social Board, 1933 1935**

Dates	Heures effectuées per worker & per semaine	
	Actual hours per worker per week	
1933: Nov		47 7
1934: Nov		47 0
1935: Nov		47 2

Source: K. Socialstyrelsen Sociala Meddelanden

### Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**SUISSE**

## SWITZERLAND

*Statistique périodique de l'Office fédéral de l'industrie (assurance-accidents)*

*Periodical Statistics of the Federal Office of Industry (accident-insurance)*

Industrie textile en general — All textiles

Sexe et qualification	Nombre de cis cou- verts par les données des gains		Gains moyens Average earnings		Sex and category
	Number of cises covered by the data on earnings				
	par heure per hour	par jour per day	par heure per hour	par jour per day	
(a) 1929					
Hommes adultes qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	1 350	4,874	1 19	10 51 1	Adult males, skilled and semi-skilled
non qualifiés	4,411	1,327	1 09	9 24 1	" " unskilled
Femmes ad (de 18 ans et plus)	3,444	4,235	0 77	6 53 1	Ad females (18 years and over)
Jeunes gens (de moins de 18 ans)	1,244	1,468	0 55	4 52 1	Juveniles (under 18)
(b) 1933					
Hommes ad qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	982	347	1 11	11 03	Ad males, skilled and semi-skilled
non qualifiés	495	120	1 03	9 49	" " unskilled
Femmes ad (de 18 ans et plus)	2,540	640	0 72	6 42	Ad females (18 years and over)
Jeunes gens (de moins de 18 ans)	652	401	0 47	3 72	Juveniles (under 18)
(c) 1935					
Hommes ad qualifiés et semi-qualifiés	940	350	1 08	10 72	Ad males, skilled and semi-skilled
non qualifiés	575	121	0 97	9 25	" " unskilled
Femmes ad (de 18 ans et plus)	2,688	566	0 69	6 32	Ad females (18 years and over)
Jeunes gens (de moins de 18 ans)	609	98	0 45	3 51	Juveniles (under 18)

\* Chiffres non exactement comparables à ceux de 1933 et 1935 — Figures not exactly comparable with those of 1933 and 1935

Source: Département fédéral de l'Economie publique. *La Vie économique*

*Statistique périodique de l'Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail,*  
1933-1934

*Periodical Statistics of the Federal Office of Industry, Arts and Handicraft,  
and Labour, 1933-1934*

Branches	Pourcentage des ouvriers ayant travaillé par semaines pendant le Percentage of workers working weekly, during the								Branches
	3 <sup>e</sup> e trimestre 1933 — 3rd quarter 1933				3 <sup>e</sup> e trimestre 1934 — 3rd quarter 1934				
	35 0 h	36 0 47 9 h	48 h	49 1 h	35 0 h	36 0 47 0 h	48 h	49 1 h	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Coton	34	19.4	48.0	28.6	34	18.9	59.8	12.8	Cotton
Soie et soie arti- ficielle	4.2	12.9	73.1	4.8	3.0	28.6	65.7	4.5	Silk and rayon
Laine	0.4	4.0	78.1	19.5	0	11.7	67.2	21.1	Wool
Tulle	0	23.7	75.3	0	0	10.8	89.2	0	Linen
Broderie	0.4	4.5	19.2	75.9	1.1	17.8	27.2	51.9	Embroidery
Autres branches textiles	0	27.7	72.3	0	0	20.9	77.5	1.6	Other textile branches

Source: Département fédéral de l'Economie publique. *La vie économique*.



**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (suite)**

**Average wages and actual hours of work (cont.)**

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

*A Statistique périodique de l'Office de statistique*

*A Periodical Statistics of the Central Statistical Office*

**Filatures de coton Prague — Cotton spinning, Prague**

Dates	Taux moyens de salaires Average rates of wages		Heures de travail normales par semaine Normal hours of work per week	Date
	par heure per hour	par semaine per week		
	Kč	Kč.		
1929 Septembre	2 35	112 80	48	1929 Sept
1933	2 18	104 84	48	1933
1935	18	104 84	48	1935
1936	2 18	104 84	48	1936

*B Statistique périodique de l'assurance-invalidité et vieillesse*

*B Periodical Statistics of the invalidity and old age insurance*

**Industrie textile et du vêtement — Textiles and clothing**

Dates et sexes		Salaires moyens par assuré par jour Average daily wage per person insured	Date and sex	
		Kč.		
1929 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet	Ensemble (H. et F.)	19 98	1929 1st July	all M and F
1933 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet	Hommes	20 70	1933 1st July	Males
	Femmes	14 77		Females
Ensemble (H. et F.)		16 81	All M and F	

**Salaires moyens et heures de travail effectuées (fin)**  
**Average wages and actual hours of work (concl)**

U.R.S.S.

U.S.S.R

*Statistique periodique de la Direction centrale des statistiques économiques  
de la Commission du Plan d'Etat*  
*Periodical Statistics of the Central Direction of Economic Statistics,  
State Plan Commission*

Années	Gains moyens par jour Average daily earnings	Gains moyens par mois Average monthly earnings	Nombre de journées de travail effectuées par ouvrier et par an Number of days worked per worker per year	Years
<i>Coton — Cotton</i>				
1929 <sup>1</sup>	R 2 60	R 63	260 02	1929 <sup>1</sup>
1933	4 18	104	263 70	1933
1935	6 47	160	268 44	1935
<i>Laine — Wool</i>				
1929 <sup>1</sup>	2 66	67	268 22	1929 <sup>1</sup>
1933	4 08	102	268 12	1933
1935	6 09	150	266 77	1935
<i>Lin — Linen</i>				
1929 <sup>1</sup>	1 93	46	260 68	1929 <sup>1</sup>
1933	3 69	89	270 74	1933
1935	5 38	129	268 25	1935

<sup>1</sup> Salaires moyens des ouvriers et des apprentis — Average wage for workers and apprentices

SOURCE: Direction centrale des Statistiques économiques, Commission du Plan d'Etat de l'U.R.S.S.  
*Le travail en U.R.S.S. Annuaire statistique, 1936*

## Partie V Salaires globaux et valeur de la production Part V Total wages and value of output

ALLEMAGNE

GERMANY

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Branches	Nombre d'ouvriers  Number of wage earners	M ai 1 er F é v r i er	Valeur de la production Value of output		Branch
			Valeur de la production Value of output		
			brute gross	nete net	
			M.L. (milliers) — (000 omitted)		
1928					
Filature et retordage coton	108 481	182 4 3	1 081 400		Spinning and twisting cotton
lin	11 774	14 427			flax
chanvre	10 870	16 105	101 000		hemp
jute	18 102	2 842			jute
Lavage et peignage de la laine	9 854	18 83			Wool washing and combing
Filature de laine cardée	28 439	40 559	303 084	71 868	Woolen spinning
Filature de laine peignée	55 744	85 173	677 238		Worsted spinning
Tissage tissus laine ou mi laine	91 811	188 364	1 203 774		Weaving woollen and half woollen cloth
tissus de soie et soie arti- ficielle	47 002	88 405	452 224	*	silk and artificial silk cloth
Fabrication de la soie arti- ficielle	41 675	72 614	226 922	181 878	Artificial silk manufactur- ing
1933					
Filature et retordage coton	89 292	106 027	41 700	*	Spinning and twisting cotton
lin	7 16	8 525		*	flax
chanvre	9 418	11 016	51 200		hemp
jute	8 778	10 170			jute
Lavage et peignage de la laine	9 041	15 997			Wool washing and combing
Filature de laine cardée	27 050	31 7 2	169 956	60 174	Woolen spinning
Filature de laine peignée	45 765	61 605	327 907		Worsted spinning
Tissage tissus laine ou mi laine	74,327	106 725	668 310	*	Weaving woollen and half woollen cloth
tissus de soie et soie arti- ficielle	34 600	51 820	235 330		silk and artificial silk cloth
Fabrication de la soie arti- ficielle	32 470	39 247	141 553	104 757	Artificial silk manufactur- ing

\* Au début de juillet de chaque année — At beginning of July for each year

\* Chiffres calculés par le B.L.F. — Figures calculated by the I.L.O.

Source: Statistisches Reichsamt, *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich 1936*

AUTRICHE

AUSTRIA

*Statistique de l'assurance accidents — Statistics of accident insurance*

Années	Nombre d'unités ouvrières Number of full-time workers	Montant global des salaires assurés Total amount of insured wages	Year
		Sch. (milliers) (000's omitted)	
1929	82 510	106 609	1929
1933	40 216	68 184	1933

Source: Bundesamt für Statistik, *Statistisches Handbuch für den Bundesstaat Österreich*



**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)**

**Total wages and value of output (cont.)**

**ESTONIE**

**ESTONIA**

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Branches	N mbr m ju d u ri rs Averag mbr wag mers	Monte général de salaires Total amount of wages	Valeur de la production Value of output		Branches
			Y lus of output		
			brute — gross	nette — net	
			Cour ant. (milliers) — (000 omitted)		
1929					
Filature et tissage de coton	4 989	2 853	18 889	6 345	Cotton spinning and weaving
Cardage et filature de laine	85	48	38	23	Wool carding and spinning
Fabrication de drap et apprêt de cotonnades	1 938	1 161	4 496	2 07	Cloth weaving and cotton finishing
Fabrication de fils à coudre	42	37	381	117	Thread manufacturing
Travail du lin brut	56	29	143	38	Raw flax
Filature et tissage du lin	1 902	1 356	4 807	1 894	Flax spinning and weaving
Ateliers de teinture	80	54	118	88	Dyeing
1933					
Filature et tissage de coton	2 937	1 697	8 406	4 810	Cotton spinning and weaving
Cardage et filature de laine	142	90	523	224	Wool carding and spinning
Fabrication de drap et apprêt de cotonnades	1 798	1 076	5 410	3 182	Cloth weaving and cotton finishing
Fabrication de fils à coudre	4	36	585	370	Thread manufacturing
Travail du lin brut	*	*	*	*	Raw flax
Filature et tissage de lin	1 799	755	3 011	1 684	Flax spinning and weaving
Ateliers de teinture	143	86	70	140	Dyeing
1934					
Filature et tissage de coton	3 328	2 113	12 673	7 113	Cotton spinning and weaving
Cardage et filature de laine	454	95	553	174	Wool carding and spinning
Fabrication de drap et apprêt de cotonnades	1 844	1 196	5 963	3 171	Cloth weaving and cotton finishing
Fabrication de fils à coudre	41	28	424	268	Thread manufacturing
Travail du lin brut	40	16	117	72	Raw flax
Filature et tissage de lin	1 742	835	3 721	1 989	Flax spinning and weaving
Ateliers de teinture	184	103	366	170	Dyeing

**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)**

**Total wages and value of output (cont.)**

**ÉTATS-UNIS**

**UNITED STATES**

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Branches	Nombre des Number of		Montant global des Total amount of		Valeur de la production Value of output		Branch
	ouvriers wage earners	employés salaried employees	salaires wages	appointements salaries	brute gross	nette net	
	Dollars (milliers) — (000 omitted)						
1929							
Coton (filature et tissage)	424,916	14,094	324,289	41,021	1,524,177	626,148	Cotton goods
Cotonnades (vêtements exclus)	15,281	1,330	15,449	4,015	85,170	31,534	Cotton small wares
Laine cardée	56,474	4,056	66,014	13,815	290,939	125,057	Woolen goods
Laine peignée	88,485	5,225	98,138	16,322	536,067	199,418	Worsted goods
Sole et sole artificielle	130,467	7,851	187,547	23,093	731,200	319,019	Silk and rayon goods
Feutre (de laine, poil ou jute)	5,540	937	7,531	2,506	45,466	19,242	Felt goods, wool, hair or jute
Jute	4,931	394	4,276	1,033	21,670	9,902	Jute goods
Teinture et apprêt	79,327	10,103	94,245	31,275	465,821	230,108	Dyeing and finishing textiles
1933							
Coton (filature et tissage)	379,446	8,666	216,384	15,856	861,170	364,401	Cotton goods
Cotonnades (vêtements exclus)	13,237	1,081	10,059	1,744	38,690	21,331	Cotton small wares
Laine cardée	48,536	2,180	38,721	4,311	150,197	71,178	Woolen goods
Laine peignée	78,091	3,266	63,167	6,706	307,683	127,200	Worsted goods
Sole et sole artificielle	110,322	4,647	74,110	7,976	290,578	146,986	Silk and rayon goods
Feutre (de laine, poil ou jute)	5,048	529	4,981	1,319	27,583	15,298	Felt goods, wool, hair or jute
Jute	4,248	298	2,563	530	12,483	7,254	Jute goods
Teinture et apprêt	68,309	8,825	58,423	13,548	278,942	1	

<sup>1</sup> Moyenne annuelle — Average for the year

<sup>2</sup> A une date donnée — At one given date

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1929 et 1933*

**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)**  
**Total wages and value of output (cont)**

**FRANCE**

**FRANCE**

*Statistique de la production, 1930 — Statistics of production, 1930*

Branches	N mbre, moye d l vtr s et p l y A ge m b r e f w m u s r s d a l r d c m p l y e	Montant global des Total amount of		V leur de la production Value of outp t		Branch
		salaires wages	ppon tements salaries	brute gross	nette net	
Fr (milliers) — (000 omitted)						
Filature de coton	0 957	44 008	0 008	340 731	113 05	Cotton spinning
Tissage de coton	16 645	100 856	13 217	052 788	298 080	Cotton weaving
Cardage peignage et filature de laine	6 875	47 273	11 12	379 930	106 993	Wool carding combing and spinning
Tissage de laine	15 435	108 901	27 713	716 1 4	281 0 4	Wool weaving
Filature dévidage de sole moulinage	3 349	16 836	3 90	171 40	50 645	Silk spinning reeling and throwing
Tissage de sole	2 883	19 173	6 730	176 630	65 411	Silk weaving
Sole artificielle	4 771	40 478	7 054	141 791	63 891	Artificial silk
Filature de lin et de chanvre	1 117	6 993	851	39 268	10 450	lin and hemp spin ning
Tissage de toiles	8 180	50 634	11 2 1	487 7 0	106 171	linen cloth weaving
Blanchisserie apprêt teinture	11 310	96 634	20 374	428 037	35 681	Bleaching finishing dyeing

Sources: Statistique générale de la France. Enquête industrielle 1930 (enquêtes annexes du recensement de 1931)

Notes: — Cette statistique ne couvre qu'une faible proportion des établissements. — These statistics cover only a small proportion of the establishments.

**GRANDE-BRETAGNE**

**GREAT BRITAIN**

*Statistique de la production, 1930 — Statistics of production, 1930*

Branches	Nombre moyen d'ouvriers et employés	Montant global des salaires	Valeur de la production		Branch
			Valeur l'output		
			brute gross	nette net	
£ (milliers) — (000's omitted)					
Coton (filature et tissage)	234 079	19 680	101 467	7 870	Cotton spinning and weaving
Laine cardée et peignée	101 294	14 709	85 537	8 286	Woolen and worsted
Sole et sole artificielle	41 570	4 453	17 859	7 785	Silk and artificial silk
Lin et chanvre	7 273	509	2,421	804	Lin and hemp
Jute	22 997	1 754	7 798	2 659	Jute
Apprêt	67 542	7 97	2 657	14,406	Textile finishing
Ensemble des textiles	628 932	57 754	282 627	09 408	All textiles

Sources: Board of Trade. Final Report on the Fourth Census of Production (1930) Part I. (Basé sur des rapports couvrant près de 70 pour cent de l'industrie textile. — Based on return covering nearly 70 per cent of the textile trade.)

**HONGRIE**

**HUNGARY**

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Années	Nombre des Number of		Montant global des Total amount of		Valeur de la production Value of output		Ann
	ouvriers wage earners	employés salaried employees	salaires wages	appointements salaries	brute gross	nette net	
	Fongus (en millions) — (000's omitted)						
Textile							Textiles
1929	42 909	2 639	49 528	11 120	405 858	170 924	1929
1933	44 822	2 580	45 004	8 972	337 083	157 836	1933
1934	50 208	2 861	50 872	9 530	383 143	174 592	1934

1 Y compris les contremaîtres moyenne annuelle. — Including foremen, average for the year.  
 2 Employés de bureau et chefs d'équipe au 1<sup>er</sup> octobre de chaque année. — Office staff and superintendents, at 1st October of each year.

Sources: Office central royal hongrois de statistique. Annuaire statistique hongrois 1929 1933 et 1934

Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)  
Total wages and value of output (cont)

JAPON

JAPAN

Statistique de la production — Statistics of production

Branches	Nombre d'ouvriers Number of wage earners	Montant total des salaires Total amount of wages	Valeur de la production Value of output		Branch
			Value of output		
			brute—gross	nette—net <sup>1</sup>	
			Yen (milliers) — (000 omitted)		
1930					
Coton filature	123,957	49,605	453,337	116,991	Cotton spinning
tissage	116,091	33,218	376,870	112,126	weaving
Laine filature	16,621	6,441	89,057	33,809	Wool spinning
tissage	31,893	11,894	121,981	40,306	weaving
Soie dévidage et retordage	980,767	71,385	516,887	123,369	Silk reeling and twisting
tissage	62,816	14,367	184,429	52,814	weaving
Soie artificielle fabrication de filés	15,880	7,240	49,881	32,682	Artificial silk spinning
tissage	21,487	4,299	42,313	*	weaving
1933					
Coton filature	140,274	34,710	727,959	286,512	Cotton spinning
tissage	129,877	27,526	569,708	131,297	weaving
Laine: filature	22,285	7,152	166,234	62,162	Wool spinning
tissage	37,730	12,137	177,096	32,035	weaving
Soie dévidage et retordage	300,559	39,418	490,192	*	Silk reeling and twisting
tissage	71,192	14,853	208,603	58,170	weaving
Soie artificielle fabrication de filés	30,937	9,215	102,051	71,404	Artificial silk spinning
tissage	42,753	8,209	97,276	22,466	weaving
1934					
Coton filature	170,114	56,162	895,885	220,621	Cotton spinning
tissage	135,414	32,249	607,032	125,344	weaving
Laine filature	28,608	8,698	203,160	30,694	Wool spinning
tissage	36,304	11,141	181,071	22,962	weaving
Soie dévidage et retordage	270,814	40,125	397,177	71,081	Silk reeling and twisting
tissage	81,121	17,954	222,101	69,688	weaving
Soie artificielle fabrication de filés	43,804	13,054	148,608	95,325	Artificial silk spinning
tissage	63,602	13,214	141,637	20,144	weaving

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres calculés par le B I T — Figures calculated by the I L O

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry Factory Statistics, 1930, 1933, 1934



**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)**

**Total wages and value of output (cont.)**

**POLOGNE**

**POLAND**

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Branches	Nombre des Number of		Montant global des Total amount of		Valeur brute de la production  Value of goods output	Branch
	ouvriers w ge earners	employés salaried employees	salaires wages	appachements salaries		
			Moyens (millions) (000's omitted)			
Fabrication de fils et de tissus	1929					Spinning and weaving
	152 803		246 001	54 564	1 114 719	
	1933					
	24 748	846	24 843	5 609	433 621	
Filatures Tissages Teintureries Etablissements mixtes (à plusieurs sections)	23,347	1 324	27 065	5 883	473 808	Spinning Weaving Dyeing Establishments covering various branches
	6 622	516	9 440	2 845		
	61,079	3 492	32,028	26 439	*	
	1934					
Filatures Tissages Teintureries Etablissements mixtes (à plusieurs sections)	20 643	917	24 281	5 835	464 379	Spinning Weaving Dyeing Establishments cover- ing various branches
	24 747	1 100	8 242	4 827	528,461	
	7 476	625	10 082	2 939	*	
	67 686	3 272	91 32	21 022	*	

<sup>1</sup> Moyenne annuelle — Average for the year

<sup>2</sup> A fin décembre de chaque année — At end of December of each year

<sup>3</sup> Valeur brute de la production des « fils » — Value of gross output of yarns.

<sup>4</sup> Valeur brute de la production des « tissus » — Value of gross output of cloth

Source: Office central de statistique. *Statistique de la production 1929 Statistique industrielle 1933 1934*

**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)**  
**Total wages and value of output (cont.)**

**ROUMANIE**

**RUMANIA**

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Branches	Nombre des Number of		Moyenne du salaire par tête de la main d'œuvre moyenne	Valeur de la production Value of output		Branch
	ouvriers wage earners	employés salaried employees		brute gross	nette net	
	Lai (millions)					
	1929					
Tissus de coton (et lin)	11 149	998	357 8	2 884 2	1 056 9	Cotton (and linen) cloth
Tissus de laine	10 004	985	371 3	2 974 4	1 288 1	Woolen cloth
Tissus de soie	918	121	68 0	359 8	165 0	Silk cloth
	1933					
Tissus de coton	16 004	1 504	408 3	2 998 9	1 400 9	Cotton cloth
Tissus de laine	11 337	925	344 9	2 045 2	780 2	Woolen cloth
Tissus de soie	8 201	885	66 7	618 1	224 9	Silk cloth

\* A fin décembre de chaque année — At end of December of each year

\* Chiffres calculés par le B I T — Figures calculated by the I L O

Source: Institut de statistique de l'Etat. *Annuaire statistique de la Roumanie 1930-1934*

**SUISSE**

**SWITZERLAND**

*Statistique de l'assurance accidents — Statistics of accident insurance*

Branches	Montant global des salaires assurés Total amount of insured wages			Branch
	Francs (milliers) — (000' omitted)			
	1929	1933	1934	
Travail mécanique de matières textiles brutes, filature fabrication de ouaté, feutre et drap	49 874	32 860	30 246	Raw textiles (mechanical work), spinning cotton-wool felt and cloth manufacturing
Travail mécanique de produits filés retordage dévidage, tissage, entreprises sans battisse ni machines à enlacher et sans finissage	51 665 39 936	51 380 27 992	48 904 25 895	Thread and yarn (mechanical work) twisting reeling weaving establishments without breaking or tearing machines (excl. finishing)
Finissage				Finishing

Source: Caisse nationale suisse d'assurance en cas d'accidents du travail. *Jahresbericht und Jahresrechnung, 1934*

**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (suite)**

**Total wages and value of output (cont.)**

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**  
(Bohême Moravie et Silésie)

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
(Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia)

*Statistique de l'assurance accidents — Statistics of accident insurance*

Branches	Nombre moyen de travailleurs assurés  Average number of insured workers		Montant global des salaires assurés  Total amount of insured wages		Branch
			Kč (millions) (000's millions)		
	1930	1932	1930	1932	
Coton et textiles mixtes (ml laine)	111 435	69 609	785 42	401 900	Cotton and half-woollen textiles
Laine et autres fibres animales	56 409	41 273	440 703	57 449	Wool and other animal textiles
Sole	15 282	8 858	114 559	56 072	Silk
Lin chanvre jute, etc	32 178	20 551	205 875	114 596	Flax hemp jute, etc
Blanchiment apprêt tein ture impression	24 650	18 526	194 865	118 785	Blanching finishing dyeing printing

SOURCE: Office de statistique de la République tchécoslovaque *Zpravy (Mitteilungen)* 1936 No 9/ 88

**U R S S**

**U S S R**

*Statistique de la production — Statistics of production*

Branches	Nombre moyen d'ouvriers Average number of wage earners		Montant global des salaires Total amount of wages	Valeur brute de la production Value of gross output	Branch
	Roubles — Roubles (millions)				
Coton Laine Lin	1928			Cotton Wool Flax	
	512 200	356	742		
	68 500	51	635		
	91 000	45	19		
Coton Laine Lin	1932			Cotton Wool Flax	
	412 200	425	3 047		
	75 500	82	654		
	60 500	52	216		
Coton Laine Lin	1935			Cotton Wool Flax	
	444 800	854	3 697		
	88 800	124	698		
	87 300	136	342		

1 Y compris les apprentis en 1928 — Including apprentices for 1928

2 Chiffres approximatifs calculés par le B I T en multipliant le salaire mensuel moyen par 12 et par le nombre moyen d'ouvriers. En 1928, les données couvrent également les apprentis — Approximate figures calculated by the B I T by multiplying the average monthly earnings by 12 and by the average number of wage earners. For 1928 data covering also apprentices

SOURCE: Direction centrale des statistiques économiques de la Commission du Plan d'Etat de l'U.R.S.S. *Le travail en U.R.S.S. Annuaire statistique, 1936*

**Salaires globaux et valeur de la production (fin)**

**Total wages and value of output (concl)**

**ADDENDUM**

*Pourcentage des salaires globaux par rapport à la valeur nette de la production dans divers pays*

*Percentage of total wages to net value of production in various countries*

Pays et branches	1929 1930 <sup>1</sup>	1933	1934	Countries and branches
<i>Canada</i>				<i>Canada</i>
Coton	41	41	46	Cotton
Laine	40	43	45	Wool
Sole	38	32	39	Silk
<i>Estonie</i>				<i>Estonia</i>
Coton	42	35	30	Cotton
Laine	57	94	39	Wool
<i>Etats-Unis</i>				<i>United States</i>
Coton	52	56	*	Cotton
Laine	51	51	*	Woolen and worsted
Sole	43	50	*	Silk
<i>Hongrie</i>				<i>Hungary</i>
Ensemble textile	29	29	29	All textiles
<i>France</i>				<i>France</i>
Coton	42	*	*	Cotton
Laine	40	*	*	Wool
Sole	43	*	*	Silk
<i>Grande-Bretagne</i>				<i>Great Britain</i>
Coton	71	*	*	Cotton
Laine	52	*	*	Woolen and worsted
Sole	37	*	*	Silk
<i>Japon</i>				<i>Japan</i>
Coton	36	17	26	Cotton
Laine	22	21	37	Wool
Sole	45	*	32	Silk

<sup>1</sup> Pour la France, la Grande-Bretagne et le Japon, 1930, pour les autres pays 1929 — For France, Great Britain and Japan, 1930, for other countries 1929

**RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**TRIPARTITE TECHNICAL CONFERENCE**  
**ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

**WASHINGTON, D C**  
**(United States of America)**

**2 17 April 1937**



## INTRODUCTION

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The Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry was organised as the result of a resolution submitted to the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference by Mr Winant and Miss Miller, United States Government Delegates

This resolution is as follows

The Conference, taking into consideration

(1) that there is a general desire for the improvement of the wages, hours and other working conditions of textile workers throughout the world,

(2) that, having regard to the varying standards of hours, wages and working conditions in different countries, such improvement requires the co operation of the countries concerned, and that the International Labour Organisation provides the appropriate means of attaining agreement on equitable standards of hours, wages and working conditions

(3) that the establishment of such equitable standards can only be achieved by discussion between the representatives of Governments, employers' and workers' organisations in the various countries

decides to request the Governing Body to convene a tripartite conference which would include the necessary technical and expert assistance from textile producing countries It would be the purpose of this conference to consider how the work already undertaken by the International Labour Organisation in connection with the improvement of conditions in the textile industry can best be advanced and to take into account all those aspects of the textile industry, which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in that industry.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office examined this resolution at its Seventy-seventh Session (November 1936) and decided to convene the proposed tripartite conference at Washington as the result of a suggestion of the President of the United States

The following letter communicating the Agenda of the Conference was addressed to the Governments of the Members of the Organisation

Geneva, 23 December 1936

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, at its Seventy-seventh Session (November 1936), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office considered the steps to be taken to give effect to a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session (June 1936), in which the Governing Body was requested to convene a Tripartite Conference to consider problems connected with the textile industry

On this occasion the representative of the Government of the United States of America conveyed to the Governing Body, on behalf of the President of the United States, an invitation to convene the proposed Conference at Washington

The Governing Body warmly welcomed this invitation and instructed the Office to convene the proposed Conference at Washington, the object of which it defined in the following resolution

"The Governing Body decides to invite the Governments of all countries in which textile production forms an important part of their national economy to send delegates and technical advisers familiar with the problems of the textile industry to take part in a tripartite Conference to consider all those aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry

"The Governing Body warmly welcomes the invitation of the President of the United States of America to convene this Conference in Washington and instructs the Director to get into touch with the United States Government with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the meetings for the first days of April next, and to report progress at its next session

"The Governing Body decides that it shall be represented at the said Conference by two members of each group."

Further details are given below as to the organisation and programme of work of the Conference

*Date and Place* The Technical Tripartite Conference will open at Washington on 2 April 1937. The exact place at which the Conference will take place will be conveyed to you in a subsequent communication

*Agenda* The Agenda comprises the examination of all those aspects of the textile industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in that industry

In order that you may be in a position to appreciate the object and scope of the Conference I am communicating to you herewith an extract from the note submitted by the Office to the Governing Body, which



formed the basis on which the Governing Body took its decision. I am also sending you extracts concerning the object and scope of the Conference from the draft minutes of the Seventy seventh Session of the Governing Body which must be regarded as provisional until they have been formally approved at the Seventy eighth Session (February 1937)

*Composition* The Conference will be composed of delegations of countries in which textile production forms an important part of their national economy. It will be for the Governments to decide whether they consider their country as one in which textile production forms an important part of the national economy.

*Delegations* It was decided that each Government taking part in the Conference would be requested to appoint three representatives namely, a Government representative, a representative of the employers and a representative of the workers. These three representatives may be accompanied by advisers who will have the right to speak but not to vote. The Governing Body instructed the Office to call the attention of the Governments to the importance of sending delegations to the Conference composed in such a way as to provide the fullest possible representation of the various branches of the textile industry in their country.

It was also decided that the Governing Body would be represented at the Conference by six of its members namely, two from each group.

*Expenses* As in the case of previous preparatory meetings which have been held under the auspices of the International Labour Office it was agreed that the travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of the representatives of each country at the proposed Conference, as well as those of their advisers would be borne by the respective Governments.

*Preparation* The International Labour Office was instructed to prepare, in connection with the Agenda of the Conference a report to serve as a basis for the discussions. This report will be sent as soon as possible to the countries taking part in the Conference.

It is under these conditions that I have the honour to request your Government, if it considers that textile production forms an important part of the national economy of your country, to appoint representatives to take part in the Technical Tripartite Conference on the textile industry.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to inform me at your earliest convenience whether the Office can count on the participation of your country in the Conference, and if so, to furnish me in due course with the names of the persons of whom your delegation will be composed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HAROLD BULLER,

Director

The Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry met from 2 to 17 April 1937 in the Government Auditorium at Washington. The secretariat of the Conference and some of the Committees worked in the offices of the Department of Labor,

which, as well as the Government Auditorium, the Government of the United States kindly placed at the disposal of the Conference

The number of countries represented was 27, this included the great majority of countries in which the textile industry plays an important part in economic life

The total number of persons accredited to the Conference was 209 A list of the delegations is given below

The Conference appointed as its President the Government delegate of the United States of America, Mr John G Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, former President of the Social Security Board

It appointed the following Vice-Presidents

*Government group*      Mr KITAOKA (Japan)

*Employers' group*      Mr OERSTED, member of the Governing  
Body of the International Labour  
Office

*Workers' group*      Mr Arthur SHAW (British Empire)

The Conference held fourteen plenary sittings

It began its work by a general discussion of the problems before it

The Conference appointed a *Selection Committee* which, in accordance with the practice followed at the sessions of the International Labour Conference, determined the order of work of the Conference In addition, in accordance with the Standing Orders adopted by the Conference, it examined the credentials of the members of the delegations The Chairman of this Committee was Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Government delegate of India

The Conference decided to set up a Committee on Statistics of 18 members to discuss questions relating to the compilation and utilisation of statistics concerning the textile industry The Chairman of this Committee was Mr Carter Goodrich, member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office It appointed as its Reporter Mr E C Ramsbottom, British Government adviser. This Committee in turn set up a *Sub-Committee on Economic Statistics*, the Chairman of which was Mr Carter Goodrich and the Reporter Mr W. Ellison Chalmers, Government adviser of the United States of America. The Committee on Statistics submitted a report to the Conference to which was attached a report of the Sub-Committee on Economic Statistics.

A copy of the reports as approved by the Conference will be found below

For the discussion of the economic and social aspects of problems concerning the textile industry, the Conference decided to sit as a *General Committee* consisting of all the delegates of the States represented (who might be replaced by one of their advisers) as well as the observers

The Chairman of the General Committee was Mr John G Winant, President of the Conference The Committee appointed as Reporters Dr J Wisselink, Government delegate of the Netherlands, for economic questions, and Mr C Picquenard, Government delegate of France, for social questions In each case the Reporter was assisted by a representative of the employers and a representative of the workers who, together with the Reporter, constituted a Drafting Committee which revised each report before it was submitted to the General Committee

The report of the General Committee on economic questions and the report of the General Committee on social questions as approved by the Conference will be found below

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# **LIST OF DELEGATIONS, COMMITTEES, ETC REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE**

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## **I**

### **LIST OF MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS**

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#### **DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE**

##### **GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr J NEČAS Chairman of the Governing Body (Czechoslovakia)  
Mr C GOODRICH (United States of America)  
Mr C A PARDO (Argentina)

##### **EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr H C OERSTED Vice Chairman of the Governing Body (Denmark)  
Mr Henry I HARRIMAN Substitute for Mr H S DENNISON (United States of America)  
Mr. C. TZAUT (Switzerland)

##### *Substitute*

Mr J LECOCQ (Belgium)

##### **WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr C MERTENS Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body (Belgium)  
Mr W GREEN (United States of America)  
Mr E KUPERS (Netherlands)

##### *Substitute:*

Mr A. HAYDAY (British Empire)

## BELGIUM

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr Robert MOMMENS, Inspector-General for the Protection of Labour at Ghent

### EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE

Mr BRASSEUR, Vice-President of the Belgian Spinners' Association at Ghent

#### *Adviser*

Mr WILFORD, President of the Belgian Association of Textile Organisations at Tamise

### WORKERS' DELEGATE

Mr SEGIER, Secretary of the Central Organisation of Textile Workers at Ghent

#### *Adviser*

Mr VERHEECKE, Secretary of the Central Organisation of Christian Textile Workers at Mont-St-Amand

## BRAZIL

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr Luis DE FARO, Jr, Consul-General in New York City

#### *Adviser*

Mr Raphael CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA, Chief of the Information Section in New York City of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

## BRITISH EMPIRE

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Lt Colonel Anthony John MUIRHEAD M C M P, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour

#### *Advisers*

Mr Frank Arthur NORMAN, O B E, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour

Mr Edmund Cecil RAMSBOTTOM, O B E, Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour

Mr. Robert Ritchie BOWMAN, Ministry of Labour, Northern Ireland

Mr Cynl DENNY, M.C., Principal, Ministry of Labour

### EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE

Mr. Thomas ASHURST, Secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations

*Advisers*

Mr Archibald CRAWFORD K C Chairman of the Rope Twine and Net Manufacturers Association and of the Federation of Flax Spinners and Manufacturers Associations of Great Britain Member of the Council of the National Confederation of Employers Organisations

Mr Peter Ewart JACK Chairman of the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers

Mr Harold Stewart KIRKALDY Assistant Secretary of the National Confederation of Employers Organisations

Mr Ernest James MARTIN Secretary of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers Council Member of the Council of the National Confederation of Employers Organisations

Mr Arthur James PALFREYMAN Chairman of the National Federation of Hosiery Manufacturers Associations

Mr John POGSON Secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations Limited Member of the Council of the National Confederation of Employers Organisations

Mr William SCHOLLS, Chairman of the Wages Committee of the Allied Association of Bleachers Dyers Printers and Finishers Member of the Council of the National Confederation of Employers Organisations

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**WORKERS DELEGATE**

Mr Arthur SHAW C B E J P General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers Bleachers and Textile Workers Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council

*Advisers*

Mr James BELL J P Secretary of the Oldham Weavers Association

Mr Arthur DEAKIN Assistant General Secretary Transport and General Workers Union

Mr John Carver HENDRY Secretary The Scottish Council

Mr John MCKENZIE Scottish District Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers

Mr Horace Matthew MOULDEN Secretary National Hosiery Federation

Mr Alfred ROBERTS Secretary, the Amalgamated Association of Card Blowing and Ring Loom Operatives

Mr William WOOD J P General Secretary the Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners Provincial Association of Bolton and surrounding districts Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council

**CANADA**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr Gerald H BROWN Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour

*Advisers*

Mr James F MARSH Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario, Toronto Ontario

Mr Gerard TREMBLAY Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, Quebec City

Mr Alfred CHARPENTIER President, La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., Montreal Quebec.

Mr A. B. WHITELEY, Secretary, Royal Commission on Textile Industry Ottawa, Ontario

EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE

Mr H G SMITH, Chairman, Board of Directors, Mercury Mills Limited,  
Hamilton, Ontario

*Advisers*

Mr Jackson H MARX, President, Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited,  
Montreal

Mr A V YOUNG, President and General Manager, Hamilton Cotton  
Company, Ltd, Hamilton, Ontario

Replaced in the course of the Conference by Mr Blair GORDON, Managing  
Director, Dominion Textile, Ltd, Montreal

Mr Douglas HALLAM, Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute, Toronto,  
Ontario

WORKERS' DELEGATE

Mr P M DRAPER, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada,  
Ottawa, Ontario

*Advisers*

Mr Alphonse MORRISSETTE, President of Local Union No 2467, United  
Textile Workers of America and Financial Secretary, Trades and Labour  
Council, Three Rivers, Quebec

Mr Alexander WELCH, Member of Local Union No 2495, United Textile  
Workers of America, Toronto, Ontario

Mr Arthur LAVERTY, President of Local Union No 2499, United Textile,  
Workers of America, Cornwall, Ontario

CHINA

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr Zaung-teh ING, Counsellor of Embassy, Chinese Embassy, Washington,  
D C

*Advisers*

Mr Pei-yuan HO, First Secretary, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D C

Mr Tswen-hng TSUI, Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D C

*Secretary*

Mr Chia-chen Clarence CHU, Attache, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D C

EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE

Mr. Kan-yo NIEH, Head of the Textile Technology Department of the  
" Academia Sinica "

*Adviser*

Mr. Kuei-tsun WANG, Secretary of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Asso-  
ciation.

*Secretaries*

Dr. T. G. HO, Former Economist of the Szechuen Provincial Government

Mr Fu-Yu DI, Textile Expert of the Cotton Commission, National Economic  
Council.



**WORKERS DELEGATE**

Mr Hseuh fan CHU Chairman Shanghai General Labour Union

*Adviser*

Mr Khai Coo HUANG Secretary of the Shanghai Cotton Mill Trade Union

*Secretary*

Mr Joseph CHIANG Former Secretary of the Shanghai Hosiery Trade Union

**CUBA**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr Marino Lopez BLANCO Cuban Embassy Washington D C  
Substituted in the course of the Conference by Mr J E D' SANDOVAL

**EMPLOYERS DELEGATE**

Mr Dayton HEDGES

**WORKERS DELEGATE**

Mr Alejandro CANAS

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Dr Josef KOTLEK Ministerial Councillor Chief of the Section for International Reports in the Ministry of Social Welfare

*Adviser*

Mr Jaroslav PISKACEK Adviser in the Ministry of Commerce

**EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Richard MORAWETZ Manufacturer Upice representative of the Czechoslovak Confederation of Employers Organisations

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Anton ROSCHER President of the Textile Workers Union Liberec

**ECUADOR**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr Carlos DOUSDEBES Secretary General of the Labour Department

**EMPLOYERS DELEGATE**

Mr Alfonso PEREZ, Chamber of Commerce, Pichincha

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Luis ANDA

**FINLAND**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr Eero JARNEFELT, Minister of Finland, Washington

*Adviser*

Mr Sigurd Waldemar von NUMERS, Secretary, Finnish Legation, Washington

**FRANCE**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr Charles PICQUENARD, Honorary Director-General of Labour at the Ministry of Labour

*Advisers*

Mr Paul GERVOIS, Divisional Inspector of Labour at Lille

Mme Marguerite PAITRE, Inspector of Labour at Paris

Mr Hermes BARET, Inspector of Labour at Lyons

**EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Paul SCHLUMBERGER, Honorary President of the International Cotton Federation at Mulhouse

*Advisers*

Mr. Alphonse TIBERGHIEN, President of the Textile Manufacturers Association of Roubaix-Tourcoing at Tourcoing

Mr Paul CHARBIN, Honorary President of the Silk Manufacturers' Federation, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons at Lyons

Mr Jean GILJIER, Member of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association of the Department of Aube at Troyes

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr VANDEPUTTE, Secretary of the Textile Workers' Federation

*Advisers*

Mr DELOBELLE, Secretary of the Textile Federation in Paris

Mr AUBERT, of the Textile Trade Union in Lyons

Mr VEREECKE, of the Textile Trade Union in Lille

**GERMANY**

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVER**

Mr. Walther BECKER, Commercial Attaché, German Embassy, Washington

## GREECE

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr Nicholas G LELY Counsellor at Legation Royal Greek Legation

#### *Adviser*

Mr Spiro TSAMI Commercial Counsellor to the Royal Greek Legation

## GUATEMALA

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Senor Dr Don Enrique Lopez HERRARTE First Secretary Guatemalan  
Legation Washington

## INDIA

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Sir Firoz Khan NOON High Commissioner for India in London Member  
of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

#### *Secretaries*

Mr W M MATHER OBE

Mr S R ZAMAN

### EMPLOYERS DELEGATE

Mr B M BIRLA

### WORKERS DELEGATE

Mr R R BAKHALE

## JAPAN

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr KITAOKA Chief of the Permanent Delegation of the Japanese Government to the International Labour Office Representative of the Japanese Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

#### *Advisers*

Mr TAKESHIMA Secretary in the Bureau of Social Affairs

Mr IGUCHI Technician in the Bureau of Social Affairs Factory Inspector

Mr INOUE Commercial Attaché New York

Mr KOYAMA Secretary in the Customs Office Yokohama.

Mr KISHI Technician in the Department of Commerce and Industry

Mr ISHIGURO Secretary in the Department of Agriculture

#### *Secretary*

Mr MUTO, Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of the Japanese Government to the International Labour Office

**EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE**

Mr ZEN, Managing Director of the National Federation of Industrial Organisations

*Substitute*

Mr TAKEUCHI, Substitute member of the Governing Body, International Labour Office

*Advisers*

Mr KATAKURA, Director of the Katakura Silk Spinning Company

Mr SAKUKAWA, Director of the Toyo Spinning Company (Personal Substitute)

Mr KAWAGUCHI, Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association

*Secretaries*

Mr K FUKADA, Mr B KOMURA, Mr B KAGAMI

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr KOIZUMI, President of the Kaun Kyokai (Marine Officers' Union)

*Advisers*

Mr KAMIJO, Secretary in the Trades Union Congress of Japan

Mr DOI, of the Central Committee of the General Confederation of Labour of All-Japan

*Secretaries*

Mr T FUKUDA, Mr T SATO

**LATVIA**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Dr A BILMANIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, D C

**MEXICO**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr Rodrigo AMPUDIA DEL VALLE, representing the Ministry of National Economy and the Department of Labour

**EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Luis R. DE LA TORRE, representing the National Association of Employers of the Textile Industry,

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Enrique RANGEL, representing the Mexican Workers' Federation,

## NETHERLANDS

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Dr J WISSEINK Professor of Industrial Economy

#### *Advisers*

Mr A P DROST Engineer Chief Inspector of Labour

Miss G J STEMBERG Doctor of Laws Director in the Ministry of Social Affairs

Mr G J TEPPEMA Director Ministry of Commerce Industry and Navigation

### EMPLOYERS DELEGATE

Mr G VAN DER MUELEN Director of the Royal Steam Weaving Company Limited at Nijverdal

#### *Advisers*

Mr A C VAN ECK Doctor of Laws Secretary of the Manufacturers Union

Mr B J M VAN SPAENDONCK Secretary of the Netherlands Catholic Union of Textile Employers

### WORKERS DELEGATE

Mr G RENGELINK President of the Netherlands General Federation of Textile Workers "De Eendracht" and Member of the Committee of the International Textile Workers Organisation

#### *Advisers*

Mr A VAN DER MEYS President of the Union of Catholic Workers "St Lambertus", and Secretary of the International Federation of Christian Textile Workers

Mr G EKKEL Member of the General Committee of the International Christian Trade Unions in the Netherlands and President of the Netherlands Union of Christian Textile Workers "Unitas"

## PERU

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr German LARABURE

## POLAND

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

His Excellency, Mr Jerzy POTOCKI Polish Ambassador in Washington D C

#### *Substitutes*

Mr Marian KANDEL Director of the Department of Trades and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Mr Jozef ZAGRODZKI, Chief of the Labour Protection Section in the Ministry of Social Assistance

*Advisers*

Mr Karel BAJER, Director of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Lodz

Dr Sylwester GRUSZKA, Polish Consul-General in New York, Commercial Councillor in the Polish Embassy at Washington

Mr Seweryn HORSZOWSKI, Ministerial Councillor, Chief of the International Labour Legislation Service in the Ministry of Social Assistance.

**EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Gustaw GEYER, Vice-President of the Textile Manufacturers' Union of Poland

*Substitute*

Mr Kazimierz MARKON, Vice-President of the Industrial Textile Union of Poland

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Adam WALCZAK, General Secretary of the Male and Female Textile Workers' Union in Poland

*Adviser*

Mr Jan Stanislaw JANKOWSKI, Engineer, Member of the Executive of the Polish Trade Union Congress, former Minister of Labour and Social Welfare

**RUMANIA**

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVER**

Mr Mircea BABES, First Secretary, Rumanian Legation, Washington, D C.

**SWEDEN**

**GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Mr W. F BOSTROM, Swedish Minister, Washington, D C

**EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE**

Mr. E W PAUES, Director of the Swedish Textile Employers Association

*Adviser*

Mr L EKELOUND, Civil Engineer

**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr C. ANDERSSON, President of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

*Adviser*

Mr. G WENNSTROM, President of the Federation of Swedish Textile Workers

## **TURKEY**

### **GOVERNMENT OBSERVER**

Mr Resid ANAMUR First Secretary Turkish Embassy Washington D C

## **U S S R**

### **GOVERNMENT OBSERVER**

Constantin OUMANSKY Counsellor of Embassy

## **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### **GOVERNMENT DELEGATE**

Hon John G WINANT former Governor of New Hampshire former  
Chairman of the Social Security Board

#### *Substitute Government Delegates*

Mr Ernest G DRAPER Assistant Secretary of Commerce Department  
of Commerce

Mr Isador LUBIN U S Commissioner of Labor Statistics Department of  
Labor

Mr A Ford HINRICHS Chief Economist Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Department of Labor

#### *Advisers*

Mr Lawrence MYERS Chief of the Marketing Section Agricultural Adjust  
ment Administration Department of Agriculture

Mr A Manuel M FOX, Chief of the Economic Division U S Tariff Com  
mission

Mr Joseph H WILLITS Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and  
Commerce University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia Pa

Mr Lynn R EDMISTER Chief Economic Analyst, Trade Agreements  
Division Department of State

Miss Katharine F LENROOT Chief of the Children's Bureau Department  
of Labor

Miss Mary ANDERSON Chief of the Women's Bureau, Department of  
Labor

Mr William G RICE, Jr Professor of Law University of Wisconsin Law  
School, Madison Wis

Mr Thomas I EMERSON, Office of the General Counsel Social Security  
Board

Mr W Ellison CHALMERS Assistant U S Labor Commissioner in Geneva

Mr Verne A ZIMMER Director of the Division of Labor Standards De  
partment of Labor

### **EMPLOYERS DELEGATE**

Hon O. Max GARDNER former Governor of North Carolina, Woodward  
Building, Washington D C

*Advisers*

Mr Robert R WEST, President and Treasurer, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va  
Mr Robert AMORY, President and Treasurer, Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N H  
Mr Robert E HENRY, President and Treasurer, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S C  
Mr Herman CONE, Treasurer, Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N C  
Mr William N BANKS, President, Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association, President, Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga  
Mr Hyman L BATTLE, Treasurer and Manager, Rocky Mount Hills, Rocky Mount, N C  
Mr Ward CHENEY, President, Cheney Brothers  
Mr D E DOUTY, United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N J  
Mr Franklin W HOBBS, Arlington Mills, Boston, Mass  
Colonel Millard BROWN, Continental Mills, Philadelphia, Pa  
Mr Harold WALTER, Uxbridge Woisted Company, Uxbridge, Mass  
Mr George H ROBERTS, c/o Bemis Brothers Bag Company, 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass  
Mr J W NICKERSON, Cheney Brothers, New York, N Y  
Mr Jarvis CROMWELL, c/o William Iselin and Company, New York, N Y  
Mr Roy E TILLES, Gotham Silk Hosiery Company, New York, N Y

*Secretaries*

Mr Claudius MURCHISON, Cotton Textile Institute, New York City  
Mr Arthur BESSE, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, New York City  
Mr A W McCREADY, National Federation of Textiles, Inc, New York City

*Alternative Advisers*

Mr Frederick STEELE, Pierce Brothers, Ltd, New Bedford, Mass  
Mr T Scott ROBERTS, President of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, President and Treasurer, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala  
Mr Donald P JOHNSTON, Royal Cotton Mill Company, Wake Forest, N C  
Mr R D HALL, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Stowe Thread Company, Belmont, N C  
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**WORKERS' DELEGATE**

Mr Emil RIEBE, President, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Philadelphia, Pa

*Advisers*

Mr Francis J GORMAN, President, United Textile Workers of America, Washington, D C



Mr Marion H HEDGES Research Director International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers Washington D C  
Mr Alfred HOFFMAN Director of Research American Federation of  
Hosiery Workers Philadelphia Pa  
Mr Abraham BINNS Member of Executive Council United Textile Workers  
of America New Bedford Mass  
Mr George BALDANZIE Second Vice President United Textile Workers  
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Mr Horace A RIVIERE Fourth Vice President United Textile Workers  
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Mr Paul R CHRISTOPHER Organizer United Textile Workers of  
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Mr Godfrey BLOCH New York NY  
Mr William E G BATTY Secretary of Local Union United Textile Workers  
of America New Bedford Mass  
Miss Elizabeth CHRISTMAN Secretary National Women's Trade Union  
League Machinists Building Washington D C

## URUGUAY

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Don Jose RICHLING Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of Uruguay Washington D C

## YUGOSLAVIA

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Mr FOTITCH Minister of Yugoslavia Washington D C

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Vice-Chairmen Mr KITAOKA Government delegate of Japan

Mr OERSTED, Employers Delegate of the Governing Body  
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Mr A SHAW Workers Delegate of the British Empire

General Secretary Mr H BUTLER Director of the International Labour  
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Assistant Secretary General Mr E J PHELAN

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Experts Mr LORWIN, Mr MORTISHED, Mr NIXON, Mr WUBNIG

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*Spanish* Mme ECHEGARAY.

*Japanese.* Mr KAMII

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Workers' relations Mr STAAL

Press Mr IRVIN

Information office, Miss FAHEY

Typewriting and reporting service

Chief of the service Mme LAVERRIERE

Mimeography service

Chief of service Mr REPPEN

Distribution

Chief of service Mr SCHNAIDT

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*Japan* Mr KIKUCHI

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*Mexico* Mr AMPUDIA DEL VALLE

*Poland* Mr POTOCKI, substitute, Mr ZAGRODSKI.

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*Canada* Mr BROWN

*China* Mr Zaung-geh ING.

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Mr EVANS

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All Delegates and Observers of the Conference

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Mr WINANT.

*Experts:*

Mr. LORWIN. Mr. MORTISHED. Mr. WUBNIG.

*Secretaries*

Mr Maurice MILHAUD	Mr GALLOIS
Mr EVANS	Mr WUBNIG

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*Government Member* Mr WISSELINK (reporter)  
*Employers Member* Mr ASHURST  
*Workers Member* Mr SEGIER

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

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## II

### REPORTS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

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#### REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

During the general discussion at the first ten plenary sessions of the Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry, many references were made to the economic and social problems of the industry. At the same time, many representatives of the three interests involved—Governments, employers and workers—considered that although the economic and social aspects of the problem were closely interrelated, it would be desirable to discuss them separately.

In view of this the Selection Committee in its third Report submitted to the plenary session on Thursday morning, 8 April 1937, recommended to the Conference to go into a Committee, including all the members of the Conference, with a view to examining the economic problems of the textile industry.

The Selection Committee further recommended that the following agenda, based on the discussions which had taken place in plenary session on the Report prepared by the International Labour Office, be adopted as a basis of discussion for the examination of the economic problems.

#### I. *Consumption*

##### (A) *Consumption needs.*

- (1) Agricultural population
- (2) Industrial population

##### (B) *Consumption expansion.*

- (1) By increasing purchasing power
- (2) By reducing prices — Is price reduction inconsistent with higher wages or better standards?
- (3) By the effect of changing fashions and the shifting of consumption

## II *Production and International Trade*

### (A) *Existing situation*

- (1) Changing distribution
- (2) Restriction of production
  - (a) By internal action for reducing excess capacity or limiting output,
  - (b) By restriction on international trade (tariff quotas, gentlemen's agreements etc )
  - (c) Exchange restrictions,
  - (d) Raw materials
- (3) Export subsidies direct and indirect

### (B) *Remedial possibilities*

- (1) Conditions of " fair competition " as an aid for lowering barriers
- (2) International agreements as means toward adjusting production and consumption of different textile products
- (3) Possibility of improving international organisation dealing with above problems

*This recommendation was adopted by the Conference*

Discussion of its economic agenda occupied the General Committee at three sittings, the morning and afternoon of 9 April and the morning of 10 April

Mr Winant, President of the Conference, acted as chairman of the Committee which appointed a Drafting Committee composed as follows

For Government members	Mr WISSELINK
For the Employer members	Mr ASHURST
For the Worker members	Mr SEGIER

It was decided that the Government member of the Drafting Committee should act as reporter

The Committee was assisted by the following experts Messrs LOEWIN, MORRISSE and WUBNIC The following persons acted as secretaries *French*—Messrs GALLON and MILHAUD *English*—Messrs EVANS and WUBNIC

*It was decided that the agenda submitted by the Selection Committee in its third report should constitute the basis of the Committee's discussion of the economic problems of the textile industry*

From what has been said above, it is evident that any attempt to present the discussion of economic problems in the General Committee independently of the discussion of the same problems

at the plenary sessions of the Conference, would be more or less artificial. In the present Report, therefore, the effort has been made to bring together the points raised and the suggestions made, as regards economic problems, before both the Committee and the Conference. Verbatim reports of the individual speeches made at the plenary sessions of the Conference will be found in the stenographic record of the proceedings. Summaries of the individual speeches made before the Committee will be found in the minutes of the Committee.

It is believed expedient therefore to limit the content of this Report to a general synthesis of outstanding points of view and of major proposals in their bearing upon the economic factors of the textile industry. While aiming to give as clear a picture as possible of the differences of view expressed, this Report seeks to bring out the points of agreement—and what may be regarded as the common trend of the discussion.

## I

There was no question in the Conference or in the General Committee that the end of their deliberations was the improvement of economic and social conditions in the textile industry on a world scale. Various members of the General Committee stressed the fact that the restoration of a healthy condition in the textile industry is closely related to economic improvement in general and to the progressive rise of living standards in all countries. It was underlined that the chief reason for the slow increase in the consumption of textiles during the past decade or so has been the insufficiency of income of the mass of the people. The conclusion was drawn from this that in order to expand the consumption of textile products it is necessary to increase mass purchasing power and to find ways and means of raising standards of living.

It was clearly brought out in the course of this discussion that the elasticity of consumption for textile products is considerable in most countries. The speakers before both the Conference and the Committee were practically unanimous in maintaining that agricultural populations the world over were not consuming textile products at a level sufficient to satisfy the requirements of a reasonable standard of living. It was emphasised in this connection that if the agricultural populations in all countries were put in a more favourable economic position, their consumption of textile



products, particularly of cotton goods, would expand to dimensions offering considerable possibilities for improving the present social conditions prevailing in the textile manufacturing industry on the basis of its present productive capacity. Specific data indicating the great margin between actual consumption of textile products and the possible consumption if more adequate standards of living could be achieved were offered as regards agricultural populations in various countries. It was said, for instance, that if the consumption of cotton cloth per head of the population in China were increased even moderately considerable expansion in the textile industry would follow. It was stated by one of the Indian delegates that the per capita consumption of textile products in India is at present only 16.4 yards per year, but that it would require several times as many yards a year for a man to be adequately clothed in that country. Statements along similar lines were advanced in respect to Poland, Mexico, and other countries. Statistical evidence was also brought forward illustrating how increased farmer's income in recent years had, in the United States at least, expanded the consumption of textile products in rural areas.

The discussion made it clear further that consumption of textile products by industrial workers was also at unsatisfactorily low levels and that even in some of the most advanced industrial countries large elements of the population are still below not only what may be regarded as an adequate minimum of consumption of textiles but also far below the levels of consumption already attained by some of the better paid groups of the industrial population. It was furthermore the consensus of opinion that if industrial workers were enabled to consume more textile goods, whether by higher incomes, lower prices or both, they would do so quickly and in large measure. Certain data were brought forward illustrating that the consumption of textile goods among low income industrial workers in the United States expands more rapidly than income family budget studies made in a number of American cities, summaries of which were circulated to the Committee, were referred to as showing that as family incomes rise from \$1,000 to \$2,700 a year, the total dollar expenditures on clothing increase in some cities as much as sevenfold. It was stated that if the wages of unskilled workers in New York City were to be raised to the present level of skilled workers, it would result in a threefold increase in expenditure for clothing. More generally, the data submitted show that without any change in industrial demand

for cotton textiles over 1929, the total consumption of cotton in the United States would be 25 per cent. greater to-day than in that year if wage earners and farm communities consumed cotton products in quantities equal to those required to maintain a level of living adequate to ensure health and social decency. In other words, the actual consumption of raw cotton in the United States in 1929 was 3,423,000,000 pounds, while the potential consumption on the social basis indicated would be 4,281,000,000 pounds—that is, a potential per capita consumption of 34 pounds as against an actual per capita consumption in 1929 of 27.7 pounds. Taking the world as a whole, it was indicated that if cotton textile consumption increased to the average per capita consumption of the present population of Western Europe it would call for approximately forty million bales of cotton a year for piece goods alone instead of the present consumption of twenty-six million bales to cover all uses.

## II

The speakers before the Conference and the Committee were agreed that a material increase in mass purchasing power which would raise consumption levels would help to remove many of the obstacles now in the way of improving social conditions in the textile manufacturing industry. At the same time, several of the speakers pointed out that where demand was elastic, as in the case of textile goods, consumption might be discouraged by ill-considered increases in the cost of production leading to an advance in sales prices.

Some divergencies of opinion, and of emphasis, appeared in the formulation of methods for expanding purchasing power. Workers' delegates maintained that the best formula for expanding purchasing power was to raise wages and increase labour earnings. They argued that wages were only a small share of the total costs of production in textile manufacturing, so that the resulting cost increases, if any, would be moderate. They further argued that the limits of unproved efficiency and productivity in textile manufacturing were far from reached, so that considerable possibilities still remained for raising wages without advancing manufacturing costs. At the same time, the workers' spokesmen maintained that a general levelling up of wages would so augment the consumption of textile goods the world over as to permit manufacturers to benefit from the economies of large-scale production, making full use of the

productive facilities now idle because of insufficient demand. It was further stated in this connection that inasmuch as the textile workers numbering some 14 million throughout the world formed a large part of the working population in most countries, an increase of their earnings would in itself mean an enlargement of purchasing power, a large part of which would necessarily go into textile consumption. Furthermore, part of this purchasing power would go towards the purchasing of other articles of consumption, which would in turn mean increased business activity and larger earnings on the part of workers in other industries who in their turn would be enabled to spend more money on textiles.

The majority of the employers' spokesmen were of the opinion that the most appropriate method of enlarging purchasing power was to lower the sales prices of textile goods. They contended that measures such as a shorter working week, with maintained weekly earnings, would operate to force production costs upward and should be avoided. In this connection stress was laid both on the substantial ratio of labour costs to total production cost, and on the pyramiding of higher costs from one manufacturing process to the next. The appropriate means for lowering prices, it was suggested, ran along the lines of greater efficiency in the production of raw materials and in the manufacturing and marketing of semi finished and finished products. It was particularly emphasised by many of the employers' delegates and advisers that a large part of the world's total output of textile goods went toward oversea and colonial countries where income levels were very low and where consumers were in no position to sustain the effects of increases in the prices of textile goods. On the other hand, the employers' representatives of the United States pointed to the successful operation of the 40 hour week in the textile industry under conditions increasing the purchasing power of the masses.

Varying points of view on how best to increase purchasing power were put forward by Government delegates and advisers. Spokesmen for several countries producing raw materials were of the opinion that the most efficacious method of immediately enlarging the consumption of textile goods was to obtain unproved world market prices for primary commodities. It was emphasised that the agricultural populations, especially in the Far East, in Africa, and in Latin America, were producers of primary products such as sugar, wheat, coconuts, tea, coffee, textile fibres and rubber, and that these populations must get better prices for what they produce if they are to be in a position to spend more for textile

products While emphasising this point, members of the Committee realised that an indefinite rise in raw material prices might create serious problems in turn and that the problem is one of price relationship, of a proper adjustment between agricultural and industrial prices The measures taken to give the agricultural populations a better return for their products must be so guided as to promote a balanced growth of industrial activity in general.

Representatives of other Governments pointed out that in their experience the greatest stimulus to the consumption of textile goods came from an advance in the general tempo of industrial activity arising out of an increase in the purchasing power at the disposal of low-income groups Representatives of still other countries emphasised that where the national welfare of the textile industry depended largely on exports to oversea and colonial markets, it was imperative to preserve purchasing power of low-income consumers by avoiding all measures which would burden textile manufacturing with substantially higher costs of production, especially as the effects of an improved standard of living in these countries upon textile consumption would take many years to make themselves felt

In this connection the members of the Committee were led to consider the question whether price reductions were inconsistent with higher wages and better working standards With some exceptions, it was recognised that price reductions were not necessarily and in all circumstances inconsistent with higher wages and improved working standards The differences of opinion which arose on this point concerned rather the question of whether or not the conditions were present for reconciling the interests of the workers in higher wages which would permit reasonable standards of living with the interests of employers in lower prices which would encourage maximum sales It was also recognised, for example, that improvement in labour efficiency, where such improvement was possible, would go a long way toward offsetting the price-raising effects of higher labour standards In connection with this point, special references were made to the increase in labour and machine productivity which had taken place since the war in various branches of the industry and in various countries In mills where industrial techniques represented the best technical practice in each year, there was more than a 33  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent decrease in the number of man-hours required to produce a given amount of cotton textiles in the United States between 1910 and 1936. In Shanghai cotton mills, the average output per weaver increased

• over 46 per cent between 1933 and 1935. The production of jute yarn in England per operative had increased from 110.7 cwt in 1934 to 148 cwt in 1935, in Poland it was said, one cotton textile operative before the war operated two looms and the time lost was approximately 25 to 35 per cent of the working day, since the war, each operative operates four looms and the time lost is only 20 per cent. In the same country the number of workers employed on one thousand spindles before the war was between 11 and 14, whereas now it has been reduced to between five and eight. Some speakers, however, contended that the increase in labour efficiency was in part due to improved raw materials and better preparatory processes.

But while a number of delegates argued that the possibilities of improving efficiency were considerable, others, chiefly the employer spokesmen, maintained that the actual possibilities were less extensive. An increase in efficiency in some countries was said to be difficult owing to the contraction of export markets as a result of changes in the distribution of textile manufacturing and of increased international competition. In the view of other speakers, however, the textile manufacturing industry in many countries was far from using the best available equipment or the most effective managerial methods. This affected workers' wages adversely because the more efficient plants did not always increase wages as plant efficiency increased and hence the inefficient plants often dominated the fixing of wages and working conditions.

While the workers' spokesmen stressed the idea that enlarged purchasing power resulting in an expanding consumption of textiles would help to lower prices, the majority of the employers' spokesmen were inclined to stress the curtailed employment and diminished purchasing power which might result from further rationalisation in textile manufacturing. It was generally admitted that enlarged sales of textile goods would go a long way toward permitting a simultaneous raising of wages and lowering of prices. What, however, would be the consequences of higher wages in enlarging or expanding the textile market? On the one hand, it was argued that higher textile wages would further contract export markets in agricultural countries and might shift consumption to other commodities. On the other hand, it was said that higher wages, by stimulating home demand, would permit larger output with all the attendant economies in costs. The experience of certain countries was cited as regards the increases in labour costs and sales prices which might be expected to result from given increases

in wages. It was realised that the results found in practice were related to concomitant increase in productivity, expansion of output and enlargement of textile markets.

Considerable evidence was brought forward as to the effects of changes in fashion and in social customs upon the consumption of textile goods as a whole and as to the effects of shifts in consumption as among different textile fibres. With regard to the first question, attention was drawn to the habit of wearing smaller quantities of clothing, particularly of underclothing, and to the effects which the heating of homes and offices has upon the use of clothing. Similarly, attention was drawn to the substitution of paper for textile fibres as the raw material for napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, etc. With respect to the second question, particular emphasis was laid upon the competition of rayon with silk, of cotton with jute, and upon the reduced use of linen in favour of other fibres.

As regards changes in fashion bearing upon the total consumption of textile goods, it was thought by some speakers that Governments might profitably consider ways and means of encouraging larger uses of textiles. Several speakers also suggested that, in particular, Government measures be taken to protect textile manufacturers in the use of patterns and designs. As regards shifts from one textile fibre to others, the view was expressed that this resulted largely from factors of fashion and of relative pricing. Some speakers pointed out that the internal competition among the different fibres and the respective branches of industry was so persistent and so strong as to make it necessary, when introducing fundamental social reforms, to apply them to the textile industry in its entirety.

At the same time the spokesmen of the various interests involved found themselves in substantial agreement on several methods by which purchasing power could be augmented through price readjustments. It was suggested from several sources that means might be found to avoid excessive fluctuations in the price of textile raw materials. It was generally agreed that considerable economies remained to be achieved in the spread between the prices received by producers of textile raw materials and the prices paid by manufacturers purchasing such fibres. It was further intimated that the costs of distributing textile goods to the consuming public offered possibilities of more economical procedure. While the methods of distribution differ in various countries, in general the cost of distribution could be regarded as involving a certain element of dupli-

cation requiring the ultimate consumer of textiles to pay an amount for distribution which is out of proportion to manufacturing costs. An improvement in distributing methods would spell savings in costs, making more textile products available to lower income groups.

### III

Having agreed on the need for and the possibilities of expanding the consumption of textiles, the Committee gave expression to the view that the production of textiles should, in the long run, be expanded rather than curtailed. The inadequate levels of consumption now prevailing the world over make it imperative, as a long run policy for the welfare of the textile industry, to devise ways and means of putting a larger output at the disposal of consumers. At the same time, attention was drawn to the advisability, in certain circumstances, of controlling the rate of growth in the textile manufacturing industry, and to the necessity, under existing exigencies, of adjusting capacity to the limit of curtailed effective markets.

The reasons underlying experiments both in the United States and in Great Britain for curtailing capacity temporarily, were explained in some detail to the Conference and to the Committee. It was put to the Conference and to the Committee that the United States textile codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act aimed at achieving a controlled rate of growth so that no region could develop its own sales by virtue of undercutting labour standards of other regions. It was also put to the Conference and to the Committee that the retirement of excess cotton spindles in Great Britain was to be explained by the sharp contraction of export markets, attributable both to competition from countries with lower standards and to the growth of home market production on the part of former major customers. In the long run, however, both the United States and Great Britain, as well as other countries where curtailment experiments had been made, were interested in enlarging markets and in raising consumption levels despite the temporary circumstances which had required some curtailment of existing capacity. The ultimate goal was abundance and plenty of textile goods as one of the primary necessities of life.

An orderly expansion of the textile industry, however, was held to depend upon an orderly development of international trade in textiles. In the course of the discussion repeated references were

made to the fact that most countries must export either textile raw materials or textile manufactures or both, and that few countries do in fact consume the total output of their textile industries. The present strains and stresses in the world textile markets were ascribed to a number of causes, but special references were made to regional movements of productive capacity and to disparities in costs of labour and raw materials. Many speakers, from all groups, alluded to the extensive movement of productive capacity in textile manufacturing from older industrial countries and regions to newer countries and regions mostly agricultural in character. Examples were brought forward of such movements on the international plane, as from Europe to Asia and Latin America, and on the national scale as from New England to the Southern States of the United States of America. The view was generally expressed that the economic difficulties in the older industrial regions and countries were largely related to this shifting of productive capacity, particularly with respect to national industries largely dependent upon exports for their prosperity. It was also argued that differences in national levels of wages were one of the primary factors in inducing the movement in question.

In considering the relationship between newer and older textile areas, it was generally accepted that the spread of the textile industry to new countries was inevitable and that on the whole it represented a means for improving the economic condition of the world. The progressive development of industrialism was recognised as a means for increasing the national income of the populations of the less developed countries. Such an increase in their national income was said to be essential if the peoples of these areas were to take more of the goods produced with competitive advantage in the developed industrial areas. However, it was stressed that such a growth must take place without undue and excessive stimulation by uneconomic methods. The danger lay not in the spread of the textile industry to new countries but in the methods by which such spread was stimulated, which might cause a surplus of productive capacity and which upset the competitive balance between the different countries of the world.

The desirability of a balanced growth between the textile industries of different countries and regions was thus indicated. It was in this connection especially that the importance of labour standards was emphasised. It was maintained that the wide disparities in labour standards were largely responsible for the strains in international competition and for the restrictive commercial policies



adopted by high wage countries against the countries with lower wage standards. In the course of this discussion some references were made to conditions in Japan and their effect upon international trade. Japanese members of the Committee claimed that labour conditions in the textile manufacturing industry of Japan compared favourably with conditions of similar workers in several of the other countries. Japanese members of the Committee made the following points: (1) that Japanese real wages were not as low as nominal wage figures seemed to indicate, because of the higher purchasing power of the yen within the country; (2) that the Japanese textile workers received a large part of their payment in indirect wages as a result of the dormitory system prevailing in the country and of the various welfare activities of Japanese employers. Without estimating the exact amount of these indirect expenditures for workers' welfare, the Japanese members emphasised the fact that the small amount paid by the girls to cover, sometimes only a part of, the cost of the wholesome and nutritious food, gratuitous use of the lodging facilities of the clean and sanitary dormitories, the entertainment which was supplied to them, the educational facilities afforded them and the various recreational opportunities, provided them with a standard of living which was not only far above that of the homes from which they came but also compared well with the standards of living of similar workers in other countries; (3) that the recent large expansion in Japan's exports of cotton and rayon goods was mainly a result of and in partial compensation for the drastic decline in the price of raw silk, a decline which had sharply curtailed that country's power to import foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactures; and (4) that comparison between wage rates paid in Japan and elsewhere could be deceptive unless due allowances were made for the totally different habits of life which prevailed in Japan as compared with other countries.

On the other hand, a number of workers' and employers' representatives from other countries criticised the dormitory system, stressed the low money and real wages in the textile mills of Japan and called attention to the fact that the wage differences between Japan and older industrial countries had increased despite the fact that wages had fallen in the older areas of textile producing countries and that productivity had risen in the new textile areas. It was recognised, however, that in newly industrialised countries the wages of textile workers, while low, were often higher than the earnings of the agricultural population from which the workers

were recruited. The Committee thus came back again to the need of improving agricultural conditions.

Many members of the Committee stressed the view that competition should not work itself out by the lowering of labour standards. It was pointed out that no area of the world could expect to reap advantages from low wage standards and excessive hours of work for very long; that such advantages were temporary in character and that the only way for permanent economic and industrial development is by means of a levelling up of labour standards everywhere. It was urged that if more attention were given to reducing the international divergences in labour standards which were one of the primary factors in bringing about the present dislocation in the world trade in textiles, a better equilibrium of supply and demand as well as a fuller measure of social justice might be more readily achieved.

Various members of the Committee suggested in this connection that the improvement of labour standards should be connected with measures for the easing of international competition and trade. Considerable emphasis was laid in this connection on tariff policies, including high protective duties and quotas, as measures which curtailed existing markets. While giving full weight to the national interests which made it seem advisable to many countries to protect their own textile industries, most of the speakers were in substantial agreement that the lowering of tariff obstacles would, taking the world as a whole, lead to an expansion of markets and would in large measure render unnecessary attempts to curtail capacity. A number of speakers urged that the best way to improve labour standards and to expand trade in textiles is to establish some concrete and practical relations between the freeing of trade and the improvement of working conditions. The workers' group illustrated the possibilities of such procedure by referring to the way in which the tariff measures of the United States had operated to eliminate in short time the "penal sanctions system" from the tobacco plantations of the Netherlands East Indies.

Exchange restrictions as well as the difficulties encountered by certain countries in procuring adequate supplies of raw materials were felt by some speakers to be further elements in preventing the full use of the textile manufacturing capacity which existed. It was urged by those who maintained this view that it was essential in the interests of the textile industries and of economic improvement in general to remove exchange restrictions as far as practicable.

by means of monetary stabilisation and to make it possible for all countries to obtain adequate raw material supplies at reasonable prices

Several speakers alluded to the practice in certain countries of providing textile exporters with direct or indirect subsidies. They argued that such subsidies were a disturbing element in international competition with effects analogous to those resulting from competition by means of low wages. They argued further that if this practice is continued labour standards might be pressed downwards in countries which did not make such direct or indirect subsidies available to exporters of textile goods

#### IV

From the discussion in the Conference and in the Committee, it would appear that there are distinct possibilities of relating some reduction in the trade barriers which now obstruct world commerce in textile goods with the general levelling up of labour standards in the industry. On the one hand, the opinion was expressed generally that the removal of some of the present obstacles to world trade in textile goods was an essential condition for reviving full prosperity in the industry and for maintaining its welfare at a permanently high level. On the other hand, it was agreed that, although the labour standards of the textile industry were far from ideal in any country, there were extreme divergencies among countries as regards the standards which actually exist

Several speakers made the point that many of the existing obstacles to international trade, in textiles as well as in other goods, arose because it was necessary for countries with higher labour standards to protect their competitive positions against countries with lower labour standards. Some speakers went so far, in fact, as to suggest that it might be necessary in the long run for the countries with the more advanced labour standards in the textile industry to protect themselves by tariff measures still more than at present against the competition of countries with less advanced standards. It was also intimated to the Conference and the Committee that some of the most important textile manufacturing countries, where the labour standards diverge most markedly from those prevailing in Europe and North America, might have been able to make advances toward better working conditions if

their exports had not been hampered by protective tariffs and quota restrictions. In the Conference and the Committee it was suggested that it might be advisable to explore the possibilities of relieving world commerce in textile products from some of its more serious hindrances simultaneously and in conjunction with a removal of some of the more extreme divergencies in national labour standards in the textile industry.

All speakers stressed the international ramifications of the textile industry binding the various countries of the world into a common system of production, consumption and trade. Within this world system, industrial countries are largely dependent on agricultural countries for raw materials, while agricultural countries, though in process of developing their own capacity to manufacture textile goods, are still large import markets. While all countries are in vigorous competition in most textile markets, this competition resting in large measure on differences in labour costs, it has been intimated that some of the countries with the lowest labour costs envisage their economic function primarily as supplying low-income populations, particularly in oversea markets, with cheap textile goods which the high labour costs countries would not find it in their economic interest to supply. All these facts taken together suggest that the various countries concerned in the textile industry, as producers and as consumers, as exporters and importers, might find it fruitful to explore the possibility of international agreements relating to access to textile raw materials, to the shifting of productive capacity, the stabilisation of competition in different textile markets, as well as the freeing of the world trade in textiles in response to the levelling-up of labour standards.

That the economic problems of the textile industry, above all other industries, calls for international action as the proper solution, is a point upon which all speakers agreed. The outstanding suggestions which have been advanced during the course of the discussion may be summarised as follows:

1. That, in framing their commercial policies, Governments should take account of social conditions prevailing in countries with which they have trade relations, and in particular should bear in mind the standards set by international labour Conventions.

2. That, in the interests of enlarged trade as well as of improved social conditions, Governments should seek every opportunity to reduce unreasonable trade barriers.

3 That an International Tripartite Committee might be set up within the International Labour Organisation to study measures necessary to achieve prosperity and social justice in the textile industry, or more generally to consider all the economic and social problems of the textile industry

4 That the efforts now being made to co ordinate the interests of producers and consumers of textile raw materials should be further pursued and further implemented with particular emphasis on increasing the suitability and accessibility of raw materials for the technical and economic requirements of the industry in order to improve efficiency and lower costs

5 That Governments might contemplate the establishment of an International Commission to consider production and prices in the textile industry as a whole In this connection it was said that greater balance in the world textile industry involves to a certain degree industrial planning on an international scale

6 That minimum wage fixing machinery and trade boards be established in countries where they do not exist to regulate wages and working conditions

7 Efforts should be made to increase the purchasing power of consumers in agricultural countries

\* \* \*

The general sentiment of the Committee which seems to emerge from the speeches made during its sittings is that the discussion of the economic problems of the textile industry by representatives of Governments, employers and workers which has been made possible for the first time in the present Conference has served a very useful purpose It has enabled the difficulties which confront the industry to be more clearly visualised, the obstacles in the way to further social progress to be seen in their correct perspective The large consensus of opinion expressed in favour of international action being taken with a view to overcoming these obstacles through diminishing the economic difficulties which are at present hampering the industry, suggests the necessity for the continuous consideration of the problems and policies of the industry and the desirability of creating the necessary instruments for that purpose.

## REPORT ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1 In accordance with the recommendation made by the Selection Committee in its third report, the Conference decided that the economic and social problems of the textile industry, to which many references had been made during the course of the first ten plenary sittings of the Conference, should be further considered in committee of the whole Conference. It was considered desirable that social and economic problems, though closely interrelated, should be considered separately.

2 The following members were appointed as the Drafting Committee

For the Government members	Mr Picquenard (French Government delegate), reporter
For the employers' members	Mr. Ashurst (British employers' delegate)
Substitute	Mr Van der Muelen (Netherlands employers' delegate)
For the workers' members	Mr. Arthur Shaw (British workers' delegate)

3 The Committee adopted the following agenda as the basis for its discussion of the social problems of the textile industry.

- I. *Methods of regulating conditions*
  - Collective bargaining and agreements
  - Legal enforcement of agreements
  - Minimum wage machinery.
- II. *Hours of work and wages in relation thereto*
  - Working week and overtime
  - Shift work
  - Night work.
  - Rest periods and holidays—weekly rest, annual holidays with pay.
- III. *Health and efficiency*
  - Number of machines per worker
  - Employment of children
  - Health and safety
- IV. *Social services*

4 A suggestion was made that the Committee should consider also the extent of the membership of employers' and workers' organisations in the textile industry. It was felt, however, that this matter would fall more appropriately within the scope of the work of the Committee on Statistics, and it was accordingly decided to call the attention of that Committee to it.

5 The Committee devoted five sittings to the discussion of social problems in the textile industry. It would obviously be impossible to reproduce at length all the information given and arguments adduced during the course of these sittings and this report is therefore intended merely to give a general survey of the debates. At the same time it has been thought desirable to take into account, not merely the discussion in Committee, but also certain of the references to social problems which were made in the course of the plenary sittings.

#### I — METHODS OF REGULATING CONDITIONS

6 The discussion on this subject revealed a striking consensus of opinion among Government, employers' and workers' representatives as to the necessity and value of collective negotiation and agreement concerning conditions of employment. It also evoked a number of valuable expressions of opinion, based on practical experience, as to the desirability of reinforcing the system of collective negotiation and agreement by the intervention of the State. By a happy coincidence, this discussion took place on the very day when in the United States the Supreme Court gave judgment upholding in five cases the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and when in Great Britain an Order of the Minister of Labour came into force giving compulsory legal effect, under the Cotton Manufacturing (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, to voluntary agreements entered into by the employers' and workers' organisations in a section of the British cotton industry. This coincidence emphasised the practical character of the discussion.

7. Spokesmen representing not only workers' organisations but also both the employers and the Governments of three such important textile-producing countries as Great Britain, France and Belgium, all paid tribute to the value, as a means of securing stability, good relations and progressively better conditions in the

industry, of free organisation on both sides and the conclusion of collective agreements after negotiation on a basis of equality and mutual respect between the employers' and workers' organisations. The United States employers' delegate stated that the Government, employers and workers are in favour of the principle of collective bargaining. Several speakers, however, pointed out that the efficacy of the regulation of conditions of employment by this method depended on the effectiveness of the organisation on both sides, and that to secure the general and strict observance of agreements, supplementary action had been shown by experience to be necessary. In the absence of such supplementary action, parties to agreements had in practice found their intentions defeated by the non-compliance of persons who were not members of, or subject to control by, the organisations negotiating the agreement. Steps had therefore been taken in various countries to extend agreements concluded voluntarily between employers' and workers' organisations so as to make them apply compulsorily to all employers and workers in the particular field covered. This step had been taken in Czechoslovakia, where an Act passed at the joint request, of the employers' and workers' organisations provides that collective agreements may be made binding on third parties, and where 100,000 workers in the textile industry are now covered by agreements which have thus been made binding. Similar action had been taken in Great Britain, under the Act of 1934 already referred to, in respect of wages in the weaving section of the cotton industry, and the statements made in Committee show that the working of the Act has proved highly satisfactory to the Government and the employers' and workers' organisations concerned. Further confirmation of the value of this system is given by the experience of France, where legislation passed in 1936 empowers the Government to make collective agreements concluded between the most representative organisations in an industry or district binding on all the employers and workers concerned.

8 Reference was also made in Committee to other methods of ensuring the regulation of working conditions on the basis of joint discussion between representatives on both sides. One of the British workers' advisers paid a tribute to the value of the trade board system in cases where organisation in the industry is defective, while the Belgian Government delegate described the working of the joint committees in that country, first established in 1919 and now extended to a large number of the most important industries, which maintain permanent contact between the employers'



and workers' organisations, and provide for the joint consideration of wages and all other conditions of work, the prevention and settlement of disputes, and the consideration of proposals for legislation. Speaking as Chairman of the Joint Committee for the Textile Industry, the Belgian Government delegate bore testimony to the value of the work of such committees.

9 The view was expressed by a number of speakers that there are, however, limitations upon the extent to which voluntary agreements, even when reinforced by the authority of the State, can provide an effective and permanent guarantee of the proper regulation of working conditions and the prevention of unfair competition based upon inferior conditions of employment. Purely voluntary agreements may be terminated at the will of the parties. To secure durable equality in competitive conditions, legislative action is often necessary. In the national field, regulation by the method of legislation therefore offers a greater degree of security, but from the international point of view even legislation by itself is not a sufficient guarantee. Legislation can be repealed unless there is some guarantee of its continuance. Such a safeguard is afforded by the ratification of international labour Conventions. Voluntary organisation and voluntary agreement after free negotiation may therefore be regarded as the necessary starting point for the proper regulation of working conditions, but cannot be regarded as sufficient in themselves.

10 The foregoing summary does not, of course, represent the views of all the members of the Committee without exception. For example, the majority of the employers of the Netherlands are not yet prepared to agree to the principle of national collective bargaining. Similarly, while the British employers in the cotton manufacturing section of the industry approve of the use of legislation to secure effective regulation of wages, British textile employers are not prepared to agree that hours of work should be regulated by statutory authority. Nevertheless, the general conclusions to be drawn from the course of the discussion might be summed up as follows:

(1) Collective agreements are of special importance mainly in the regulation of matters which are not dealt with by legislation and may serve as a very useful preparation for future legislation. They may also be of great utility in the working out and application of the detailed execution of legislation, subject to and within the general limits laid down by the law.

(2) Even in the national field, recourse to legislation is in some cases indispensable to secure a sure and comprehensive basis for the establishment of conditions of fair competition between employers and the proper regulation of conditions of employment

(3) In the international field the same purposes can be achieved by international agreement embodied in an international Convention

## II — HOURS OF WORK AND WAGES IN RELATION THEREFTO

11 The discussion in the Committee concerning the application of the 40-hour week to the textile industry revealed, of course, a much wider divergence of view than was the case with the discussion of collective negotiation and agreement

12 The United States delegation rendered very material service to the Committee by furnishing detailed statistical analyses of some of the results of the introduction of the 40-hour week in textile undertakings

13 The first statement, submitted on behalf of the employers' delegate of the United States, concerned costs in a typical undertaking during a 6-year period in which working hours were 55 a week and during the last three years since hours were reduced to 40 a week. It was pointed out that the reduction of hours had facilitated a change-over from a single shift to a two-shift system of working and that the latter system has now become fairly general in the United States. The analysis deserves to be studied in detail and the Committee accordingly decided that it should be reproduced in full in the Committee Records. The main conclusions can, however, be given here. The change in the working week and the introduction of the two-shift system resulted in an immediate increase in manufacturing costs, but the increase in production was slightly in excess of the increase in the cost of production. It had been anticipated that the increase in labour costs would be 37½ per cent, but in actual fact the increase was only 12 per cent., though weekly wages were not lowered and hourly rates were increased. This result was secured by the utilisation of improved machinery, a better arrangement of processes, application of skilled labour, a more adequate scheduling of the flow of production, and a better selection of raw materials. The change from the 55-hour

to the 40 hour week thus demonstrated the necessity and possibility of improved technology. As for the effect of the change on the employer's interests, the statement showed that the dividends paid to the investors during the 40-hour week period averaged approximately the same as those paid during the 55 hour period. The amount available for expenditure on planned improvement with the shorter working week was approximately 70 per cent in excess of that available with the longer week, and the net working capital available was approximately 50 per cent in excess. The interests of the owners of the business, therefore, did not suffer by reason of the change. These results were typical of the experience of the cotton textile industry of the United States as a whole and served to indicate why the cotton textile manufacturers of that country considered the 40 hour working week as a practicable and desirable basis for operation of their industry, provided that the management has the continued opportunity to utilise the best available manufacturing technique.

14. The possibilities of improvements in production were also stressed in the second statement, furnished by the United States Government delegation. A study had been made of technological progress in a number of cotton mills in the United States, and certain of the conclusions reached may be briefly indicated. Despite the stimulus to improved management due to the wage increases accompanying the shorter working week, United States cotton mills have not yet fully utilised the possibilities of installing modern equipment. Between 1923 and 1936 labour productivity had increased very substantially (by more than 20 per cent in 12 out of 13 mills examined, and by as much as 55 per cent in one mill), and the change to a 40 hour week was essentially a delayed recognition of the technological progress that had been achieved over the preceding decade or was within the reach of the management. In spite of increased productivity, over the period from 1923 to 1929, the workers had secured almost no gains in earnings, nor could they have secured any gain except by collective agreement or legislation to bring about some equalisation of wage rates in the several regions of the United States. The tendency of the wide divergences in rates of pay until then had been to intensify competition, to sharpen the drive for technical progress and, at the same time, to depress labour standards.

15. The workers' members of the Committee regarded the experience of the United States as a confirmation of their view

that the reduction of the working week was both practicable and desirable. They referred also to the experience of France, where the 40-hour week has been in operation in the textile industry since January of the present year. The French Government representative, while not prepared to draw final conclusions from so short an experience, nevertheless stated that the industry had adapted itself without serious difficulty to the shorter working week as applied under the Decree now in force, and that the reduction of hours of work had resulted in a substantial decrease in partial unemployment.

16 The spokesmen of the employers of other countries were not prepared to accept the experience of the United States as conclusive. It was argued that the data given showed that a 27 per cent. reduction in hours of work resulted in an increase of only 10 per cent. in the number of workers employed to secure the same output, and that the results would be even less if the comparison were made between the 48-hour week and the 40-hour week instead of between the 55-hour week and the 40-hour week.

17 Apart from the introduction of the two-shift system and the speeding up of rationalisation which had characterised the change to a shorter working week in the United States, it was argued by several employers' representatives that account must be taken of the fact that the United States had a very large domestic market, and its textile industry was not dependent upon export trade. Other countries could not afford to ignore the question of foreign competition and no one country could undertake to reduce its hours of work unless it was assured that all its competitors would do likewise. To this argument, representatives of the workers and of certain Governments and employers replied that the purpose of the adoption of a Draft Convention on the shorter working week was to secure the widespread application of the reform, and so avoid any intensification of the competition between textile-producing countries.

18. The question of foreign competition, and particularly competition between Western and Oriental countries, was discussed at considerable length and in view of the importance attached by the Committee to the relative levels of social conditions in the west and the east, it may be useful to bring together very briefly certain important items of information communicated by delegates from the Eastern countries both in plenary sitting and in Committee.

19 For Japan, it was stated that the actual hours of work in cotton spinning and large scale weaving factories are  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per day with a weekly rest. In silk reeling, which employs 330,000 workers—more than cotton spinning and weaving combined—the hours of work are generally 10 a day, with two rest days a month. This, however, is a seasonal industry and the number of working days in the year is only about 250. Rayon yarn production employs 72,000 workers. Of this total, 28,000 work on continuous processes and 95 per cent of those work on a three 8 hour shift basis. Of the remaining 44,000, employed on non continuous work, 99 per cent work from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours being the average, and only 1 per cent exceed  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours per day. Night work of women and young persons has long been prohibited. The proportion of young persons employed has also been substantially reduced, having fallen from 13 per cent in 1921 to 9 per cent in 1932. It was contended that the dormitory system was necessary, and indeed desirable, in the special conditions of Japan. The girls spend only a few years in the factories after leaving the primary school—in a typical case, 86 per cent of the girls worked for only two years, only 10 per cent for more than two years, and the rest for more than three years—and in many respects their way of life, apart from their work in the factory, might be compared with that of girls in a boarding school.

20 As regards China, the Chinese workers' delegate stated that there were 500,000 workers in modern textile factories, three quarters of whom were women and children. Hours of work were very long, an 11 hour day and 66 hour week being common, and wages low, the pay received by a Chinese worker for an 11 hour day being only 60 Chinese or 18 United States cents. An especially important feature of the situation in China was that 46 per cent of the Chinese textile workers were employed in factories owned by foreigners. As will be seen later in this report, the Committee devoted special consideration to the problem of foreign undertakings in China.

21 In India there had been considerable reductions of hours of work in recent years. The working week, which at one time was 72 hours, had been reduced first to 60 hours and then, since the beginning of 1935, to a legal maximum of 54 hours. From 1931 to 1935 the jute manufacturing industry voluntarily worked on a 40 hour basis and to day, according to the statement of the Indian employers' delegate, it is mostly on a 48-hour

week basis, though it still has to contend with serious difficulties

22 The Netherlands Government representative pointed out that one of the vital problems of the industry was an increase in consumption in Oriental and other extra-European markets. The reduction of hours in European countries would add nothing to the incomes of those foreign customers and the increase in cost of production due to the shorter working week would bear more heavily on European countries than on their Oriental competitors, since the proportion of total cost due to labour was substantially higher in the European countries.

23 The British employers laid special stress on the connection between hours of work and wages and argued that since international regulation of wages was impossible it would likewise be impossible to establish an effective international regulation of hours.

24 In connection with this discussion, attention should be called to the suggestion put forward by the French Government's delegate to the effect that, while the limit of hours of work should in principle be the same for all countries, it might be expedient to consider the possibility of permitting, as had been done in the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention of 1919, special transitional arrangements for certain countries. On the other hand, it was pointed out by the workers' representatives that experience had shown that exceptions provided in certain Conventions in favour of certain countries had not always induced those countries to ratify and apply the Conventions. Consequently, the workers were of opinion that, more especially as regards the reduction of hours of work, exceptions were in no way desirable or useful or to be recommended. In any case, it would, of course, be for the International Labour Conference in June to decide whether and to what extent such special arrangements should be permitted and the countries to which they should apply.

25 Apart from the question of the shorter working week, a useful discussion took place on the question of shift working and night work. The extent to which two day-time shifts are worked varies considerably from country to country. The system of two shifts, each operating 40 hours a week has now become general in the United States. In Great Britain, however, out of over one million textile workers, only about 15,000 women and young

persons were found on enquiry in 1935 to be working on a shift system, 1,900 of these being employed in the cotton section, 2,500 in the woollen section, 6,600 in the artificial silk section, and 2,200 in the hosiery section of the industry. Where shift working had been introduced it was generally accompanied by a reduction in the length of the working week. In most cases, however, this reduction in the working week was accompanied by an adjustment of wages, so that in 13,000 out of the 15,000 cases mentioned the workers were receiving wages for 48 hours though working a shorter week. In France, out of a total of 900,000 workers only 50,000 work on the double shift system.

26 The tendency to shorten hours of work and to increase hourly wages when shift working was introduced had also manifested itself in the Netherlands. In Poland three shift working was absolutely prohibited, and in no case was night work permitted for women or young persons.

27 There appeared to be general agreement that where the shift system was introduced the duration of the shift should be shorter and that a maximum working week should be fixed. Further, strong opposition was displayed by the workers' representatives to night work by women and young persons.

28 A further question considered was the question of annual holidays with pay. In many countries paid holidays are accorded to workers in the textile industry, either by law or by custom. In this connection, as in connection with the employment of women and young persons at night and the granting of a weekly rest to workers, attention was called to the international Conventions dealing with these subjects. It was pointed out that of the 27 countries represented at the Conference, only 13 had ratified the Conventions relating to the night work of women and young persons and to the weekly rest.

29. The Committee was not, of course, called upon to come to any definite decision as regards the reduction of hours of work and could only take note of the information given and the arguments adduced. The conclusion to be drawn would appear to be that, since the reduction of hours of work may give rise, at the beginning at any rate, to some increase in the cost of production, the general application of the shorter working week required to be brought about by agreement between the various countries concerned, so that no country would place itself at a disadvantage.

as compared with others by taking the initiative in reducing hours. It will be for the International Labour Conference in June to pronounce upon the desirability of introducing the shorter working week and to decide the methods by which the shorter week can be applied so as to take account of the economic requirements and the seasonal fluctuations in the industry.

30 As regards wages, if the intentions of those who advocate the shorter working week are to be realised, it is clear that the reduction of hours of work must be accompanied by the maintenance of weekly earnings. As regards the other questions discussed by the Committee, namely, the night work of women and young persons, the weekly rest and annual holidays with pay, the attention of States which have not yet ratified the Conventions dealing with these subjects—though in many cases their practice is in substantial accord with the requirements of the Conventions—might well be called to the desirability of ratifying them.

31 The attention of the Conference and of the Committee was drawn to the anomalous situation existing in the textile industry in China. It was pointed out that during the last twelve years the Chinese imports of textiles have been reduced by about two-thirds. The textile mills in China were more and more fulfilling the requirements of the Chinese markets at the expense of other textile-producing countries. Nevertheless, 45 per cent of the Chinese production was in the International Settlements where it was not subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The matter has been raised on several occasions in the International Labour Conference and the Office has made repeated endeavours to reach an agreement between authorities of the International Settlement at Shanghai and the Chinese Government in order to ensure the application of identical regulations as regards hours of work, safety and inspection in the International Settlement and in the rest of China. In the absence of any such regulations, it was stated by the Chinese workers' delegate that factories within the Settlement were working women and young persons 11 hours per day. The need for such regulation has been recognised by all the parties concerned and was embodied last year in an agreement between the Municipal Council of Shanghai and the Chinese authorities. This agreement was not ratified, however, by the Consular Corps and therefore was not brought into operation.

32 There was a strong feeling in the Committee that the International Labour Office should renew its efforts to bring about a



settlement of this question which would ensure that working conditions should be regulated on similar lines in the International Settlement and in the rest of China in order that factories on Chinese territory and within the Settlement should not derive an unfair competitive advantage by availing themselves of the absence of labour standards

### III — HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY

33 The discussion under this heading ranged over a wide field. Special importance was attached by several members of the Committee to the question of the intensity of the effort demanded of the worker by reason of the number of spindles or looms or any other units of machinery to be tended, the nature and pace of the work, and other factors. By another happy coincidence, the newspapers of the day on which the Committee took up the discussion of this subject reported a speech by the British Prime Minister at a dinner of the Federation of British Industries, in which he referred to the problem of how far we can wisely reduce existing hours in cases where nervous strain plays a large part in the lives of men. It is, he said, a question of ensuring that those who suffer from the nervous strain incidental to certain industries may have their health preserved and not be allowed to become what they might well become if nothing were done—nervous wrecks who are no good to themselves or the country.

34 United States delegates of all three groups pointed out that the question of work assignments had been one of the principal causes of the serious textile strike in that country in 1934. An official enquiry instituted after the strike revealed the complexity of the problem and the necessity for giving full consideration to all the factors involved, for example, not only to the number of looms to be tended, but also to the type of loom, the kind of cloth, the quality of the material, incidental work such as cleaning, oiling and adjusting the machinery, atmospheric conditions, etc. It was therefore necessary, if work assignments were to be properly adjusted, that they should be explained and measured, not in terms of units of output and machinery, but in terms of actual work required. Workers' spokesmen declared that they did not object to rationalisation and increases in efficiency in themselves, but that these must be subordinated to consideration of the welfare of the worker, who must not be pushed beyond a reasonable work

load The importance of this subject was also stressed by the French Government delegate and the Swedish employers' adviser There appeared to be general agreement that the matter was much too complex to be capable of being dealt with by detailed regulations, either national or international Each case should be dealt with by co-operation and agreement between employers and workers, and the subject was eminently suitable for collective agreements

35 Attention was also called to a number of other matters affecting the health and efficiency of workers, such as effective lighting, the proper regulation of temperature throughout the day, the provision and utilisation of seating accommodation, the prohibition of the lifting of excessive weights, measures to reduce the risk of accident and occupational disease, etc It was recognised that the International Labour Office had already collected and published a considerable volume of information on these matters, but it was suggested that the Office might consider the possibility of extending its studies in this field and publishing the results in such a form that they would be readily accessible to all those concerned in the textile industry.

36 On the question of the employment of young persons, some employers' representatives urged that for certain kinds of work the nimble fingers of young persons were necessary and that early training was desirable in the interests of the workers themselves They also expressed some apprehension lest the raising of the minimum age for the admission of children to employment should result in a shortage of labour From the workers' side, however, it was argued that the real remedy for any disinclination of young persons to enter the industry was to make conditions of employment more attractive. The necessity for fixing a minimum age for employment was not contested in any quarter, and in this connection attention was called to the fact that out of the 27 countries represented at the Conference only 12 had yet ratified the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention of 1919. The French Government delegate, it should be added, announced that his country, which had not yet ratified this Convention, would shortly do so It would seem to be expedient to call the attention of Governments which have not yet ratified this Convention to the desirability of giving further consideration to the question of ratification It must also be borne in mind that the question of the revision of the Convention so as to raise the minimum age to fifteen years is to come before the International Labour Conference in June

#### IV — SOCIAL SERVICES

37 Several references were made in the course of the discussion to the necessity for taking account, when making comparisons between social standards in different countries, not only of hours of work and wages, but also of the general level of social conditions. This point was emphasised by the British Government delegate, who remarked that though expenditure on social services was undoubtedly of great benefit in the long run to employers and workers alike, the question of the cost of such services should not be ignored when considering competitive costs at any given moment. In the United Kingdom, apart from social services provided for workers on a purely voluntary basis, services provided with the aid of public funds or as a matter of statutory obligation on the employer covered a very wide range and entailed very heavy expenditure. The total national expenditure, including payments out of public funds towards contributory and non contributory social services and the employers' and workers' contributions to contributory social insurance schemes amounted to about £500,000,000 a year.

#### SUMMARY

38 It will be seen that the discussion by the Committee of the social problems of the textile industry covered a wide range of subjects, furnished an occasion for a very useful exchange of information and views and evoked a considerable number of interesting suggestions. The principal features of the discussion may be briefly summed up as follows:

(1) Voluntary organisation of employers and workers in the textile industry for the purpose of joint consideration and settlement of conditions of employment by means of collective agreements is of very great value and should, therefore, be encouraged.

(2) Nevertheless, collective agreements do not always afford adequate safeguards for the effective regulation of working conditions and the establishment of a basis for fair competition between all employers. The end desired may be more surely attained by the enactment of legislation in the national sphere and the adoption, ratification and effective application of international Conventions.

(3) The information that has been made available and the exchange of views that has taken place at this Conference have

seived to throw light upon the problems arising in connection with the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, the practicability of and the necessity for which were urged by all the workers' representatives and by certain Government and employers' representatives. On the other hand, other employers' and Government representatives urged that the reduction of hours of work was impracticable. It will be for the International Labour Conference which will meet in June next to come to a decision upon the question of the adoption of a Draft Convention on this subject.

(4) Shift working in the textile industry raises special problems. The experience of responsible leaders of the industry both among employers and among workers suggests that night shifts should be resorted to only when required as a matter of strict necessity. Where two daytime shifts are worked with a working week of 48 hours or more, a reduction of the length of the shift should be considered.

(5) Night work by women and young persons should be absolutely prohibited. It would be desirable if those States which have not yet ratified the existing Conventions on this subject would give further consideration to the possibility of ratification.

(6) The Conventions relating to the weekly rest and to annual holidays with pay likewise merit serious consideration by Governments with a view to ratification.

(7) Where measures of rationalisation are introduced, the risk of excessive fatigue due to the intensity of the effort called for from the worker and the conditions under which the work was to be performed requires careful consideration, and every effort should be made to secure, by agreement between the employers' and workers' organisations, such adjustment of work assignments as will take account of the human needs of the workers as well as of the economic requirements of the undertaking.

(8) It would be useful if the International Labour Office could make available, in a form readily accessible to all parties concerned, the results of studies of the problems of fatigue, health and accident prevention in the textile industry, as affected by such matters as lighting, posture, temperature, atmospheric conditions, seating accommodation, lifting of heavy weights, dust, etc.

(9) It is desirable that a minimum age should be fixed by law in all countries for the admission of young persons to employment in the industry. In this connection the attention of Governments

might usefully be invited to the desirability of giving consideration to the ratification of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, and of any revised Convention on this subject which may be adopted by the International Labour Conference in June next

(10) It is desirable, in the general interests of the textile industry as a whole, that the International Labour Office should renew its efforts to bring about a solution of the problem of the regulation of labour conditions in the International Settlements in China

*Washington, D C , 16 April 1937*

*(Signed)* J G WINANT, Chairman  
C PICQUENARD, Reporter

## REPORT ON STATISTICS

1 In accordance with a decision taken by the Conference at its plenary sitting on 7 April, a Committee on Statistics was appointed consisting of 18 members (6 members for each group)

2 The Officers of the Committee were as follows

Chairman Mr Carter GOODRICH (representative of the  
Governing Body)  
Vice Chairmen Mr POGSON and Mr DEAKIN  
Reporter Mr. RAMSBOTTOM

Mr Nixon of the International Labour Office also attended the meetings of the Committee as representative of the Secretary General of the Conference.

3 The Committee held six sittings, on 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 April, and a Sub Committee sat on 13 and 14 April to consider certain questions with regard to statistics relating to the economic aspects of the textile industry

4. In the Report prepared by the International Labour Office relating to "The World Textile Industry", a wide range of statistics has been assembled in regard to those aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly have a bearing on the work of the International Labour Organisation. The Committee wish to record their appreciation of the high value of these statistics and

of the objective manner in which they have been presented and analysed. In order that full advantage might be taken of the opportunity, afforded by this Conference, of rendering the statistics even more comprehensive and authoritative, the Committee recommended on 8 April that members of the Conference should be invited to communicate to the Secretariat any revisions which they had found necessary, and any additional data at their disposal which might enable particular tables to be completed. The Committee understands that a number of suggestions have been received, and that any amendments or additions which the International Labour Office may find necessary will be incorporated in the statistical tables contained in the Report, before its final publication.

5. While the statistics given in the Report provide a conspectus of the information at present available relating to the main branches of the textile industry, the Committee have been impressed by the fact that, as pointed out by the International Labour Office, the possibilities of international comparisons of social and economic conditions in the textile industry are greatly restricted by the wide disparities in the character of the data collected and published in different countries, by the lack of uniformity of the methods by which the statistics are compiled, and in many instances by the absence of the information necessary to provide a basis for such comparisons. The deficiencies in the available data are especially marked in regard to the statistics of wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions.

6. As a result of the efforts made in recent years by the International Labour Office, and particularly of the recommendations made by international Conferences of labour statisticians convened by that Office, there has been a marked extension, in many countries, of the information collected and published on these subjects, and a closer approach to uniformity in the methods of collection and presentation of the statistics. In the view of the Committee, however, much still remains to be done in order to provide a satisfactory basis for international comparisons. In these circumstances they considered it desirable that their deliberations should be directed mainly to the deficiencies in the existing information, and to the possibilities of indicating lines along which the future development of internationally comparable statistics relating to the textile industry might most usefully proceed.

7 In the course of their discussions the Committee were supplied with copies of a questionnaire drawn up in 1931 by a Committee of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in connection with a proposal that an enquiry should be made into wages and hours of labour in the cotton and wool textile industries. Owing mainly to the abnormal conditions prevailing at that date, the enquiry was not instituted, but in view of the more favourable conditions now obtaining, the Committee recommend that the Governing Body should consider the desirability of proceeding at an early date with such an enquiry, covering each of the principal branches of the textile industry (for example, cotton, wool, silk and rayon, etc.)

8 A copy of the questionnaire referred to is annexed (Appendix I). Having regard to the large number of experts attending the present Conference, the Committee decided that the opportunity should be taken to consider whether any alterations in or additions to that questionnaire appear to be necessary in order to enable the information which would be obtained by an enquiry on the lines contemplated to be most closely related to the future work of the International Labour Office. As a result of their examination of the questionnaire, they have suggested certain amendments and additions, which are set out in Appendix II of this Report. The Committee recommend that the amendments suggested shall receive careful consideration before the proposed enquiry is instituted.

9 In order that the information obtained by such an enquiry may be periodically brought up to date, the Committee consider it desirable that further enquiries on similar lines should be made at regular intervals, at least once in every five years and preferably once every two years. In the event of the normal interval being longer than two years, the Committee recommend that more frequent enquiries should be made during periods of wide cyclical fluctuations of trade and employment.

10 The adoption of the above recommendations would provide a basis for the collection of detailed and comprehensive statistics enabling international comparisons of wages, hours and other working conditions in the various branches of the textile industry to be made at intervals of not more than five years. The Committee, however, consider it desirable that some data should also be made available as to the fluctuations in employment, earnings

and working hours during the intervening periods. They accordingly recommend that in each country statistics should be regularly collected at intervals of not more than three months, showing for a representative sample of establishments in each of the principal branches of the textile industry (a) the total number of work people employed by the establishments, (b) the total amount of wages paid to these workpeople and (c) the aggregate number of man hours worked in a week or other customary pay period.

11 In addition to the above information, the Committee regard it as especially important that statistics should be made available showing the ratio of the total wages paid to the net value of production in the principal branches of the textile industry. They observe that in the Report prepared by the International Labour Office relating to The World Textile Industry information on this subject is given for certain countries and they recommend that the Office, in collaboration with other competent international organisations, should endeavour to arrange for the collection, if possible at intervals of not longer than two years, of data which will enable such statistics to be compiled for other textile producing countries. The value of these statistics will be increased if separate particulars are also given as to the total amount paid in salaries.

12 In order to facilitate international comparisons of the purchasing power of money wages of workers in the textile industry, it is desirable that the fullest possible information should be made available as to working class standards of living and as to relative levels of cost of living in different countries. The Committee recommend that the International Labour Office should continue the researches which it has instituted with a view to obtaining comparable data on these subjects and that for this purpose those countries in which representative family budget enquiries have not been made in recent years should be urged to undertake such enquiries in the near future.

13 From the Report prepared by the Office, the Committee observe that only for very few countries are separate statistics of employment and unemployment in the different branches of the textile industry regularly compiled. In view of the effects of irregularity of employment and of unemployment on the standard of living of the workers they regard it as especially important that comprehensive information on this subject should be available, and they recommend that the Governments of the principal



textile producing countries should publish at regular intervals the fullest possible statistics as to employment and unemployment in each branch of this industry

14 At the request of the General Committee of the Conference, the Committee have given careful consideration to a suggestion that information should be collected concerning the membership of employers and workers' organisations in the textile industry. The Committee agree that if satisfactory statistics on this subject could be obtained, they would be of considerable value. They find that attempts to collect such statistics would meet with serious practical difficulties, partly because in many countries the official statistical authorities have no power to require employers or workers' organisations to furnish particulars of their membership, and partly owing to the fact that many trade unions have members in a wide range of industries and are not in possession of information enabling them to analyse their total membership according to the industries in which the individual members are employed. The Committee recommend, however, that the International Labour Office should, from time to time, publish such information as may be obtainable on this subject.

15 The foregoing recommendations are mainly concerned with statistics relating to social conditions in the textile industry. As stated in paragraph 3, certain questions with regard to statistics relating to the economic aspects of the industry were referred for the special consideration of a Sub Committee. The Report of this Sub Committee, which is endorsed by the Committee, is annexed.

(Signed) E. C. RAMSBOTTOM,  
*Reporter*

#### APPENDIX I

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

**DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE INTO THE CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN THE  
TEXTILE INDUSTRY, AS PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE  
GOVERNING BODY IN 1931 (COTTON AND WOOL)**

#### *Introductory Notes*

The attached questionnaire is drafted in such a way that it can be sent to the Governments which agree to participate in the enquiry.

# I TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE IN ALL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE INDUSTRY

(according to the latest estimate)

N B — Indicate so far as available all information which would conform as closely as possible with the details asked for and specify the date to which the figures supplied refer

Branch of industry	Males (a)			Females (a)		
	Under 14	14 and under 18	18 and over	Under 14	14 and under 18	18 and over
Cotton preparing and spinning Cotton weaving Woollen and worsted preparing spinning and weaving processes Bleaching dyeing printing and finishing of cotton and woollen and worsted yarns (b) and cloth (c)						

(a) See footnote (f) to table III

(b) Includes also all forms of wool and cotton other than cloth

(c) Includes also cloths composed of cotton or wool with silk or artificial silk (rayon) in which the percentage of cotton or wool predominates

## II EQUIPMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY (during the pay period covered by the wages and hours return)

Equipment	Total number in the establishment	In operation during the pay period
<b>Cotton</b> Mule spindles Ring or flyer spindles Looms { under 45 inches wide 45 70 inches wide over 70 inches wide		
<b>Wool</b> Carded wool carding engines Frame spinning spindles Mule spinning spindles Combed wool combing machines Frame spinning spindles Mule spinning spindles		
<b>Weaving</b> Weaving loom Under 50 inches reed space 50 inches reed space and over		

III NUMBERS EMPLOYED, WAGES, HOURS, ETC IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY DURING A GIVEN PAY PERIOD

Branch of Industry

Pay period (a) duration

ending on the

	Males (f)			Females (f)		
	Under 14 years	14 and under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 14 years	14 and under 18 years	18 years and over
A 1 Number of workpeople to whom wages were paid in the above period by establishments supplying information (b)						
B 2 Net amount of money wages paid to these work people for work done after deductions of workers contributions to compulsory social insurances						
3 Amount of workers contributions to compulsory social insurances (c)						
4 Amount of employers contributions to compulsory social insurances (c)						
5 Amount of family allowances paid to or in respect of above workers (d)						
6 Estimated total value of allowances in kind to above workers						
C 7 Aggregate number of hours worked for the above wages						
8 Aggregate number of normal hours which would have been worked in the above pay-period (e)						

### III NUMBERS EMPLOYED WAGES HOURS ETC IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY DURING A GIVEN PAY PERIOD (*continued*)

	Males (f)			Females (f)		
	Under 14 years	14 and under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 14 years	14 and under 18 years	18 years and over
D 9 Total number of days paid holidays granted to workers (b) in the establishments during the nearest 12 months						
10 Number of workers (b) in establishments receiving these paid holidays						
11 Total amount paid to workers (b) in respect of paid holidays during the 12 months referred to under 9						

(a) A representative period will be chosen between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. a week, a fortnight or a month in conformity with the customary pay-period) and this period should if possible, be the same for all establishments. If however, in any particular establishment or district the period is affected by special circumstances (holidays, disputes, breakdowns) the nearest normal period should be taken.

(b) Including working foremen, engineers, warehousemen, packers, unskilled labour, but excluding managers, office staff, commercial and other salaried officials as well as home workers. Assistants who are paid by other workers out of their wages should be included.

(c) Voluntary contributions to welfare schemes etc. organised by the employers or by the workers should not be included, but contributions to compulsory accident insurance should be included. Where it is impossible to supply exact figures for accident insurance (when the cost of that insurance is borne by the employers and contributions paid annually) approximate figures should be given.

(d) Where family allowances are paid to employees through the medium of a compensation fund the amount paid to the compensation fund should be indicated.

(e) The normal hours stated should be the full time hours (for the week, or other pay period covered by the information given under table III) exclusive of meal times and overtime as fixed by collective agreements or by the rules of the individual establishments.

(f) For the Far Eastern countries and India the age groups may be slightly different. If data for classification by age and sex are not available the total figures may be sufficient.

It is divided into three sections. In the first section (total workers employed) it is anticipated that the Governments will supply the figures on the basis of the information in their possession. For the other two sections it is anticipated that the Governments will obtain the information from a certain number of establishments. These establishments will be selected by the Governments in such a way as to obtain a representative enquiry on the conditions in the industry as a whole, and the Committee expressed the view that it would be desirable that the enquiry should cover at least 80 per cent of the workers in the industry or its branches and should take account of establishments of different sizes in different districts.

In the final questionnaire it is intended that four separate sheets should be used identical with the draft table III attached and would relate to the following four separate branches of the industry:

- (1) Cotton preparing and spinning departments,
- (2) Cotton weaving departments,

- (3) Woollen and worsted preparing, spinning and weaving processes,
- (4) Bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of cotton yarns and cloth and of woollen and worsted yarns and cloth<sup>1</sup>

## APPENDIX II

### RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE SHOWN IN APPENDIX I

*Table I*

The particulars given in this table should relate to a date approximating as closely as possible to that for which particulars are to be given in table III

*Table III*

*Date of Enquiry* — In order to avoid disparities arising from seasonal variations in different countries and different branches of the textile industry, the particulars given in this table should relate so far as possible to a period of normal conditions of employment. The period selected, however, should be chosen so as to approach as closely as possible to a particular date to be fixed by the International Labour Office after consultation with the Governments of the countries in which the enquiry is to be made

*Items A 1 and B 2 to 6* — The Committee recommend that separate particulars should be obtained relating to the numbers and wages of (a) workers employed in the establishments and (b) outworkers (working at home) to whom wages were paid in the above period by the establishments supplying information

*Item B 6* — The Committee recommend that after 'allowances' the following words should be added specifying the nature and amount of these allowances, e.g. food, lodging, heating, garden, etc

*Item C 7* — The Committee suggest that this question should be amended to read: "Aggregate number of hours actually worked by the workpeople in the establishments covered (excluding outworkers) to whom wages were paid in the pay period specified"

*Item C 8* — In order to avoid ambiguity, the Committee suggest that the word "would" should be altered to "might or could", and that footnote (e) on page 4 should be amended to read as follows: "By normal hours which might have been worked is meant the hours during which the workers are at the disposal of the employer, as fixed for the week or other pay period in accordance with legislation or agreement or in the absence of these by the rules of the individual establishment. No account should, therefore, be taken of rest periods, meal times, or overtime"

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<sup>1</sup> Indicate where possible, separate figures for cotton finishing and wool finishing

*Distribution of numbers of workers according to their working hours* — The Committee recommend that the information collected under items C 7 and C 8, regarding hours of labour, should be analysed to show the numbers of workpeople employed in establishments in which (a) the normal hours and (b) the actual hours of the establishments, in the selected pay-period, fall within certain specified limits, e.g. 32 hours or under, over 32 and not more than 40, over 40 and not more than 48, over 48 and not more than 56, and over 56

*Additional questions* — The Committee recommend that questions should be included asking for (a) the numbers of workpeople included in the figures given under A 1, who are employed in establishments or departments working on systems of single shifts, two shifts, or more than two shifts, respectively, (b) particulars as to whether (1) night work and (2) overtime are paid at ordinary rates or at higher rates, (c) particulars showing the extent to which wages are supplemented by bonuses paid on retirement from the service of the employer, or by other items not included in the figures supplied under items B 2 to B 6

*Selection of the establishments from which information is obtained* — In order that the figures obtained shall be thoroughly representative, the Committee considers it desirable that all establishments, including not only large and medium establishments but also small establishments, so far as they employ workpeople other than members of the family, should be asked to supply information. If in any country it is found necessary to restrict the enquiries to a selected sample of establishments, particulars should be supplied to the International Labour Office showing on what basis the establishments have been selected, and indicating the extent to which they correspond, as regards geographical distribution, size of the establishments, and machine equipment, etc., with the general range of textile establishments in the country covered.

## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1. The Sub-Committee on Economic Statistics met on the morning of Tuesday, 13 April 1937. At the suggestion of several members, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the main Committee served in the same capacity on the Sub-Committee. On the motion of the British employers' representative, Mr W. Ellison Chalmers was selected as Reporter.

2. The Secretary-General of the Conference attended the sitting and at the request of the Chairmen expressed his views as to the functions of the Sub-Committee. He pointed out that those who had worked on the Textile Report had found that there were serious gaps in the economic statistics relevant to the problems with which the International Labour Office was concerned. It was certainly within the competence of the Sub-Committee to consider

what these gaps were and how they might be filled, though he was quite aware that it might not be possible to secure immediately all the information that might be desired. He believed that the Sub Committee would be rendering an important service if it would specify the points at which additional statistics were most urgently required and if it would indicate for the information of the Governing Body the method by which such information could best be compiled. It would be for the Governing Body and the Office to consider how and from what sources such information could best be obtained.

3 The discussion of the Sub Committee fell into two main parts. The first was devoted to the question of cost of production figures and the second to the series of points enumerated in Section B of the list submitted to the main Committee by the representative of the Secretary General. This list was as follows:

- (a) Statistics of mill consumption of textile raw materials,
- (b) Statistics of production of yarn,
- (c) Statistics of production of piece goods,
- (d) Statistics of total national and per capita consumption of finished products,
- (e) Statistics of the uses of textile products (industrial, agricultural, and personal)

4 The representative of the United States Government complimented the Office on the preparation of the very significant Report but pointed out that its least satisfactory chapter was that dealing with the cost of production of textile products. This had been inevitable because adequate material is not at present available. Nevertheless, he declared that such data were fundamental to the enquiry, and although aware of the many difficulties involved, he was convinced that it would be possible to secure useful information on the point. Given a readiness to co-operate in such an enquiry, he was certain that progress would be made.

5 The United States employers' representative considered that it was quite possible to secure such data provided that the study of production costs was in the first instance limited to a very few typical items. He cited experience to show that investigations of this type were of assistance to employers in reducing total production costs and at the same time in raising wage rates in the industry. He stated that these have made clear that there was no necessary incompatibility between these objectives.

6 The representative of the British workers supported this view. The representative of the Canadian Government agreed that such a study was possible and would be extremely useful. He concurred in the recommendation that it be confined to a very few items. The representatives of the British employers considered that it would be useful to collect any relevant data on the industry where that was possible. However, they were not ready to commit British employers to report cost figures. They urged strongly that the interests of the International Labour Office would best be served if its enquiries were confined to the wages, hours and employment questions upon which the Statistics Committee had already agreed.

7 The United States employers' representative replied that it was not intended that any questions concerning costs should be added to the labour statistics questionnaire that had already been approved or that cost data should be collected by the method of a general questionnaire. In agreement with several other members he declared that what was needed was an independent study, on a voluntary basis, of a very limited number of items as manufactured by individual firms in the various countries.

8 The Secretary-General referred to previous meetings of the Textile Committee of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and recalled that it had been unable to agree upon comparable specifications for such an investigation. He enquired whether the Sub-Committee believed that such specifications could now be agreed upon.

9 The United States Government representative fully accepted the suggestion that the investigation be confined to a very few typical items and considered that these items could be specified accurately enough so that producers in all countries could identify them. Upon the request of the Chairman he proceeded to illustrate by reference to the cotton goods industry and suggested that an international enquiry could be based on four typical cotton cloths with specifications approximately as follows:

Plain-woven cotton cloths (unbleached)	Width in inches	Ends per inch	Picks per inch	Yards per pound	Warp yarn	Wett yarn	Average yarn number
Heavy sheeting	36	48 × 48	3	14s — 14s	14s	14s	14s
Sheeting	36	56 × 60	4	21s — 24s	21s	24s	22s
Printcloth	38½	64 × 60	5 35	30s — 40s	30s	40s	34s
Lawn	40	88 × 80	8 50	60s — 100s	60s	100s	74s



10 These four cotton cloths (three made of short staple cotton and one of long staple cotton) are standard in the United States. Cloths of closely similar construction are doubtless made in every important cotton manufacturing country.

11 It was agreed to incorporate this suggestion in the report of the Sub Committee not as a definite proposal but as an illustration of the way in which such an enquiry might be organised for this and other branches of the textile industry.

12 The United States Government representative pointed out that it was fundamental to the success of such an enquiry that its purpose be wholly honest and straightforward. It should be made clear that the data for individual firms would never be revealed. The United States employers' representative joined in this statement. The Secretary General further pointed out that the data would be collected in the first instance by competent and trustworthy national organisations and its identity would be not only hidden but thoroughly lost by the time it was handled by an international organisation.

13 The Japanese Government representative declared that his Government, although not empowered to commit individual employers to provide information on cost of production, was sympathetic to the proposal and would be willing to participate in an enquiry along the lines already specified.

14 The United States Government representative emphasised the value of such an enquiry and declared that an accurate statement of these facts would be useful for each Government and for each participant. He considered that the industry clearly needed such enlightenment upon its fundamental competitive problems. This opinion was supported by the United States employers' representative, who considered that the study could well be pursued among those who were ready to co-operate. He insisted that no pressure would need to be applied since he was convinced that its results would be useful to all who participated in it.

15 At the conclusion of this discussion the Sub-Committee noted the dissent of the British employers' representatives, but recorded its conviction that a study of international comparisons in the cost of production of a limited number of typical textile products was both feasible and desirable.

16 The discussion then turned to the questions enumerated in paragraph 3

(a) There was general agreement that *mill consumption of textile raw materials* should be reported as outlined

(b) With regard to the classification of *mill production of yarns*, it was brought out that the total make-up of British Census of single cotton yarns is classified in the following ranges up to 20, over 20, and up to 40, over 40, and up to 56, over 56, and up to 80, over 80, and up to 120 and over 120, while the United States Census showed cotton yarns by ranges of 20s up to 120 After discussion it was agreed that the minimum subdivision of cotton yarn numbers should be in four groups up to 40s, 41s to 80s, 81s to 120s, and above 120s, while countries reporting more detailed figures should be urged to continue such reports

Respecting silk yarns, the Japanese Government representative favoured the following as a minimum classification, yellow and white, with three classifications according to denierage, 13/15, 20/22 and all other It was noted that this classification conforms to United States practice and was acceptable to the United States Government and United States employers' representatives Subsequently at the suggestion of the representative of the Secretary-General the representative of the Japanese Government accepted a classification distinguishing between thrown and spun silk

Respecting rayon yarns, the United States Government representative pointed out that United States production centres on 150 denier and the Japanese on 120 denier At his suggestion, the Sub-Committee agreed to a classification showing deniers up to 100s, 120 denier, 150 denier, and all other

Respecting woollen and worsted yarns, the British employers' representative pointed out that for woollen yarns there had never been one common counts standard but that worsted yarns fell into definite categories It was the consensus of opinion in the Sub-Committee that a distinction between woollen and worsted was sufficient for the time being, provided that wool tops should be reported separately from wool yarns

(c) The discussion of *production of piece goods*, classified by fibres used, indicated that some members of the Sub-Committee favoured such classification and recognised that the detail of production statistics represented by many countries is now inadequate. Discussion turned to the reporting of import and export data and

it was noted that these afford much better detail. The Mexican Government representative urged that production, import and export data be reported according to the metric system. The United States Government representative pointed out that the data could readily be converted from one form to another if both area and weight were reported in any well known system of measurement. He referred to the fact that the United States statistics for production and imports include both weight and area but those for exports cover area only. The Japanese employers' representative pointed out that his Government reports only area. The British employers' representative pointed out that his Government now reports linear yards, square yards and pounds in certain statistics.

(d) The Sub Committee agreed that reports on *total and per capita consumption of finished textiles* were desirable.

(e) The Japanese employers' representative declared that occasional studies of the various *uses of textile products* are highly desirable, but agreed with other members of the Sub Committee that it was not practicable to recommend the continuous collection of data on this point.

17 Another topic discussed was that of the terminology of reporting cotton consumption. Several members of the Sub Committee commended the national and international organisations on the methods they employed in converting running bales to standard bales. The United States Government representative expressed the hope that statistics would ultimately be reported in weight.

18 The representative of the United States Government suggested that the Sub Committee recommend that in the future the collection of data on physical volume of production, on consumption and on employment be obtained concurrently, as far as possible, and from similar samples of the producing institutions. He pointed out that in the United States and other countries it is customary for certain Government departments to obtain statistics in particular fields or of particular character, and that this can continue, but that it becomes increasingly desirable for the several Government departments in any one country to co operate as regards the time and coverage of their enquiries.

19 It was pointed out that this recommendation would not require the incorporation of any additional questions in the labour

statistics questionnaire already agreed upon by the Sub-Committee. It was also pointed out that the statistics of production and man-hours of employment now available cannot readily be correlated, and that time will be required to develop parallel classifications

20 With this understanding the recommendation of the United States Government representative was adopted by the Sub-Committee

*14 April 1937*

*(Signed)* W Ellison CHALMERS,  
*Reporter.*